sb Textiles

ways busy—lethargy t of her daily routine. or in tub fabrics is the not confined to the by any means—but linen colored back-rely displayed the



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THEATERS

With Dates of Events. OROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER-LINE MOROSCO, GRT-ALL WEEK-MATTREE SATURDAY. MR. JAMES MEILL and the Seill Company, propenting Edward Rose's dramatization of Stanley Wyman's exciting story,

"Under the Red Robe" NOTE-Children under seven years not admitted to any Beill performance.

OS ANGELES THEATER-E. C. WYATT, Lesses and Manage TWO BRAMATIC TREATS—TORIGET, Friday and Saturday Evenings, with Special

Howard Kyle and His Splendid Company in "Nathan Hale." Openial Matines — A Decided Reveity — By General Request — "El Gran Galcoto"
FEDAY AFTERSOON, APRIL 4. Echegary's Famous Play,
" "THE FOWER OF STANDER." Tel. Main 70.

RPHEUM--FINEST OF FIRE VAUDEVILLE ! RPHEUM -- FIREST OF FIRE VAUDEVILLE.

FARTT RICE, Presenting Her Varied Entertainment, "SURPRISES," assisted by FARTT RICE, Presenting Her Varied Entertainment, "SURPRISES," assisted by ALICE BEACH McCOMAS, Pianisie. LES TROUBADOURS TOULOUSLAIS, Resowned Vocalists. ERLLY AND VIOLETTE, Pashlon-Filet Duo. HEDRIX AND PRESCOTT, I CIPRICIPOPERA MATCHES, TRE BLACKBIEDS, Versatile Colored Entertainers. THE GREAT AMERICAN BIOGRAPH, Views. Clasquevalli, the Greatest Juggier the World has ever known.

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S AN FRANCISCO—by the "Fast Line"—24 Hours thin Co & Francisco Fra IR.3. first-class; fr. 3. second-class, including berth and meals; by Pacific Coast Steamship Co a Pass and Elegant Express Steamships SANTA ROSA and STATE OF CALLSONINIA, 800 tons. Leave REDONDO Wednesdays and Saturday, f am; PORT LOS ANGELES Wednesdays and Saturdays, it am. For SAN DIEGO—Leave Took ANGELES Wednesdays and Saturdays, it am. For SAN DIEGO—Leave Took ANGELES Wondays and Thursdays, p. m. leave REDONDO Mondays and Saturdays, in m. For SAN FIGN. SCO and way ports, Steamships COOS BAY and STATE AND STATE OF SAN FIGN. March 1, 8, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 23, and April 2 Telestomes: 20 SOUTH SPRING ST. Tel Main 61. W. PARRIS, Agent

CEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—"SPRECKELS SIRRRA April 16th, for HONOLULU, SAMOA NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA ALAMEDA April 16th for HONOLULU ONLY. AUSTRALIA May 4th, for TAhITI direct. For ilterature and particulars apply to 6M market 5t., San Francisco, or to HUGH B. HICE. Agent, 20 N. Apring Na., Los Anceles. Tel. M. 30?

MELY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS-



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ular Rotel," remoduled, 75 additional rooms, all newly furnished, as strictly first-class. Elevator. American plan, \$1.25 to \$3.00; sites with private baths. European plan, 50 cents up.

T THE FOOT OF PIKE'S PEAK"—THE CLIFF HOUSE, in the mountains, Moniton, Colo., will open March 22, 1902. 200 rouns, 75 of which are on online with private pariers and baths. Strictly first-class in all its appointments, and in its the immediate locality of all the points of interest of the Place Feak makes. Special rates until lance int.

E. E. Bicolois & Son, Proprieters.

PRISONERS OF STORM.

Penned in by Snow Mountains.

Five Nights on Prairie in Fierce Blizzard.

Great Northern Train. Despondent College 'Professor

Cut His Throat-How Help

Hardships of Passengers

Was Obtained. BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M. S T. PAUL (Minn.) April 2.—Passen-gers arriving today on a Great Northern train due last Friday tell being snowbound for four days and ive nights on the prairies of North Da-tota, in the worst blizzard the North-vest has seen in many years, with only od enough for two frugal meals day, and with such a small amount of fuel that the ladies had to wrap them-

elves in blankets and the men to wear helr overcoats day and night to keep rom freezing. from freezing.

The train was completely lost to the world. Late Thursday afternoon it picked its precarious way out of Williston, in the hope of being able to reach Minot, some fourteen miles to the east, before night. Almost midway at a little stopping place called Ray, where there is only a siding, a water tenk and a coal shed, the train was stalled. The engineer thought he could run the engine back to Williston and get ald, and, taking the conductor with him, started on the trip. The th him, started on the trip. The e engine was stuck in a drift in a a short distance out of the town, I had to be abandoned. This left train of eight coaches and about passengers alone on the siding, and

the cold had to be borne and hunger stified. There was much suffering. Monday evening Frof. Colegrove of the University of Washington, who the University of Washington, who was en route East on a vacation trip, and who had been despondent and morose, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his threat with a ragor. There was a physician on board the train, but he had no facilities to perform the necessary operation, and it was absolutely necessary to get into communication with one of the neighboring towns. In their desceration the communication with one of the neigh-toring towns. In their desperation the passengers broke open everything in

reached the siding early the tollars morning.

Prof. Colegrove was brought to St.
Paul early this morning. The jugular vein is partially severed, and it is not believed he can recover.

Mr. Colegrove has been ill from too close application to work, and had decided to spend a month with friends and relatives at Hamilton, N. Y.

EXPERT ON INSANITY.

THE THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.1

EXPERT ON INSANITY.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.)

SEATTLE (Wash.) April 2.—University circles were startled today by the news from St. Paul that Dr. Frederick W. Colegrove, ex-professor of philosophy at the college was insane, and had attempted suicide. Three weeks before almost to the day, Prof. Colegrove and one of his classes had visited the asylum for the insane at Stellacoom, and studied the very form of disease from which he is now suffering. Insanity was one of his specialties. One of the principal courses in his department was psychiatry. The first term he dealt with degeneration, and the second with insanity and suicide. He resigned at the end of the second term after an exhaustive consideration of the last subject. He had burnt the midnight oil over the study, and being an expert in insanity, realized the midnight oil over the study, and being an expert in insanity, realized apparently that he, himself, was be-coming a victim to the malady. This accounts, it is believed, for his hurried departure from Seattle. He wished to reach his friends before his mind was lost. He had been mentally unbal-anced once before.

TRAIN SNOWED UP.

RELIEF ENGINE OFF TRACK.
BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.I
EBENSBURG (Pa.) April 2.—The EBENSBURG (Pa.) April 2.—The storm blowing here for the last three days is equal to the worst of the winter. The Ebensburg branch of the Pennsylvania Raliroad is snowed up, and the night train due here at 9 o'clock has not been able to get through yet. A locomotive sent out to pull the stranded train through is off the track in deep snow, as is also the Cresson work train. A big force is now at work attempting to open the road.

CHAMPION THE CAUSE OF COLORED SISTERS

PARAMOUNT QUESTION IN EYES OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.

Strong Resolution Adopted in Paver of Reorganization of the Federation on State Lines in Accordance With the

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M. BOSTON, April 2.—The newspaper women of New England at a meeting here today took decisive action on the color question. The following resolution was adopted:
"Resolved, that the New England

Women's Press Association instruct its delegates to the biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to be held in Los Angeles, Cal., in May to consider in all discussion and legislative acts of the convention the necessity of maintaining the rights of our colored club women as of para-mount importance. To this end they shall vote for reorganization on State the train's chest, and in the conductor's box found a telegraph instrument. A young man on the train, an electrician, faced the blizzard and lines, according to the Massachusetts happed one of the wires and attached plan, if given opportunity; or for the happed one of the wires and attached plan, if given opportunity; or for the happed one of the wires and attached plan, if given opportunity; or for the happed one of the wires and attached plan, if given opportunity; or for the happed one of the wires and attached plan, if given opportunity; or for the happed one of the wires and attached plan, if given opportunity; or for the happed one of the wires and attached plan, if given opportunity; or for the happed one of the wires and attached plan, if given opportunity; or for the happed one of the wires and attached plan, if given opportunity; or for the happed one of the wires and attached plan, if given opportunity; or for the happed one of the wires and attached plan, if given opportunity; or for the happed one of the wires and attached plan, if given opportunity; or for the happed one of the wires and attached plan, if given opportunity; or for the happed one of the wires and attached plan, if given opportunity; or for the happed one of the wires and attached plan in the happed one of the wires and attached plan in the happed one of the wires and attached plan in the happed one of the wires and attached plan in the happed one of the wires and attached plan in the happed one of the wires and attached plan in the happed one of the wires and attached plan in the happed one of the wires and attached plan in the happed one of the wires and attached plan in the happed one of the wires and attached plan in the happed one of the wires and attached plan in the happed one of the wires and attached plan in the happed one of the wires and attached plan in the happed one of the wires and attached plan in the happed one of the wires attached plan in the wires at about telegraphy, and notified the op-erators at Minot and Williston of what had securred. From each place a snowplow was started in front of an

Hews Inder to the Cimes This Morning

Part L. Held Prisoners by a Blizzard.
 Miles's Early Retirement Probable
 Sharp Fight With Boers.
 Prouty on Railroads.
 Grand Lodge of Workmen.
 Century Club and Neill.

Editorial Page: Paragraphs

More Room for Postoffice in Armor

Weather Report.
Liners: Classified Advertising.
The Public Service: Official Doings
The City in Brief: Paragraphettes Record of Marriages and Deaths. Part II.

. Business at the New Postoffice. 2. Our Neighboring Counties. 3. Los Angeles County News. 4. Chamber of Commerce Site i

 Chamber of Commerce Site Selects
 Old and New Pudding Recipes.
 Financial and Commercial. CLASSIFIED NEWS SYNOPSIS.

CLASSIFIED NEWS SYNOPSIS.

THE CITY. Militia to move out of Armory Building. Business of new central city postoffice doubled the first day... Murphy to organize blueribbon union... Ex-Senator Shoup here... New Chamber of Commerce Building to go up on Broadway at chosen site... Chinese restaurateur absconds... Three new detectives appointed... Cheap rates to San Joaquin Valley... Baby lions find fiew mother. Irrigators of San Gabriel Valley on warpath... Epifanio Romero probably fatally shot... Detective Flammer loses a prisoner... Coliseum bowlers defeat All-Stars... Opposition to North loses a prisoner....Coliseum bowlers defeat All-Stars....Opposition to North Main-street location for waterworks ffice Wolfskill threatens to sue city if it makes other use of market sits Supervisors reject all jail bids....Ku bach offers to build jail for \$48,00 Will of Miss Bills sustained.

SPORTS. Oakland bookmakers hit hard....Grand American Handicap shoot... Bennings results..."Kid" Mc-Coy bobs up again...Montgomery Park ummary....Parker challenges top-otchers....Jewel thieves held to an-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL Steel corporation's offer to stockholders. Citrus fruits in the East.... New York stock review.... Chicago grain pit,

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Green's SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Green's Pasadena Hotel project to be carried out...Hon. Irvin Stratton, prominent Kansas horse breeder, fatally injured in San Bernardino...Unknown boy hurt in Sawtelle...Trolley progress reported in Monrovia...Water offer at Pomona...Williams, arrested in Fullerton, held in Missouri...Still burgling in Rediands...Good outlook for Ventura-Bakersfield electric line. Harriman's visit to San Diego. Buildventura-Bakersfield electric line. Harriman's visit to San Diego...Bulid-ing in Covina "destroyed by divine Providence."

COAST. Pierce succeeds Barneson.
Woman suspected of murder....Grand
Lodge of Workmen....Gave highwayman the slip...Heavy judgment against
irrigation district...New Tivoli Theater.... Frisco merchants must dig. Buying Thunder Mountain claims. Billy McCormick shot his friend. Building material high.

WASHINGTON. Perkins says Wil-mington Harbor appropriation will not be changed...Congressional proceed-ings...Postoffice outlook bad...Postal relations with Cuba...Plan for postal currency...Three new generals...Nomi-nations sent to Senate...Want war-ships built in government yards. Criticised Mare Island yard.

EASTERN. Cripple Creek mines involved in litigation...Chicago men form lynching party...He stole a Bible...Lane shows no remorse...Two thousand settlers leave St. Paul for the West...Held prisoners by a blizzard. RAILROADS. Pressed steel wheels plant...Three-cent fare for Des Môines. Prouty explains advance in freight

POLITICS. Oregon Republican convention...Allied Parties national convention...Las Vegas carried by Repub-

LABOR. Altoona miners strike. Georgia mill owners threaten lockout in answer to threat of strike....Hoisting engineers quit work. THE PHILIPPINES. Waller

martial.....Private He Priests make mischief. FOREIGN. Slaby replies to Marconi. Tuan planning a rebellion...Sharp fight with Boers....Engineer lost con-trol of train. OF MILES

RETIRING

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1902.

Will Be Done by a Quiet Shove.

> No Army Trouble Like the Schley Case Wanted.

His Long Service a Lever

to Be Employed.

Perkins to Save the Dredger Mare Island Criticised on Water Question.

ASHINGTON, April 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) It is declared in administration circles that all signs now point to the early retirement of Gen. Miles' by compulsory process, and the probable date is merely a question of days. It is supposed that certain recent newspaper publications have caused the President to fear an outbreak in the army something like the Schley controversy, resulting in equal demoralisation to the military service generally. The Schley controvery is attributed by most observers here to the mistaken course adopted at the very outset of the trouble, and the President and his Cabinet are pressed with the necessity of holding off the new difficulty before it gains too large proportions.

The programme for Gen. Miles's retirement will be the issue from the War Department of a "special order by direction of the President," placing Lieut.-Gen. Miles on the retired list to date from a day to be fixed, "under provisions of section 1298 of the Revised Statutes." There will be no ceremony, and no further explanation.

The section mentioned is one which Present at his discretion to rate any one who he section for the present at his discretion to rate any one who he section for the present at his discretion to rate any one who he section for the present at his discretion to rate any one who he section of the present at his discretion to rate any one who he section for the present at his discretion to retain any one who he section of the present at his discretion to retain any one who he section of the present at his discretion to retain any one who has been done to the present at his discretion of the present at his di

tion mentioned is one.

The control of the district of the order, will quietly drop out his accustomed place at headquarw, and become a non-effective atment to the military establish.

LEJO STATES

CHALLENGED BY BUTLER

PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSMAN CRITIC OF MARE ISLAND.

Says the Water is Not De to Float a Cruiser, Even if the Government Should Construct One There Labor Agitator "Called Down."

IBY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES! [BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON. April 2.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The House Naval Affairs Committee today gave a hearing upon the proposition to have battleships constructed at the navy yards, and during the hearing there was a sharp tilt, in which the accuracy of the statements made by the Vallejo Chamber of Commerce in behalf of building battleships at Mare Island vard, were brought into at Mare Island yard, were brought in

The first speaker at the hearing was ames O'Connell, president of the In-ernational Association of Machinists. Connell is the man who organized the blg machinist strike last year, which ended unfavorably for the organization that he represents. During his testimony, he became involved in discussion with several members of the comsion with several members of the com-mittee, notably Representative Butler of Pennsylvania, who did not seem to credit the views of the witness, and asked him some pointed questions, which O'Connell failed to answer to Butler's satisfaction. It was said around the committee-room that O'Connell's presence before the com-mittee was distasteful to a number of other labor people present, and after he had practically told Mr. Butler that he did not know his business, he was shut off from further conversation by Representative Meyer.

Representative Meyer.

During the hearing. Representative Butler made some cutting comment about the Board of Trade of Vallejo Cal., which is mailing to Senators and members of Congress circulars asking the government to build ships at the navy yards and furnishing figures to show profits made by private concerns in constructing war vessels. In placing the price paid for government vessels constructed by private concern, Mr. Butler said the Chamber of Commerce Butler said the Chamber of Commerce exceeded the actual cost by \$200,000. Mr. Butler made the observation that he could not see how the Mare Island navy yard would be benefited, even should the government build its own

should the government build its own ships, as the water "was not suff-ciently deep" to float a criuser. "Who is responsible for all this busi-ness?" demanded Mr. Butler, display-ing some literature of the Vallejo ing some literature of the Vallejo chamber to the rest of the committee.
O'Connell informed Mr. Butler that the representations made by the Vallejo chamber could be substantiated at the Navy Department.
While this hearing was upon the general questions of whether the government should enter experimentally upon the construction of ships at the

navy yard, it was devoted almost en-tirely to the discussion of the Mare Isl-and yard, and several members of the committee seemed willing to disregard facts in their efforts to belittle this yard and the water approach to it.

IN COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
WASHINGTON, April 2.—(Exclus Dispatch.) Notwithstanding the fithat the House Committee on Comerce has begun hearings on the creating the Department of Commer the opinion is strong among Repsentatives on both sides of the Hothat the bill may be allowed to die.

programme has yet been arranged fits consideration.

It was stated at the House of Reresentatives today by one of the moinfluential Republican members that
is now the President's desire to proms
his Secretary, George B. Cortelyou, to
Cabinet place, nhould the Departme
of Commerce bill become a law. Cort
you has received several flattering bu
ness offers, and the opinion has be
general for some time that he woi
not remain much longer in the office
Secretary to the President.
Is a fact well known in Was
ington that if President McK
ley had lived he would he
made a Cabinet member of Cortely
as he had in mind to make him Pu
master-General, Charles Emery Sen
having some time before President I
Kinley's death announced his intent

COUNTRY IS SAFE.

PERKINS ON THE DREDGER PERKINS ON THE DREDGER.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON. April 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Senator Perkins, who is a member of the Senate Commerce Committee, said today that he felt certain that he could prevent any change being made in the appropriation for Wilmington Harbor, although he admitted that an effort has been made before the committee to get the item for purthat an effort has been made before the committee to get the item for pur-chasing the dredger struck dut and the appropriation so changed as to provide for having the work done by contract. Probably such changes will be made in the appropriation for other States, but in the case of California no change will be made.

POSTOFFICE OUTLOOK BAD. WASHINGTON NEWS VIA TOLEDO.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMEA)

WASHINGTON, April 2.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds is now thing a committee of the commit

House.

The Times Washington bureau has received a dispatch from Toledo, O., where the committee was yesterday afternoon, waying that the outlook for a transportation for Los An-

NO CANAL LEGISLATION.

THE STEERERS TO DECIDE. (SY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
WASHINGTON, April 2.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] There will be no isthmian canal legislation at this session of Condigress. There is only one contingency in which legislation on the subject can be forced at this session. That is, that the supporters of the Hepburn Nicaragua bill are sufficiently strong in the Senate to force the measure to a vote on the question of consideration, for there is no likelihood that the bill will get a place on the calendar that will

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE) ******

TERRITORIES REPUBLICAN. Friends of the Statehood Bill Not Worrying

About Senators.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES! WASHINGTON, April 2 .- [Exclusive Dispatch.] The friends of the bill to confer Statehood upon Arizona, Oklahoma and New Mexico were claiming today that they had 112 Republican votes in the House pledged to support that measure, of which number from forty to seventy would withstand all

pressure. The assertion made by the House leader that these Territorities would send Democratic Senators to Congress, if admitted as States, the friends of the bill denounce as erroneous and groundless. On the contrary, they claim that the Republicans have New Mexico and Oklahoma safe, and would have more than a fighting chance in Arizona if Statehood were conferred on that Territory by a Republican Con-

Committee on Territories today whether he would give the bill a day in the House, or whether it would have to be called up as a privileged measure.

UNION FOR "REFORM."

TRAINS AND STREETS 5 CENT

Opponents of Old Parties Meet.

Opposition to Plutocra Arouses Populists.

About Two Hundred of The Make a Movement.

Oregon Republicans Nomine a State Ticket-Elections in New Mexica.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS OULSVILLE (Ky.) April 1 movement for the formation allied party comprising adl all parties opposed to the 2

FELTER FOR CHAIRMAN. FELTER FOR CHAIRMAN.

IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRYSS-A-M.1

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—Prior to the meeting of the Allied Populist Committee, the People's Party Committee met and decided to make a stand for the maintenance of the name and principles of the People's party. The delegation also adopted a resolution of greeting to be sent to Col. Jesse Harper of Danville, Ill., the former law parties of Abraham Lincoln. The delegation also decided to put forward Col. J. D. Feiter of Springfield, Ill., for temporary chairman of the convention.

STATE TICKET AND PLATFORM.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS F.M.)
PORTLAND (O.) April 2.—The Republican State convention this afternoon nominated the following ticket:
Governor—W. J. FURNISH of Pen-Justice of the Supreme Court—R. S. BEAN (renominated.) Secretary of State—F. I. DUNBAR renominated.)

(renominated.)
State Treasurer—C. S. MOORE (renominated.)
Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. H. Akerman (renominated.)
Attorney-General—A. M. CRAW-FORD, Douglass county.
State Printer—J. R. WHITNEY,
Ling county.

State Printer—J. R. WHITNEY,
Linn county.
Early this morning, before the convention met, Gov. T. T. Geer and C. A.
Johns of Baker City, both of whom had
announced their candidacy for the Governorship, withdrew from the race,
leaving W. J. Furnish of Umailla
county and H. E. Ankeny of Jackson
county the only candidates. It took
but one ballot to decide the contest,
the vote resulting: Furnish, 38; Ankeny, 32.

the vote resulting: Furnish, 348; Amkeny, 32.

The nominations of Justice of the Supreme Court, Secretary of State and State Treasurer were all made by acclamation. The vote on Attorney-General was: A. M. Crawford, 17; A. S. Hammond, Jackson county, 183. On Superintendent of Public Instructon it was: J. H. Ackerman, 222; W. C. Alderson, 119.

derson, 119.

The platform declares that the severeignty of the United States should be maintained in the Philippine Islands under such local self-government as the people may become fitted to par-

RATE-FIXING IS ROBBERY

Unless It is Done by the Government.

Commissioner Prouty a Foe to Injustice.

Governmental Supervision and a Commission with Powers Are Needed.

IBT DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES! HICAGO, April 2.—[Exclusive Dis-th.] "One of the most potent fac-today in building up and perpetu-the great industrial monopolies chomous private fortunes which sur civilization is freight-rate ination," said Interstate Com-lemmissioner Charles A. Prouty-ddress to members of the lit-lanufacturers' Association to-

spoke for an hour, and his somewhat astonished even the men present. Discriminating said, constituted an evil of

process somewhat astonished even the mess men present. Discriminating the men present. Discriminating the men present of the treatment.

MANILA, April 2—(By Manila Cable) At today's session of the trial by court-martial of Maj. Littleton W. T. Waller of the Marine Corps on the large of the Marine Corps on the many constitution of Samar without trial, Private McGee of the Marine Corps testified that dy could be safely applied it does not need to be in many cases most effective just. I also believe railways he permitted to form traffic astile to the mentions for agreeing upon and maining any reasonable rates."

The Court will await the arrival here of the Island of Samar without trial, Private McGee of the Marine Corps testified that welve men were shot, eleven on one day and one on the next day.

When called upon to clear up certain points of testimony, McGee refused to answer, on the ground that it might incriminate him.

The court will await the arrival here of the Island of Samar, before hearing any more witnesses. medy could be safely applied reuid be in many cases most effective
d just. I also believe railways
suid be permitted to form traffic asintions for agreeing upon and mainning any reasonable rates."
The speaker's exposure of increases
reilrand capitalization interested

railroad capitalization interested a manufacturers. He said: "In treb. 1897, Northern Pacific common is worth 1812 a share: it is now worth mething near par, an advance upon 1800,000 of stock of \$72,000. At the me time, Northern Pacific preferred of fer \$25 a share. That is now rith par. With the Great Northern of Burlington there has been an instance of almost \$400,000—money sugh to build and equip two lines of troad from Lake Superior to the Pahe manufacturers. He said: "In larca, 1897, Northern Pacific common as worth H2 a share; it is now worth anothing near par, an advance upon 18,00,00 of stock of \$72,00. At the aim time, Northern Pacific preferred old for \$25 a share. That is now worth par. With the Great Northern pd Burlington there has been an increase of almost \$400,000—money nough to build and equip two lines of ailer Coast. About how long before he public is to taste the magnanimity for little and Harriman "an insult to the intelligence of every noughtful citizen," He said: "If your commissioner Prouty dubbed the laims of Hill and Harriman "an insult to the intelligence of every noughtful citizen," He said: "If your liber or your grocer could decide aboutely what you should pay for clothes and previsions, he would, in the long range property be free to say what shall a charged for the service of transcription, they will, in the long run, by the public. No amount of septhsy can diaguise it; such condition is gliast common sense and common decays.

As a remedy for evils growing out of retaining the for the interface of the service of transcription, they will, in the long run, as the public. No amount of septhsy can diaguise it; such condition is gliast common sense and common decays.

As a remedy for evils growing out of retaining the such condition is gliast common sense and common decays.

No APPOINTMENT MADE.

ENEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.1-CAGO. April 2.—Reduced rates encampment of the Grand Army Republic, to be held in Wash-October 6 to 11, together with fares between Chicago and New luring the same period and for occasions, were established by the

PRESSED STEEL WHEELS.

PLANT TO MANUPACTURE THEM. PLANT TO MANUFACTURE THEM.

IBT THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRIESS—A.M.;

NEW TORK. April 2—An experimental plant, according to a Bethlehem (Pa.) special to the Tribune, to the built at the Bethlehem Steel Company's works by President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation and Charles T. Schoen, formerly president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, for the manufacture of car wheels from pressed steel. Work on the machinery has begun.

THREE-CENT PARE.

DES MOINES CITY RAILWAY. THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.1
DES MOINES (lows) April 2.—The es Moines City Railway Company se voluntarily proposed to the City juncil to sell, eight tickets for a marter, to be accepted as fares be-reen the hours of 6 and 7 a.m. and 6 civilized methods of fighting and be-and 7 p.m. The proposition is made with the reservation that if any other street railway company is granted a franchise the fare will be restored to a 3-cent basis.

LONDON, April 2.—[By Atlantic Cable.] A Parliamentary paper issued to-day gives correspondence respecting the comparative merits of the Arperican, British and Belgian locomotives now in use in Egypt. In a dispatch to the Poreign Secretary. Lord Larisdowne, December 3, covering a number of reports received from railroad officials, the British diplomatic agent and Consul-General in Egypt, Lord Cromer. INT THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.]
LONDON, April 2.—[By Atlantic Ca-Consul-General in Egypt, Lord Cromer, irraws the general conclusion that the main reason why so many orders for railway plants have been recently given to the United States is that the American firms are able to execute them with extraordinary rapidity, due

To Cure a Cold in One Day P. M. Parker, Plumbing. Tel. M. 264. We stop the leaks 308 S. Spring st. FOUR ENGLISH WOUNDED.

Drunken Brawl at Peking, in Which French and German Bayonets Find Blood—Many Murders in Tien-Tsin. (BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

PEKING. April 2.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] There was a drunken brawi between the soldiers in the canton here today. It respited in four English soldiers being severely wounded by bayonets wielded by French and Germans. The attention of the ministers has been called to the increase in the number of disreputable houses here. The Chinese authorities place no re-

striction on these places.

The number of murders in Tien-Tsin in the past year has caused much critin the past year has caused much criticism of the provisional military government. All the soldiers forming the guard there except Americans and English, are allowed to carry their side arms when off duty.

THE PHILIPPINES. WALLER COURT-MARTIAL WAITS ON GEN. SMITH.

PRIVATE M'GEE REFUSES TO SHED DESIRED LIGHT.

Priests Making Use of Sanitary Precautions to Stir Up Hatred in the People-Private Healey Hangedmer Not Appointed Archbish

ORT THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-AM

any more witnesses

NO APPOINTMENT MADE.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

GREEN BAY (Wis.) April 2.—All ru-GREEN BAY (Wis.) April 2.—All ru-mors of the appointment of Bishop Measurer of Green Bay as Archbishop of Manila have been set at rest by a telegram from Mgr. Satolil, received-today by the bishop. The telegram fol-lows: "No appointment yet made and none will be made for the present."

URGE ACTION ON CURRENCY. MANILA. April 2.—At a meeting tonight of the Chamber of Commerce, at
which all the members were present,
it was decided to send a cablegram topre will be I cent a mile in each

SSED STEE. it was decided to send a cablegram to president Roosevelt, urging Congress to take immediate action on the currency question here, which owing to the present depreciation of silver and the ratio of exchange of \$2.27 Mexican for \$1 in gold, fixed by the United States Philippine Commission for the ensuing quarter, has caused an immense loss of business and a great increase in the local prices of necessaries.

Many articles now cost 30 per cent. Many articles now cost 30 per cent. nore than they did last December.

FUNSTONIAN WISDOM.

CRIMES OF FILIPINOS. CRIMES OF FILIPINOS.

[BT DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN FRANCISCÓ, April 2.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Disregarding all criticisms which his recent speeches in the East have provoked, Gen. Frederick Funston, in an address delivered before the Ohio Society of California tonight, and college recently all he said in Bostonia. not only repeated all he said in Boston and New York regarding the Philip-pine situation, but used vigorous lan-guage in elaborating his views on the subject. Here are some of the strong

things from the speech:
"After the first three or four months
of fighting, the Filipinos forsook all
civilized methods of fighting and be-

Tranchise the fare will be restored to a 5-cent basis.

THERITS OF LOCOMOTIVES.

THREE COUNTRIES COMPARED, 18T THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-AM, 18T THE NEW ASSOCIATED PR

m with extraordinary rapidity, due gely to the system of standardiza-

ENGLISH DEFENSE OF ALTGELD.

In respect to price, Lord Cromer finds the British firms can hold their own where special designs have to be executed. With respect to the quality of British work, it is at least equal, and often superior to American and Belgian work, while in consumption of chai the British engines have a decided superiority over the American, though not over the Beigian engines. The British manufacturers' weak point is delay in executing orders.

WANT GARIBALDI FOR LEADER. VIENNA, April 2.—The Morgen Zei tung declares that a number of Alba nian magnates have invited Gen. Ric ciotti Garabaidi, one of the sons of th famous Italian patriot, to land in Al bania, and raise the standard of revol

SOUTH APRICA. SHARP FIGHT

WITH BOERS.

Rear Guard Action Near Boschmanskop.

Details of Casualtics Not Yet Received.

Burghers Came Neur Cutting to Fieces the Second Dragoon Guards.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.1 LONDON. April 2.—[By Atlantic Ca-ble.] Lord Kitchener in a dispatch from Pretoria, made public this even-ing, announced that the Second Dra-goon Guards fought a sharp rear-guard action near Boschmanskop during the evening of March 31. Four officers are known to have been wounded. No fur-ther details of the casualties have been received.

The column commander, Col. Law-ley, detached the Dragoons with the object of surprising a Boer laager, re-ported to have been located three miles guard action in order to regain the main column. The heavy firing called up Col. Lawley and his troops, who drove off the Boers. The latter's loss is reported to have been heavy. LOST CONTROL OF TRAIN.

LOST CONTROL OF TRAIN.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.)

PRETORIA, April 2.—Details of the train wreck show that after leaving Barberton the engineer lost control of the train on the down grade, and for three miles it went at the rate of eighty miles an hour. The engine jumped the rails at a sharp curve, with five trucks filled with soldiers. A terrific smash-up followed, and the boiler of the engine exploded. The engineer and fireman were killed. Six of the injured soldiers have since died.

SERVICE OVER RHODES. (BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)
CAPE TOWN, April 2.—A private CAPE TOWN, April 2.—A private service for his family and friends was held over the remains of Cecil Rhodes at Grooteschuur last evening. The body was brought here at midnight last night and deposited in the vestibule of the Parliament building. The coffin is draped with a tattered Union Jack which belonged to Rhodes, and which he regarded with particular veneration, and with a tattered flag of the British Chartered South Africa Company which went through the fight at Massikesi. On these flags rest the cap and gown which the deceased wore when he took his degree at Oxford. Cape policemen are grouped in the corridors of the chamber as a guard over the remains. A beautiful wreath of flowers from Queen Alexandra has been placed at the head of the bler.

Rudyard Kipling will take part in the funeral procession.

SHOT NATIVES LIKE RABBITS.

SHOT NATIVES LIKE RABBITS. (BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.) LONDON, April 3.—The Morning Leadesr publishes the alleged story of the crimes which led to the court-

the crimes which led to the courtmartial and execution of two Australan officers in South Africa, which is
just now exciting keen indignation in
Australia.

The newspaper asserts that several
officers of this particular irregular
corps shot natives like rabbits, and
that they are even suspected of murdering men of their own command,
against whom they had grudges.

The incident which led to their courtmartial was the coid-blooded "execumartial was the coid-blooded "execu-The incident which led to their courtmartial was the cold-blooded "execution" by those officers of ten Boers who
were journeying to Pietersburg with
the object of surrendering. It was supposed these Boers had £20,000 with
them. Acutated by cupidity, the Australians stopped the Boers, tried them
by mock court-martial and ordered all
to be shot. This was done by a squadron of the soldiers, after some of the
non-commissioned officers had refused
to carry out the death sentence. The non-commissioned officers had refused to carry out the death sentence. The officers then ransacked the Boer wagons and were disgusted upon finding that the £20.000 was in Transvani paper money.

Continuing, the Morning Leader says a German missionary, a few miles dis-

a German missionary, a few miles dis-tant from the scene of "execution" heard of the affair. Lieut. Hacock, one of the Australians concerned, fearing he would divulge his information, shot the missionary dead. This shooting eventually led to a complaint by the German Consul to Lord Kitchener, who proceeded to court-martial the Austra-lians.

HEARD SIDES WITH BOERS. BRITISH CAMP IN LOUISIANA.

CHICAGO, April 2.—A special from New Orleans says that Gov. Heard of Louisiana has reported to the State Department at Washington that in his opinion, the British government is maintaining a military camp within the

training a military camp within the territroy of the United States.

The camp in question is the one located a mile below this city for the trans-shipment of horses and mules to South Africa, there to be used by British soldlers in the war against the Boers.

Several weeks ago, Gen. Pierson, the Boer leader, visited this city, and heid a conference with the Louisiana State officials. He created no little comment by his public declaration that he was ready to lead a force of armed men to attack the camp. He was denied per-mission to do this.

MINING EXPERTS DEATH.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.) April 2 .- E.

RESTAURANTS.



PITH OF NEWS FROM THE MIDDLE WEST

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

C HICAGO, April 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Continued northwest winds and lowering skies kept the mericury between 24 and 40 deg. today. No change in conditions is promised by the Weather Bureau. Temperatures Rockford, because Clark said he was cally in yours of age. He telephoned HICAGO, April 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Continued northwest winds and lowering skies kept the mercury between 34 and 40 deg. today. No change in conditions is promised by the Weather Bureau. Temperatures at 7 a.m.; New York, Washington and St. Louis. 38; Boston, 48; Chicago, 42; Minneapolis, 28; Cincinnati, 34.

MARRIAGE AND ENGAGEMENT.

The marriage of Mine Percents.

MARKIAGE AND ENGAGEMENT.
The marriage of Miss Emma Drouin
Kirk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milton
W. Kirk to John McEwen, Jr., was
celebrated today. A society engagement not yet formally announced is
that of Miss Alice Highbotham, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harlow
N. Higinbotham, to Joseph Medili Patterson, son of Robert W. Patterson.
OGLESRY HAS DISASPEADED. OGLESBY HAS DISAPPEARED.

Jasper Oglesby, who became engaged while crossing the Atlantic, and whose while crossing the Atlantic, and whose brother and guardian ordered his arreat, seems to have disappeared. He was supposed to have left New York for Elkhart, Ill., but has not arrived there. It was reported that he was in Chicago today, on his way to Springfield to "square things" with his trate brother, but inquiry at the hotels failed to locate him.

CAPT. HOSFORD RETURNS. (BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
DUBUQUE (Iowa) April 2—(Exclusive Dispatch.] Capt. Hosford, whose
absence from Dubuque has been much ported to have been located three miles east of Boschmanskop. The Dragoons found the Boers strongly posted and the burghers were subsequently largely reinforced, with the result that the Dragoons had to fight a hard rearguard action in order to regain the main column. The heavy firing called up Col. Lawley and his troops, who drove off the Boers. The latter's loss

EDITORS ARRESTED. SIOUX FALLS (S. D.) April 2 .- [Ex-SIOUX FALLS (S. D.) April 2.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] J. Tomlinson, Jr., and Charles M. Day, publishers of the Sioux Falls Daily Argus Leader, were arrested today on a charge of criminal libely preferred by Col. W. H. Chase. He applied for a franchise for a street-railway system, but the Council gave it to a rival concern. In defending the action of the Council, the Argus Leader called Chase a "confidence man."

action of the Council, the Argus Leader called Chase a "confidence man."

HAD TO SEND FOR PA.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

JANESVILLE (Wis.) April 2.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] As a result of a call the deak in the main office in this

Grand Excursion...

For Tickets and Information Call at 610 SOUTH BROADWAY.

Snowy Mantle of Bloom....

A

Clara Valley Improvement Club, San Jose, California.

S UPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL

SHE

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Santa Fe

Can Diego-

VEXT-

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RAILWAY

OFFICE-200 SOUTH SPRING ST.

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Beach....

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som Festival, April 5 to 19. Los Gatos, Saratoga, Campbell, San Jose and

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Spring Streets

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olis, St. Paul. All Points East.

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Francisca. HENRY HUGGINS,

Trav. Pass. Agt., Hotel Roselyn, Los Angeles.

THROUGH CARS-LOW ROUND-TRIP RATE. Call today and allow us to reserve seats coach for drive through the valley. Fine maps, illustrated books and information supplied

Fourth Street, or Southern Pacific offices for beautiful folder issued by the Santa

only 19 years of age. He telephoned his father, who came down and gave his consent to the ceremony.

CITY RAILROAD'S PROPOSAL

IBY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

DES MOINES, April 2.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The City Railroad Company has voluntarily proposed to the City Council to sell eight tickets for a

norities are investigating.

OBITUARY.

Stephen Relli.

LONDON, April 2.-Stephen Ralli,

George S. Sawyer. RENO, April 2.—George S. Sawyer, a lawyer from Lincoln county, was found dead in his bed at the Clarendo Hotel, this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.-George

A. E. MIOT, Manager.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Maj.-Gen William Denison Whipple, retired, as colonel, died in the New York Hospita of pneumonia, aged 77 years. Fou thirty-six years he was in active mill-

Maj.-Gen. Whipple.

Junius Henri Browne.

Mrs. Esther Morris.

DENVER (Colo.) April 2.—A special to the News from Cheyenne, Wyo, announces the death there today of Mrs. Esther Morris, known as the mother of woman suffrage in Wyoming. The adoption of the equal-suffrage amendment in Wyoming was largely due to her efforts, and she was the first woman justice of the peace.

quarter to be accepted as fares be-tween 6 and 7 o'clock a.m. and 6 and 7 o'clock p.m., with the reservation that if any other street-railway company is granted a franchise the fare will be HE STOLE A BIBLE. HE STOLE A BIBLE.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.) April 2.—Joseph
Mason, a deaf mute, has been sentenced
to one year in the penitentiary after
entering a plea of guilty on the unusual charge of stealing a Bible. Judge
Shackelford Miller, after sentencing
Mason, made a subscription of \$1 to a
fund which was speedily collected, and
the prisoner left for Frankfort, bearing with him a Bible presented to him
by the judge and the officers of the
court. REV. ODELL DEAD JOLIET (III.) April 2.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Rev. D. D. Odell, chaplair of the Third Illinois Regiment, died this morning at the Silver Cross Hos-pital as the result of an operation for bowel complications. He was 48 years WAS THE JUROR DRUGGED?

WAS THE JUROR DRUGGED?

(BT DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

ST. PETERS (Minn.) April 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) While Andrew Tanke and his wife were being tried for the alleged murder of the latter's husband, Anton Kachel, a juror, became sick and died. It is now alleged that drugs were administered to the juror, and the substitution are investigations. WOMEN BAID A "IGINT." LEXINGTON (Neb.) April 2.—Twelve women, followers of Mrs. Carrie Nation, all beavily velled, raided a "joint" at Eddyville last night, smashing the large mirror and other furniture, and destroying several cases of liquor. James Hammond, charged with keeping the place, was given twenty-four hours to leave town, or receive a coat of tar and feathers.

PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION PITTSBURGH (Pa.) April 2.—The Chronicle-Telegraph says that it is understood that the Presbyterian Creed Revision Committee will get together next Wednesday in Washington on an unanimous report, so as to save seri-ous trouble in the assembly.

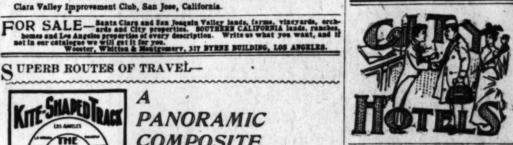
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A select family hotel, delightful residence tion, one block from Westlake Park. N furnished. Telephone M 848. Rates 22 and Special rates to families by the month. Si cars direct to and from all depots. HOTEL PALMS.

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-Isinore

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With its late modern improvement
capacity of four hundred quests
finest green turf golf links in th
Five minutes street car from the ho

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SONOMA COUNTY, CAL eautiful climate: Full Crops; No Irrigation full particulars, address—SONOMA COUNTY BOARD OF TRAD

THURSDAY. WORKMEN

LABOR Steps Taken for of the Order

Plans for Carryi Extension Wor

Jewel Thieves Bound Judgment by Defai Train Derailed.

MUST PUT UP FUND SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.— cisions of importance were res

NO WREADT FOR WORK

REIGATION DISTRICT.

PRICES JUMP IN TRISCO
(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES
AN FRANCISCO, April 2—(E
Dispatch.) All building ma
San Francisco is Avanches

Isinore

itiful Santa Barbara

E. P. DUNN, Prop.

aHotela Paso de Robles celled Celebrated

ur and Mud Baths. Health and Pleasure. MOST BEAUTIFUL DRIVES C. A. HUBERT, Agent.

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& PASADENA &

massed, overlooking the beau-San Gabriel valley; splendid of Sierra Madra mountains, tine unexcelled. Nine-hola links. Special rates for

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Pything New and First-class.

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WM. H. Gill. Proprietor.

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a. Music during means House lighted with the day and up, appecial rates by the GEO. E. WEAVER, Prop.

Dr. Harpster's Private SANITARIUM.

WORKMEN LABORING.

Steps Taken for Good of the Order.

Plans for Carrying on Extension Work.

Jewel Thieves Bound Over-Judgment by Default-Train Derailed.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

AN FRANCISCO, April 2.—At toy's session of the Grand Lodge of
A.O.U.W., Vallejo Lodge presented
resolution to the effect that in the
terest of labor, all government work
whatsoever kind should be permed by the government, and not by
entivate contract, and requesting ge to use their best efforts to have it body send a strong memorial to agress asking legislation to carry the purpose of the resolution.

r of the beneficiary, in this, that a his wife at the time of the ia-of the certificate; that no had been made, and that his wife was not entitled to the mey. To obviate this, the supreme resentatives were requested to ag about legislation to prevent the ment of a certificate to one not a od relative or one wholly dependent

the afternoon session the Grand ir Workman announced that it E. E. Schmitz had filed his ap-tor to become a member, of Alta and it was decided to initiate the Grand Lodge for the lodge

MUST PUT UP FUNDS.

NO WREADY FOR WORK.

ation as chairman, and T. C. Fried-er of the Merchants' Exchange as tary, the newly-created Promotion mittee of the State Board of Trade completed its organization and en-upon the work of developing and any Northern and Central Cali-

IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

UILDING MATERIAL HIGH.

JUDGMENT AGAINST IT.

IE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.I ME NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

AN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Two deman of importance were reached by
Executive Committee of the Proa. Committee, which has underto bring desirable immigrants
the counties north of Tehachepi.

If first was to recommend to the
otion Committee, which will meet
prow, that a large committee, repdative of the material interests of
Francisco, be appointed to solicit

took him to his room and discovered that he was dead.

The matter of installing an exhibit a Orden was referred to the Committee of Exhibits, with power to act.
W. H. Mills suggested that trees set as are in Golden Gate Park, could be planted on the grounds of the Et. Louis Exposition. THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)
AN FRANCISCO, April 2.—With
election of Andrea Scarboro of the
chants' and Manufacturers' As-

TRYING TO BUY THUNDER.

rived, coming out in fourteen days by way of Warren and Weiser. F. A. Hobbs writes: "This camp is in such keen demand that Boise and

SHOT HIS FRIEND.

NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.]

PRANCISCO, April 2.—Judgdefault for the plaintiff was
in the United States Circuit
loday in the two suits of the
loday in the two pressions of the
loday in the loday in the
location of the land included
list a portion of the land included
list in the location of the land included
location of the location of t SHOT HIS FRIEND.

BILLY M'CORMICK'S JAG.

IBY TFE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.1

SACRAMENTO, April 2.—Billy McCormick, a veteran horse trainer, shot
and dangerously wounded Thomas J.

Cullen, a stableman, at Arcade, on the
Rancho del Paso, at about 5 o'clock
this evening. Both men have been employed by John' Mackey, superintend-BUILDING MATERIAL HIGH.
PRICES JUMP IN 'FRISCO.
BY BIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
AN FRANCISCO. April 2.—[Exclusion blapatch.] All building material han Francisco is advancing in price jumps, with the single exception of a. A few days ago, common-surated redword was \$32 a thousand, at is \$44, with another rise immit. Plae has followed suit, and an ance of \$3 a thousand has just been red. The causes for this advance principally lack of shipping facilito bring material from the mills arket, and the unexampled growth comestic and foreign demand for forming construction, wood. The ployed by John Mackey, superintend-ent of the Haggin stock farm. After a visit to Sacramento, during which he drank heavily, McCormick drove back

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1902. government, for instance, has need o' pines; a large order has been received from Siberia, and trade with Hawaii and Australia is increasing rapidly. In fact, orders for the shipments can-

not be filled.
With structural iron and steel there has been similar increase. Since March 10, these materials have been advanced from \$2.5 to \$4.55 a ton, and this price next week will be advanced to \$5. Brick will fall in price because of the dissolution of the brick combine.

FANNING ISLAND STATION.

RESTING-PLACE FOR CABLE.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] SAN FRANCISCO, April 2 .- [Excl. SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—[Excul-sive Dispatch.] The little coral reef in the South Pacific Ocean known as Fan-ning Island is to be the resting place for the English submarine cable which is to stretch its length from British Columbia to the Australian commonwealth. Although a mere speck on son maps, it has developed great importance in the telegraph system of the world tiles 1680 miles south of Hawai.

On this island the Pacific Cable

Board, by which name the English cable company is called, is determined to establish its mid-ocean station, expending thereon \$120,000 in San Francisco. The plans provide for quarters resolution to the effect that in the erest of labor, all government work whatsoever kind should be permed by the government, and not by private contract, and requesting representatives to the Supreme ge to use their best efforts to have walls of these structure are to be of coral, obtained on the island, but all of the other mabrial will be covered with cement on the exterior. The telegraph cable station will be located at English. Harbor, the only shipping entrance Fanning Island.

NEW TOBACCO DISTRICT.

CAPITAL FOR SIMILKAMEEN. Dispatch.] Large water power in Sim-likameen Valley has been bonded by J. C. Fyan of Kasio, who announces that he has bonded it for a syndicate of San Francisco capitalists, who will go in for tobacco growing in the new coun-try. The initial steps have been taken by

A large amount of tobacco is grown at Kelowna, one of the valleys adja-cent to Similkameen, and considerable success has attended the enterprise. It is this which has mainly influenced the southern syndicate, which has large capital, and will do a great deal of ir-

favored districts of this province, and the Coast-Kootenay Direct Railway pass right through this part of the

PRO-BOER MEETING. SNYMAN ADDRESSES IT. BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M. was addressed this evening by Gen.
W. D. Snyman of the Boer army, who
was delegated by President Steyn of
the Orange Free State to make a tour
of the United States, and place the
cause of the Boers in the true light.
He delivered a very interesting address, and assured his audiende that
the Boers would never give up, but
would fight until they were exterminated, or disposed of their foes.
Miss Hilma Buttlar recited two Boer
poems, and quite a sum of money was
raised in a collection.

SAN JOSE IS ENTHUSED. representative citizens, who declare themselves opposed to what is known as the McKensie régime in municipal politics, assembled in Turverein Hall tonight and indorsed George D. Worswick for Mayor, and H. D. Matthews, A. L. Hubbard and Patrick Murray

one of the proprietors of the Standard Music Hali at this place, died or was killed about 4 o'clock this afternoon in his place of business. He was found in a chair in the hall by friends, who

that he was dead.

Various stories are told about the matter. It is claimed by the barkeeper where the death occurred that Miller assaulted a woman in the place and, being intoxicated, missed her and feli to the floor, striking his head against the hard boards. Another story is that he was striking at the woman and that some one gave him a severe blow, rending him against an iron trailing and to the floor, causing his death. An inquest will be held tomorrow.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.1
SPOKANE (Wash.) April 2.—The
first letters received in more than a
month direct from Thunder Mountain,
the new Idaho gold district, have ar-

Sait Lake promoters are on the ground and paying spot cash for the cheaper claims, and pay down from \$1000 to \$3000 cash on larger properties for thirty and sixty-day options. No mine in this camp will give an option on

drank heavily, McCormick drove back to the stables, and as he got out of his wagon, he said: "You fellows better look out, for I'm going to shoot."

The other employes ran away, but Cullen, who was a particular friend of McCormick, did not attempt to escape, and McCormick, shot at him four times, one bullet taking effect. Cullen, after being wounded, grapped with McCormick, and a desperate struggie ensued. He wrested McCormick's pistol away and repeatedly struck him on the head with it, and would have brained him, but loss of blood weakened Cullen so

hat he filed. When their compan-oils went to acparate them it was shought both were dead, but they re-

ibught both were dead but they recovered consciousness.

McCormick is in Jail. He declares
that he has no idea how it happened,
and says he does not remember shooting or fighting. He is yet unable to
converse intelligently. At the hospital
it was found that a bullet struck Cullen in the abdomen and passed through
the body. Surgeons believe that Cullen
will gle from the wound.

Cullen died at 11:05 o'clock. The
surgeons did not attempt to operate
on him. McCormick has been charged
with murder. He has trained race
horses for Theodore Winters. Ed Corrigan, John Mackay, James Tuohey and
J. B. Haggin.

PROMOTION FOR PIERCE. GETS BARNESON'S POSITION. BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.) SAN FRANCICO, April 2.- The appointment of Capt. George H. Pierce of the transport Sheridan to succeed Capt. John Barneson as marine super-intendent of the army transport service has been announced by Maj. Devol, who has succeeded Brig.-Gen. Oscar who has succeeded Brig.-Gen. Oscar A. Long, in charge of the service in this city. For the last year Capt. Pierce has been in command of the transport Sheridan, one of the largest and finest of the troop ships.

JEWEL THIEVES.

HELD TO ANSWER. IBT THE NEW ASSOCIATED PIEES—A.M.]
SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Cari
Brown, alias Charles Leland, with Albert West, Fred Reede and Ray Clarke,
were held to answer for robbery by
Judge Conklin today and were remanded to jail in bonds of \$3000 each.
Two of the young men stole the jewels
bf Mrs. Julius Kruttschnitt from the
Richelieu Hotel on March 13. The
other two helped to dispose of the loot.
All fied to Los Angeles with Alice
Wison, alias Alice Stevens, alias Guesie Stols, but were arrested and returned here. The girl will be held as a
witness.

AMBITIOUS PARKER.

B) THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.1

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—"Kid"

Parker, the Denver pugllist, has issued a challenge to fight Terry McGovern, Dave Sullivan, Kid Broad or Young Corbett for \$5000 a side, the men to weigh 130 pounds at the ringside. Parker prefers to meet Young Corbett. He is practically matched to fight Jimmy Britt, the local champion, and stipulates in his challenge to Corbett and the other lightweights that if he loses the match with Britt he relinquishes all claims to a contest with any of the men mentioned. BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.

BRIEF COAST DISPATCHES.

Use for Woman's Head.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Postoffice Department has under consideration the question of placing on one of
the postage stamps of the new issue
the head of some woman who is connected with the history of the country. No particular person has been
decided on, although there is no doubt
that Martha Washington will be the
woman so honored. This will be the
first recognition of women upon any
of the government securities issued by
that department.

Albatross at Honolulu.

Postoffie Robber Caught.

PHOENIX (Ariz.) April 2.—Deputy Sheriff J. D. Marks and Pollard Pear-son of the Arizona Rangers captured John Smith, alias Sam Bass, at the Old Ranch on the Blue River. He is wanted for robbing a postoffice in New Mexico, together with Cook, Neill and Roberts, who were arrested three weeks ago.

Wants to Oust Dalton. A. L. Hubbard and Patrick Murray for Councilmen. The indorsement of candidates for Treasurer and Clerk Clerk James E. Crane brought an action in the Superior Court this aftermittee, to be appointed by the chair. The election will be held May 19, Much enthusiasm was manifested.

WILL DRINK NO MORE.

ONE SPREE TOO MANY.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.).

ASTORIA (OR.) April 2.— Ex-County Court this afternoon to oust County Assessors Henry P. Dalton from office. He charges the Assessor with holding out fees collected which are due the county amounting to \$13,600. The fees are for poll taxes and duplicate assessment books. The second charge is that he certified to a fraudulent claim against the county.

Two Miners Killed. AUBURN. April 2.—John Riley and George Morehead, two young men, mining at Bath, near Forest Hill, were caved in on last evening. Their bodies are under thirty feet of earth, and it will be several days before they can be extricated. Both young men were born and raised at Forest Hill. Morehead was recently married.

Policeman's Club Causes Death. Policeman's Club Causes Death,
SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—In the
death today of George Schnoor, a teamster, 23 years of age, both the police
authorities and Coroner Leland have
found ground for the closest investigation. Schnoor died of cross paralysis,
and his body was taken to the morgue,
where the records show he met death as
the result of "being struck upon the
head by a policeman during the strike."

SAN JOSE. April 2.—This afternoon thirty-two suits were brought in the justice court against the defunct Union Savings Bank stockholders to enforce the payment of the \$50 assessment levied by the bank directors. This action is taken pursuant to the decision recently rendered by the Supreme Court.

Gave Highwayman the Slip.

Gave Highwayman the Silp.

REDDING, April 2.—A highwayman last night attempted to hold up U. M. Marsh, superintendent of the Lava Bed Dredging Company, as he was driving on the outskirts of Oroville. The man endeavored to stop the horse, but Marsh struck the animal with his whip and cluded the robber, who fired five shots without effect at the retreating figure of his intended victim.

Given Full Military Honor.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The bodies of Col. and Mrs. B. F. Pope were interred in the National Cemetery at the Presidio this afternoon with full military honors. Col. Pope died in the Philippines and his wife died on board

try. Step in and get posted on the spring styles. \$15 and \$20. Mullen & Bluett

Clothing Co. FIRST AND SPRING

They're

Very Swell.

These new top coats are very

useful and comfortable these cool

evenings. They look like tailor

made, and they are made by the

best wholesale tailors in the coun-

evening on a warrant procured by John Held of San Francisco, accusing Condol of obtaining money by false pretenses. It is stated that Condol was discharged by the insurance company on January 13, and subsequently accepted 120 as an initial payment from Held, claiming to still represent the company. Condol when arrested confessed his identity and wept. Alleged Forger Arrested. STOCKTON, April 2.—Detective Walker arrested Robert E. Ford this evening, and on searching him at the jail says he found that the man is wanted at Florence City, South Caro-lina, for forgery. Ford was locked up for removing a lot of personal effects from a local hotel in the absence of a guest, who owned them. The police consider it a most important capture.

Died from Natural Causes. SEATTLE (Wash.) April 2.—Benjamin F. Jones, a guest of 'the Hotel York, who died suddenly Tuesday evening under circumstances which for the time led the Coroner, police and others to believe that he met death by foul means, expired from natural causes. An autopsy held today established this fact beyond a doubt.

Some One Cut Her Throat. Some One Cut Her Infoat.

FORTLAND (Or.) April 2.—Last evening a two-story building on Taylor street near Second, occupied by Chimes, was discovered to be on fire. Firemen on entering the upper portion of the house found a Chinawoman named Lin Heung dead in bed with her throat cut. Dr. Lee Po Tei, said to be the woman's lover, is under arrest on suspicion of being her murderer.

New Tivoli Theater. SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—It is announced that an eight-story hotel, which will include a theater, with assating capacity of 3000, is soon to be erected on the site of the Tivoli Operahouse. The new building will front on Eddy street, and will have wings extending to Mason and Glasgow streets, It will cost about \$500,000.

Fast Run From Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—After a fast run from Manila, the army transport Crook came into port today. She was ordered into quavantine. Her cabin passengers, thirty-two all told, will be brought ashore this afternoon, but the 642 soldiers in the steerage will be sent to the detention camp. This is the first visit of the Crook to San Francisco.

Sign Painter Murdered. FRESCOTT (Ariz.) April 2.—J. W. Ward, a traveling sign painter, aged about 35 years, who drifted into Prescott a few weeks ago, was shot and killed last night by Simon Alderete, a Mexican, who arrived here a few days since from New Mexico. Both men were drunk. PRESCOTT (Ariz.) April 2.-J. W

Freight Train Derailed. SACRAMENTO, April 2.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon seven cars of a west-bound freight train were derailed near Blue Cañon. Nobody was hurt. The track will not be cleared until midgight, delaying west-bound traffic that length of time.

the attributes the commercial prosperity of the United States largely to the training that young men receive in business colleges. He declares that England will never develop leaders in commerce until she has such colleges. Speaking of trusts, M. Blouet says they lead to nationalization of great hey lead to nationalization of great adustries. He says that the majority of Americans are pro-Boer. The great "four hundred," however, to an individual, are pro-English, and are half-apologetic for being Americans.

PERSIA'S OIL BELT.

Australian Millionaire Obtains a Concession to Work in Disputed Territory-Pipe Line at Xasrishiru.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
LONDON, April 3.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A dispatch to the Morning Post from Bagdad says that an Australian millionaire named Darcy has obtained an important concession to work the oil belt in Southern and Southwestern Persia. Surveying has begun for a pipe line 360 miles long, from Kerkah Vailey to Mohammorah. There are, however, drawbacks to the enterprise, not only in the climate, bad, unsettled country and wild tribes, but also in possible international complica-

point of the pipe line is at Xasrishirn in Zonan. The latter is disputed ter-ritory on the Turko-Persian boundary. Moreover Darcy's enterprise will cre-ate rivalry to the Russian industry, which supplies most of the oil in Southern Persia and the guif regions.

that they have solved 'the question; is it wax or flesh

fail to be on hand to see the fun.

Geo. J. Birkel Co.

STEINWAY and CECILIAN DEALERS.

ticipate in, and opposes all proposals looking to the retirement of United States interests from the islands.

On the subject of trusts, the platform says: "In the war which President Roosevelt has inaugurated against the grantic combinations of incorporated significantic combinations of incorporated

SACRAMENTO, April 2.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon seven cars of a west-bound freight train were derailed near Blue Cafon. Nobody was hut. The track will not be cleared until midsight, clealying west-bound traffic that length of time.

McCoy Bobs Up Again.

NEW YORK. April 2.—"Kid" McCoy, the puglilist, has returned from Europe, and declares he is looking for a fight with Jeffries or Fitzsimmons.

"MAX O'REIL'S" IMPRESSIONS.

America a Colossus in Commercs, but Her "Four Hundred" Are Pro-British and Ashamed of Their American Birth.

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Mer "Four Hundred" Are Pro-British and Ashamed

night elected chairman of the State Central Com MILWAUKEE (Wis.) April 2.—Complete election returns give the following vote for Mayor: David 8. Rose, Democrat, 29,631; Charles Hanson, Republican, 20,743; Howard Tuttle, Social Democrat, 3713; plurality for Rose, \$283. The Common Council is also Democratic by a small majority.

LAS VEGAS REJECTS MONEY. BANTA FE (N. M.) April 2.—City elections in New Mexico resulted in decided Republican victories in four of the largest cities of the Territory. Santa Fé elected the whole Republican

Alderman and one school director for the Democrats.

Las Vegas elected a Republican Mayor and a Democratic City Clerk and City Treasurer. The Republicans elected all except two Aldermen. Mayor George P. Money, son of Senator Money of Mississippi, was defeated by thirty votes.

In Raton the Mayor, City Clerk, one Alderman and three school directors are Republicans, and the City Treasurer, two Aldermen and one school director Democrats.

Albuquerque elected the entire Re-

The musical wonder still continues to keep the crowds guessing, and no one is found who is sure

On Saturday evening, next, at 9:30 the final performance will conclude with a grand expose. Don't

345-347 S. Spring Street. and SAN DIEGO.

J. Abramson, Jeweler and Sliver-

POLITICS.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.)

NEW MEXICO REPUBLICANS.

city ticket except two Aldermen and one school director, a gain of one Alderman and one school director for

urer, two Aldermen and one school director Democrats.

Albuquerque elected the entire Republican ticket except one Alderman. All these cities except Santa Fé have Democratic Mayors at present. At Albuquerque the Socialists polled an astonishingly heavy vote, leading the Democrats in every ward except one. At Gallup the Democrats elected all candidates except one school director. At Cerillos the entire People's ticket was elected.

WEARABLES.

Reduction Sale..

85c Flannelette Gowns 65c. te of handsome striped fiancelette in a presty mother obard style, nicely frimmed with finishing braid, very made and exceedingly nice in every remote. \$1.00 Flannelette Gowns &c.,

\$1.25 Flannelette Gown 98c.

\$1.50 Flannelette Kimonas 98c.

\$1.00 Finnuclette Dressing Sacque 75c.
the sacque made of small plak and blue striped financieste with sight
front collar trimmed with lace and made with pretty ribbon ties; forte they last, 75c.

\$1.25 Flannelette Sacques 98c.

Our drapery and carpet departments are more than complete—they fairly bristle with novelty, exclusiveness and beauty—which cannot be seen elsewhere.

We are Ready

To show you the finest, the largest, the choicest and the newest gathering of really clever and exclusive furniture to be found in the Pacific Southwest. It may be that you only want some

odd piece to set off a room, it's here.

Perhaps you are going to furnish an entire house, we can do that best too. No matter what your need may be, it stands you in hand to get the best selection to choose from and that is just exactly what we offer. exactly what we offer.

225-227-229 SOUTH BROADWAY CUTY WALL

The Way to See

> SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA Southern Pacific's

"Inside Track" The FLIER leaves Los Angeles (Arcade depot) at 8:45 a. m. daily, Returning, arrive Los Angeles 6:30 p. m., in ample time for dinner. This allows stop of two hours and thirty minutes for Lunch and drive over Magnolia and Victoria Avenues. Riverside. Thirty-three minutes at Loma Linda to enjoy the panoramic view; one hour and thirty minutes at Rediands for the drive to Smiley Heights oramic view; one hour and thirty minutes at Rediands for the drive to Smiley Heights and about the city.

For particulars see agent, 261 S. Spring St., or write G. A. Parkyus, Asst. Gen'l Pri. and Pask Agt. Los Angeles, Cal.

ASPARAGUS.

We can truthfully say that we are headquarters for it—have every kind this market affords, and some exceptionally fine varieties that are only found here. Prices were never so low nor quality better—cut every hour and brought to us direct from the gardens.

TEL MO Ship Everywhere. LUDWIG & MATTHEWS.

CONTINUED FROM PIRST PAGE)

give it any rights over other legislation which is pressing for attention.

The decision as to the postponement of consideration of the bill was virtually reached today by the Republican Steering Committee of the Senate, of which Senator Allison is chairman. Six members of the committee are known to be opposed to taking up the canal bill in any form ahead of the Philippine Civil Government Bill, the Cuban Reciprocity Bill, the Rivers and Harbors Bill and various other measures of almost equal importance, to say nothing of numerous supply bills that, of course, will have the right way over all other measures. The concensus of the best-informed opinion at present is that the whole matter will have to go over to the next Congress.

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

REGULAR SESSION.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Senate.

When routine business had been concluded in the Senate, today, consideration of bills on the calendar was begun, and the following, among othera, were passed:

Authorizing the appointment of John Russell Bartlett as a rear-admiral on the retired list of the navy; authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver old pieces of ordnance to the Indian war veterans; to extend the time for presentation of claims to reimburse the Governors of States and Territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise and organize an army in the war with Spain to January 1, 1908.

Consideration was resumed of the Diecomargarine Bill, Mr. Bailey of Texas, continuing his speech began resterday, He referred to the testimony of scientific experts, who had testified that else was not deleterious, but wholesome and healthful, and to a desisten of the United States Supreme Court holding to the same effect.

MAILEY ARRAIGNS CREAMERIES.

BAILEY ARRAIGNS CREAMERIES

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Mr. Bailey conceded the right of Congress to en-act the proposed bill as a revenue measure, and every Senator who sup-ported the measure to raise revenu-was entirely within his conscience and his eath of office, but if any Senator

was entirely within his conscience and his oath of office, but if any Senator'should vote for it to suppress the oleomargarine industry, he would "do violence to his sense of duty and to his obligations of office."

He declared the purpose of the bill was not to raise revenue, and in support of his assertion quoted the statements of the principal proponents of the pending measure. "I undertake to say," said he, "that there is not a man in this chamber who either intends or expects to raise revenue by this measure."

He maintained that the proposed bill contained a palpable and even a wicked violation of the Constitution in the placing of a tax on an article manufactured and sold within a State. He sharply arraigned the creameries and cheese factories of the country, the former of which, he said, was the real backer of the legislation proposed, He could understand, he said, the Republican policy of protection of industries, but this new policy to legislate for the destruction of industries was entirely incomprehensible to him. In the pending measure, Mr. Balley said, in conclusion, the inajority of Congress was endeavoring to settle a contention among competing manufacturers.

Mr. Depen of New York followed Mr.

endeavoring to settle a contention among competing manufacturers.

Mr. Depew of New York followed Mr. Bailey in support of the bill. He said he had never heard a speech which had so fired his fancy, so appealed to his imagination, and had had so little effect on his judgment as that of Mr. Bailey. He had been taught that competition was the life of trade, but competition ought to be honest. If a merchant deceived his customers by foisting on them a fraud, he believed that man ought to be reached by law, because every man, when he purchased an article, had a right to get what he paid for.

pecause every man, when he purchased an article, had a right to get what he paid for.

In the course of his brief speech, Mr. Depew, referring to an illusion made by Bulley said that the American girl had been put in a wrong position before in the United States.

"I forgot at the moment," interjected Mr. Balley, "a recent occurrence in the life of the Senator from New York, or I would not have made the allusion, ILaurhter.)

Crumpacker of the bill is to raise revenue." Tay that the object of the bill is to raise revenue." Teplied Mr. Spooner.

"I want bould not nave made the ailusion."

"Skagway is therefore very as the terefore were the torted Mr. Depew, laughing as he spoke, "I should have left a younger man to come to the defense of the American girl. It was the Senator's youth and beauty Igreat laughter! which astonished me when he made that remark. If he had been soured and disappointed in love, or if the sex had treated him in some way that would lead to remark about it like that I should have understood him. But no one can meet the Senator, no one can see his photograph on Pennsylvania avenue without recognizing that his geniality, his happiness, his eloquence, have come because the American girl has admired him and loved him. Long continued laughter.] And he never ought to have gone back on her today by saying she is a fraudulent specimen of living oleomargarine." [Laughter.] At the conclusion of Mr. Depew's remarks, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Spooner became involved in a colloquy as to some legsl phases of the bill.

"Will the Senator from Wisconsin say," inquired Mr. Bailey, "that the object of the bill is to raise revenue." replied Mr. Spooner. "In other words, I say that in the exercise of the discretion which the Constitution gives us, we select this article as an object of taxation."

"In other words, I say that in the exercise of the discretion which the article as an object of taxation."

"But is it (the raising of revenue) the paramount object?" inquired Mr. Stewart of Nevada.

"It is the primary object," replied Mr. Spooner.
"But not the paramount object," persisted the Nevada Senator.

An amusing colloquy then followed between the two Senators as to the meaning of the words "paramount" and "primary."

consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

The items relating to national parks led to some discussion, during which Mr. Parker of New Jersey raised a point of order that this subject was properly under the jurisdiction of the Military Affairs Committee. The point of order was sustained, whereupon Mr. Cannon offered the following provision, applying to the appropriations for the national commissions, and it was adopted.

"No portion of the foregoing sums for national parks shall be used during the fiscal year 1903 for the payment of more than one commissioner for service in connection with each of said parks

more than one commissioner for service in connection with each of said parks under the direction of the Secretary of War, nor shall more than 10 per cent. of the sums for either of said parks be expended for the salaries of cierks or for other employés."

MONEY FOR SUITS.

CANADIANS STEAL A BOUNDARY MARK.

(BY DIBECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, April 2-[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Alaska boundary controversy has assumed a new phase, which may develop into a much more serious state of affairs between Great Britain and the United States. Reports have reached the State Department that the monument erected by Russia to mark the boundary between Alaska, which, until 1867, was a Russian possession, and adjacent British territory, has been arbitrarily removed by Canadian officials of a surveying expedition, and in view of this, Secretary Hay, by direction of the President, has ordered personal investigation to be made by a commission of American officers to ascertain the truth of the sensational information. Capt. Wilds P. Richardson of the Eighth Infantry, U. S. Army, and Lieut. George Thorton Emmons, U. S. Navy, retired, have been appointed as members of the commission.

According to information received here Richard Fraser, civil engineer in the employ of the Canadian government, is the head of the party accused of having removed the boundary. The State Department officials are very reticent in regard to the accusation, and declined today to tell the names of the commissioners. They would not express any opinion as to the truth of the report, and were apparently annoyed over the fact that it had become known outside official circles.

The location of the Russian-British boundary monuments is of the most vital importance to the United States in the controversy. To find them means that the boundary lines of the tertory purchased by this government from Russia will be determined. For many years this government has been attempting to find the monuments. Russia insists they were actually erected, and that they mark the true Alaska. Great Britian and Canada claim that, according to the terms of the Alaska cession treaty between Russia and the United States, the southern boundary between Alaska and the British Northwest Territory is a line thirty miles from the coast, but not following the water indentations. This government contends that the thirty miles must be measured from the shore line of the indentations.

Under this modus vivendi, Great Britain has no tidewater outlet from the Klondike, but despite this a British customhouse has been established at Skagway, an American town and on the American side of the provisional line laid down by the modus. The danger of a conflict at Skagway is therefore very great.

HEY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.1
WASHINGTON, April 2.—After consulting Chairman Daizell of the special committee to investigate Capt. Christmas's charge in connection with the transfer of the Danish West Indian Islands, Secretary Hay has indicated to the committee his intention to appear in person before it as a witness. He probably will go to the Capitol tomor-

PURCHASE OF FRIAR LANDS.

The Senate, at 4:55 o'clock p.m., went into executive session, and at 5:10 o'clock p.m., adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.!

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The provision for the purchase of the friar lands in the Philippines was under consideration by the House Committee on Insular Affairs today in connection with the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

The items relation to the sundry civil Appropriation Bill. HOMESTEAD ACT TO APPLY. Bill, which is nearing completion. The bill provides for acquiring the lands at a fair valuation, to be assessed by a board. Then the lands are to be opened to homestead entry under the laws somewhat similar to the system in this country. Much opposition developed to this section, and the matter was not disposed of finally.

PRESIDENT TALKS IT OVER,

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The President today devoted some time to a conference on the subject of irrigation, and more particularly to the details of the bill pending in Congress, providing for national aid for irrigation. The conference was held at the request of Representative Mondell, who has the bill in charge in the House. Among those present were Representatives Newlands, Tongue, Tirrell, Sutherland, Mondell and Metsaid, it will not be necessary to strike out section 8, relating to State and Territorial control of the use and dis-tribution of water. The phraseology of the section will be changed, but it is said that this change will not radi-cally alter the section.

ACTION OF CONGRESS NEEDED.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Postmaster-General today received nunication from the Secretary of Wa date, there will be no statute or postal regulation by which mail can be trans mitted for domestic postage or carried on the existing money-order system

Island.
Secretary Root states that it is desirable, in the interest of the business which aiready exists, and for the promotion of further intercourse between the inhabitants of the two countries, that there should be no interruption to the present basis for the conduct of business. He also states that it is fair to presume that the diplomatic representatives of the two countries will, at an early day, address themselves to sentatives of the two countries will, at an early day, address themselves to the framing of a postal convention similar in general character perhaps to that which the United States now has with Mexico, but in the meantime he suggests that Congress be asked to authorize a continuance of the present business, upon the agreement of the postal authorities of both countries. The Postmaster-General will take steps to have the matter put in proper shape.

FOR AMBASSADOR'S QUARTERS (BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.) WASHINGTON, April 2—The Sen-ate Committee on Foreign Relations today had under consideration a prop-osition for the sale of the Borig Palace in Berlin to the United States, for the purposes of embassy headquarters in that country. The price asked for the that country. The price asked for the property is \$200.000.

The United States does not own a building in Berlin, and Ambassador White transmitted the offer for sale with recommendation. The committee took the matter up informally, and did not

BABCOCK FEELS BAD.

WON'T LEAD THE CAMPAIGN. (BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) WASHINGTON, April 2 .- [Exclusive Dispatch.] The Republican Congres-sional Campaign Committee will meet for organization next week, after the return of Representative Hull from Iowa. Representative Babcock says he paign committee, as his health is poor and an active campaign might result

As yet the com able to select his successor, although several names are prominently men-tioned, among them that of Represent-ative Loudensinger of New Jersey, who has been secretary of the committee for several campaigns and in charge of the eastern headquarters.

PURE FOOD BILL. TWO REPORTS FILED.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M. WASHINGTON, April 2.—The majority and minority reports on the Hep-burn Pure Food Bill were presented to the House today. The majority reportance that the measure represents the lews of all persons and association seking effective pure-food legislation The report says the necessity of such regislation is shown by the vast num per of adulterations and debasement, on the market, most of them being im-bosed upon poor people. The measure he report adds, is in no sense paternal-stic, but merely protective, the same as he laws against counterfeiting and orgery.

he laws against counteries.

Mr. Adamson of Georgia in a dissentng report, says the founders of the
republic never intended that the Federal
government should prescribe menus
and codes of table etiquette. He urges
that food regulations should be left to
the States. Mr. Corliss of Michigan also
dissents on the ground that the bill
gives arbitrary power to fix standards,
require labels, etc., and that uncertainty and confusion will result.

SENT TO SENATE.

BATCH OF NOMINATIONS. WASHINGTON, April 2.- The Pres lent today sent to the Senate the fol-wing nominations: Secretary of lega-on at Buenos Ayres, Argentine, Ed-ard Winslow Ames.

Postmasters: California, George M. Francia, Napa; Nelson, B. Stanton, Av-alon; Roy B. Stephens, South Pasa-

dena.

Navy: Assistant Paymaster with rank of ensign, Walter A. Greer of Missouri.

Assistant Surgeon with rank of fleutenant, junior grade, Dr. Francis M. Munson of Delaware.

POSTAL CURRENCY.

COMMISSION SOON TO MEET. BT THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-AM.
WASHINGTON, April 2.—A commis sion consisting of three officials each from the Postoffice Department and the Treasury Department, will meet here within a few days to consider the question of the establishment of a postal currency. The present plan is to provide for a small currency to take the place of \$1 and \$2 bills, which it is believed will provide a safer method for the transmission of small amounts through the mails, as it is intended that these notes shall be payable only at the place designated thereon by the purchaser.

APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT. BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M. WASHINGTON, April 2.—The President today appointed Brig.-Gen. R. P. Hughes a major-general, and Col. Isaac D. Russey, Col. Andrew S. Burt and Col. M. F. Sheridan to be brigadier-generals in the regular army, to fill existing vacancies caused by

WASHINGTON BRIEFS.

Rev. Talmage Very Ill. WASHINGTON, April 2.—At the residence of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, i was stated today that his condition for sick man, and his physicians have in-formed the family that if there is to be any improvement at all it will be very

Captors of Aguinaldo.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Capt. George Detchmendy, formerly of the Twenty-second Infantry, had a task with Secretary Root today, with a view of securing some official recognition of the important part taken by his command in the seizure of papers which resulted in the capture of Aguinaldo by Gen. Funston's party.

Extend Treaty with England. WASHINGTON, April 2.—Secretary Hay and Mr. Raikes, secretary of the British Embassy, today signed a treaty extending to the British colonies the provisions of the original treaty between the United States and Great Britain, for the protection of industrial property.

Death of a Soldier. WASHINGTON, April 2.—The War Department is advised of the death at Manila, April 2, of First Lieut. Bert H. Merchant, Eighth Infantry, of dysen-tery and liver abscess. He was born in Michigan and was promoted from the ranks in 1897.

Carriers' Overtime WASHINGTON, April 2.—The House Committee on Claims today reported favorably a bill appropriating \$282,944 for over-time service of numerous let-

Col. Van Andruss Retires WASHINGTON, April 2—At his own request, Col. E. Van Arsadale Andruss, Artillery Corps, has retired. He is from New Jersey.

To Cut Out Slavery. WASHINGTON, April 2—Repretative Patterson of Tennessee to introduced's bill to abolish slaver the Philippines and to invalidate treaty between Gen. Bates and Sultan of the Sulu Islands.

KILLING FROST IN SOUTH.

ATLANTA (Ga.) April 2.—Frosti were general last night in portions of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and the

OF ARTISTIC

JAPANESE MATTINGS

special order; styles are con



TUAN BUSY

Said to Be Preparing Another Rebellion.

Sixty Thousand.

Yuan's Plans for Organization of the Army in Chi Li Province.

the fact seems to be that prepara-tions alone are rumored to be on foot.

a most perturbed state, owing to the serious news simultaneously received iately from Canton and Kuellin, the capitals of two Kuang provinces. The high authorities of the two provinces report that the disbanded soldiers of Gen. Feng Tsee Tsain, numbering nearly 4000 men, have joined the insurgents of Kwang Sl, which have rendered the situation in the south very precarious, and the danger is a very serious one. The men were all armed with modern firearms in 1900, which they refused to give up when disbanded. The insurgents number now most perturbed state, owing to th banded. The insurgents number now some 60,000 men, and when enough supplies in food have been gathered in them, we may expect to hear some lous news about them."

ganized by Yuan in 1887-98 in Chi Li, and in 1897-1900 in Shantung, Of this force 3500 men are now in Shantung, whence they will march to Chi Li as soon as the present Governor of Shantung has raised his intended army of 20,000 men. The remainder of Yuan's troops are at Pao Ting Fu. News from Jehol, published by the Asapi, says that a Belgian missionary has suffered a gross outrage at the hands of a party of Boxers, and that Gen. Ma has been instructed to punish the offenders. Another telegram from Peking to the same journal, alleges that two foreign soldiers have been killed by Chinese braves.

Cripple Creek District. .

Cripple Creek District.

IBT THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

COLORADO SPRINGS (Colo.) April

2.—What is perhaps the biggest mining
suit in the history of Colorado has been
filed in the District Court and involves
mining property valued at more than
\$5,000,000. The property affected is all
located in the Cripple Creek district,
and includes the famous Gold Coin
mine.

pany in 1892."

A receivership is asked for, together with an accounting of the Mt. Roma Company's funds and a statement showing the disposition made of the company's various properties.

great dread of the pain and danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming

pain and danger of maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's pain and danger of materinty; this nour which is dreaded as woulded severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is avoided by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer despondent or gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are overcome, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the





IN MISCHIEF.

Rebels in South Number

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.)
VICTORIA (B. C.) April 2.—The Chinese appear to believe that a Mohammedan rebellion in Kansu, headed by ex-Prince Tuan, is really imminent, and various rumors of that nature have been already telegraphed, and have created an impression that inhurgents are already in the field, but the fact seems to be that prepara-

With regard to the disturbanc Kwang Si, the North China News says:
"The central government in Po-

MILLIONS INVOLVED.

Suit Begun Affecting Some of the Most Valuable Gold Mines in the

mine.

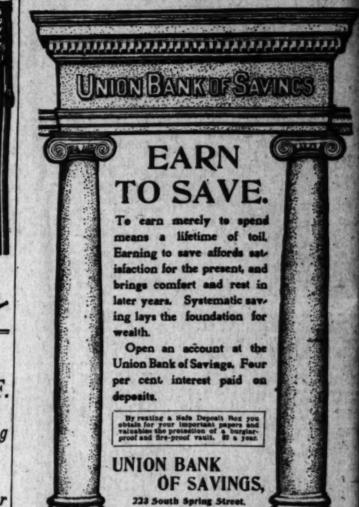
The suit is brought by the minority stockholders of the Mt. Rosa Company against the Woods Investment Company, and the plaintiffs charge that F. M. Woods, H. E. Woods and Warren Woods, forming the defendant company, have "cheated and defrauded them of their rights ever since they acquired control of the Mt. Rosa Company in 182."

A receivership is asked for, together with an accounting of the Mt. Rosa

a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and danger incident to the ordeal makes its anticipation one of misery.

Mother's Friend is the only remedy which relieves women of the great

hour are obviated by the use of Mother's Friend. "It is worth its weight in gold," says many who have used it. \$1.00 per bottle at drug stores. Book containing valuable information of interest to all women, will be sent to any address free upon application to FRADFIELD REGULATOR OF ARMERICA TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO





Specialist for Men. Seventeen Years' Experience.

Nine Years in Los Angeles. I have only ONE office, and am always there to treat my patients personally. I have two of the best diplomas in the city, one of which was awarded to me as a Specialist. They are neces-sary. They mean semething. When you consult a specialist, ask to see his credentials. You can mine in my office any day

WEAKNESS Is Only a Sym

LUNTRACTED DISORDERS.

尼RUTCH-BOUND

pathetic sight than a person slowly and painfully moving along the street supported by these artificial limbs.

When Rheumatism settles in the bones and muscles of the legs, it is safe to predict that the victim will eventually become helples and crutch-bound. The corrosive, irritating matter that is deposited in the joints and muscles causes the most intense pain, the kness and ankles swell, and when the natural oils and fluids that lubricate these parts are completely destroyed the joints become locked and the muscles drawn and stiff, and crutches a necessity.

The acid poisons that produce rheumatic naise, form in the blood, and are

The acid poisons that produce rheumatic pains form in the blood, and a ributed through the system, and lodged in the arms, shoulders, hand distributed through the system, and lodged in the arms, shoulders, hands, back and feet, or other parts of the body—resulting often in total disability. A permanent cure of Rheumatism can be effected only by a complete cleaning of the blood, and no other remedy so surely accomplishes this as S. S. S. It neutralizes the acid effects, purifies and invigorates the stagnant blood, and the gritty particles are washed out or dislodged by the new rich blood, and relief comes to the pain-racked sufferer. S. S. leaves no morbid, irritating matter in the blood to reunite and produce another attack, but expels every atom of it from the system. S. S. S. is a purely vegetable remedy, and does not impair the digestion or general health like alkali or potash remedies.

Write for our special free book on Rheumatism, and if any medical advice or other information is wanted, our physicians will gladly furnish it without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Copper-plate Engraving and Printing Wedding Invitations and Announcements.

Calling Cards, Hand-decorated Cards for all NO OFFER AFTER TOD

THURSDAY,

Century Club Sits Brother Fitz.

Rumor That Neill Get a Fight.

palding Resigns from National League -- Oa Racing-Shooting

EARLY FIVE HUNDRED ENTER GRAND HAND

PROBABLY TAKE THE

IN NATIONAL LEAGUE.

NO OFFER AFTER TODAY.

Y. APRIL 3, 190z.

ge. Four

VINGS,

Century Club Sits on Brother Fitz.

Rumor That Neill Can Get a Fight.

alding Resigns from the National League - Oakland Racing-Shooting.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-AM.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—It is unsecond here that unleas Bob Fitzsimaccepts the \$30,000 offer of the
Angeles Twentieth Century Club at
is, the club managers will call all
satistions off and match Al Neill and
acceptations of any match and week. HE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.) positiations off and match Al Neill and be Walcott for the carmival week. It is reported that Al Neill received a meram today from Tom McCarey, snager of the Los Angeles club, of-oring a fight with Walcott for a \$10,-10 pure. \$7500 to go to the winner and goal to the loser. The date of the fight will be between May 1 and May 10, if we arranged.

EARLY FIVE HUNDRED ENTER GRAND HANDICAP.

ILL PROBABLY TAKE THE WEEK TO SHOOT IT OFF.

All the Scratch Thirty-two Yard Mer Make a Record of a Straigt Kill for first Round-Mrs. Johnston in Fine

ME NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.)
NSAS CITY (Mo.) April 2.—The American Handicap, the feature Interstate Associations' tenth Lead tournament, is being shot at Il tournament, is being shot at River Park today. There were tries for this Blue Ribbon event shooting began this morning, the purse \$12,025. So large is of entries that it is believed it the the rest of the week to shoot. It is expected there will be a finite. Perfect weather; bright and with just enough breeze is to give life to the birds, pred.

stowing to give life to the birds, prerailed.

Ed Faitord of New York, missed his
hat and Sourth birds; C. W. Budd, Des
sea, S. yards, missed his second.

O Feudner, San Francisco, 28 yards,
by many as a winner, missed
hird; Beakart of California and
ware of Spokane each loot one.
Annie Calkey lost one bird, and Mrs. S.
histen, shot in perfect form, each
ling four straight. Mrs. Johnston's
kill was an especially difficult one
t drew forth a hearty round of apsee. E. G. Griffith, winner of the
ad American Handicap last year,
grassed his first four birds, as did
Fanning of Jersey City and Fred
at of Spirit Lake. Iowa.

Exratch, 32-yard men, have a reca straight'kill for the first round.

ERBIDE MAN WELL UP.

RSIDE MAN WELL UP. trounds each day until the list drawals makes it possible to more. If there are two or more a straight score after the

close of today every one of Grand American Handicap of the past, who are partici-lis year, had lost one or more aking it almost certain that man will be champion this year.

Frudner of San Francisco failed a straight score, but J. A. R. Fred Gilbert and W. R. Fred Gilbert and W. R. Fred Gilbert and Grant and the straight score. Miss Lilability of the three women with the straight score. Miss Lilability of California missed three and Annie Oakley, Buffalo Bill's missed two. Among those who clean scores today were: J. Ed ha, Bakersfield, Cal.; S. R. Smith, aide, Cal.

IRDIANS HOLD A MEETING. THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M. CITY, April 2.-The Intournament at Battle Creek,
Battle Creek has promised to
to a like amount donated by
ans, for prize money. Thirtyks attending the Grand Amerandicap tournament were at the

all-American team of wing mich won fame abroad last a meeting to select a design it to be worn by the members in. The following will wear the team: Fred Gilbert, ikes, J. S. Fanning, W. R. L. Tripp, C. W. Budd, C. M. k. Parmalee, Dick Merrill, tt. Leroy Woodward, Ed-Paul North, H. G. Getchnoney, Judge Emil Worke lardison, referee.

LDING RESIGNS.

pains form in the blood, and are in the arms, shoulders, hands, salting often in total disability. ected only by a complète cleansely accomplishes this as S. S. S. invigorates the stagnant blood,

SSS

IN NATIONAL LEAGUE. ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.) and the office will be ten-lliam G. Temple of Pitts-te will be no further con-

ving and Printing Whedon & Spreng Co.

Recisty Stationers

Spring St. Hellenbeck Hotel Build:

best information, be tendered to N. E. Young.

Fitzgerald Forfeited. PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The six-round go between Dave Sullivan and Willie Fitzgerald, which was scheduled to take place at the Penn Athletic Club tonight, failed to come off, because Fitzgerald was overweight.

Umpire Sheridan Signs. CHICAGO, April 2.—Jack Sheridan, the veteran umpire, has signed for the season with the American League,

Three Firsts for Martin. LONDON, April 2.—At the Royal Windsor race meeting today Martin, the American jockey, took three firsts out of six races in which he had a mount.

BOOKS ARE HARD HIT BY THE FAVORITES.

FIVE OUT OF SIX RACES GO TO THE FIRST CHOICES.

Janice Tires in the Stretch and is Passed by Position and Col. Ballyntyne-Botany Played Up Successfully-High Chancellor Wins Easily.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.1 SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Five of the events at Oakland today went to favorites, and the books were hit hard. favorites, and the books were hit hard. The track was heavy, but dried out considerably. Janice was again installed favorite, this in the 14-mile handleap. She itred in the stretch and was passed by Position and Col. Bailing handleap. She itred in the stretch and was passed by Position and Col. Bailing handleap. She itred in that order. Botany, played from 3 to 1 to 8 to 5, took the fifth race at six furlongs. Isaline closed up much ground and finished second. With Sylvia Talbot out, High Chancellor was a 1-to-8 favorite for the two-year-old event, and he won easily from Tom Mitchell. Results:
Six and a Balif furlongs, selling:
Axminster, 105 (Jackson,) 7 to 5, won: El Pilar, 105 (Ransch) 7 to 5, second; Canderos, 167 (L. Daly,) 12 to 1, third time 1:24. Billisis, Maratine, La Calma, Baltest, Syce. Tibs. Headstrongs, Road

easily from Tom Mitchell. Results:
Six and a Saif furlongs, selling:
Axminster, 105 (Jackson,) 7 to 5, won;
El Pilar, 105 (Ransch,) 7 to 5, second;
Canderos, 107 (L. Daly,) 12 to 1, third;
time 1:24. Billisis, Maratine, La Calma,
Baltest, Syce, Tibs, Headstrong, Road
Agent and Aido also ran.
Four furlongs: High Chancellor, 113
(Conley,) 1 to 6, won; Tom Mitchell,
110 (Ransch,) 6 to 1, second; Montezuma, 113 (Haffeyi,) 26 to 1, third; time
6:50. Leo Nolan, Estoy, Listo and Hornee also ran.

0:50. Leo Nolan, Estoy, Listo and Hornet also ran.

Seven furiongs, selling: Bernota, 104 (Ransch.) 7 to 10, won; Our Lizzle, 105 (L. Daly.) 20 to 1, second: Captivate, 102 (Ransom.) 30 to 1, third; time 1:304. Midnight Chimes, Decoy, Mountebank. Devereaux and Dollie Weithoff also ran.

Mile and an eighth, handicap: Position, 108 (Hoar.) 16 to 5, won; Col. Ballantyne, 100 (Ransch.) 9 to 2, second; Janice, 110 (Jackson.) 7 to 10, third; time 1:56. Bragg also ran.

Six furlongs, selling: Botany, 98 (Ransch.) 8 to 5, won; Isaline, 103 (Jackson.) 13 to 5, second: Jacqueminot, 92 (Winsiette.) 7 to 1, third; time 1:51. Wyoming, Harry Thoburn and Fiorine! II also ran.

Mile, selling: Antolee, 110 (Troxier.) 11 to 5, won; Redwald, 104 (T. Daly.) 10 to 1, second; Horton, 104 (Ransch.) 3 to 1, third; time 1:42%. Impromptu, Dr. Bernaya, Dorlan and Jim Hale also ran.

TODAY'S ENTRIES.

Dr. Bernays, Dorian and Jim Hale also ran.

TODAY'S ENTRIES.

Following are the entries for tomorrow's races:

Mile and an eighth, sellings Tutts, Elmer L. 101; Whaleback, 102; Morinel, 103; Gold Baron, Ulm, 107; Matlida C., 96; Lento, 100.

Six furlongs, selling; Rubino, Royal Rogue, Dawson, 107; The Westver, Chandoo, Mitas, 110; Marineuse, Golden Light, 113; Narra G., 116; Montana Peerces, Lass of Langdon, 105.

Five furlongs, selling; Rosewar, Divina, Pirate Maid, Swift Light, Torso Maid, Imp. Mildred, Schultz, Flo Culver, 112; Cathello, Jenne Hughes, Satchel, Nonie, Ishtar, 117.

Six furlongs, the Buena Vista handicap: Sister Jeanie, 112; Botany, Glendenning, Escalante, 119; Bragg, 107.

Mile and an eighth, selling: El Mido, 112; Royalty, 99; Plan, 102; Free Lance, 117; Marshai Nell, 113; Anthracite, 108.

Six and one-half furlongs, selling: Rey Hooker, The Singer, Kickum Bob, Bagdad, 107; Huachuca, 100; Sir Hampton, 199; San Venado, 110; Fridolin, 97; Colonial Girl, 99; Parsifical, 108; John Peters, 102; Bernota, 104.

Results at Bennings.

Results at Bennings.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Six and a half furlongs, purse \$400: Gold Fox won, Fonsoluca second, Hampshire third; time 1:24 3-5.

Four and a half furlongs, purse \$400: First Chord won, Agio second, Aurifer third; time 0:584.

Hurdle, short course: Tamarin won, Farrell second, Gould third; time 2:55. Seven furlongs: Calgarry won, Fabius second, Woodchuck third; time 1:33.

At Montgomery Park.

At Montgomery Park.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.) April 2.—Selling, five and a half furlongs: Drummond won, Lee Nutter second, King Tatius third; time 1:09½.

Six furlongs: Waring, won. Toah second, Death third; time 1:14½.

Selling, four furlongs: King's Lady won, Philo second, Kerrville third; time 9:49½.

Gaston Hotel stakes, six furlongs: Mallory won, Dr. Walker second, Poor Boy third; time 9:49½.

Selling, mile and a sixteenth: W. B. Gates won, Trebor second, C. B. Campbell third; time 1:49½.

Five and a half furlongs: Lady Wadsworth won, Harry Wilson second, Cadet third; time 1:09¼.

PLAN OF CONVERSION.

Inducements Offered by Steel Corpora tion to Get Holders of Stock to Exchange it for Bonds.

(BT THE NEW ASSOCIATED FRESS-A.M.)
NEW YORK, April 2.—The basis of exchange of stocks of the United States Steel Corporation into bonds NATIONAL LEAGUE.

ASSOCIATED FRESS-P.M.

IR. April 2.—The National shall war is practically and the office will be tended to play under the as last year. The foul-was incorporated in the shallowed in the pitcher is not to han one minute to warm any one inning before desident than the balls before than the balls before at the proposed plan of conversion was announced as follows by George W. Perkins of the Finance Committee: Preferred stockholders will have the right to subscribe to an amount equal to 50 per cent. of their preferred stock and 10 per cent. cash to be called for is equal to \$50.000,000. making up the sum of \$250,000,000 of the coming bond iscontrol from \$50.000,000 to \$100,000,000 of the preferred to be retired. The weight have the right to subscribe to an amount equal to 50 per cent. of their preferred stock and 10 per cent. cash to be called for is equal to \$50.000,000 of \$250,000,000 of the coming bond iscontrol from \$50.000,000 to \$100,000,000 of the preferred to be retired. The weight to subscribe to an amount equal to 50 per cent. of their present holdings. For your perferred stockholders will have the right to subscribe to an amount equal to 50 per cent. of their preferred stock and 10 per cent. cash to be called for is such as the proposed plan of conversion was announced as follows by George W. Perkins of the Finance Committee: Preferred stockholders will have the right to \$0.000 per cent. of their preferred stock and 10 per cent. cash to be called for is such as the proposed plan of conversion was announced as follows as announced as fol

An underwriting syndicate, of which
J. P. Morgan & Co. are the head, will
control from \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000
of the preferred to be retired. The
syndicate is said to have been guaranteed a profit of 4 per cent. for its underwriting services, but this has not
been confirmed.

MEZZO TINTS IN PHOTOGRAPHS

The new and beautiful merzo tints in in Steel Engraving effects—latest and newest designs in Photographic Portraiture at the celebrated Schumacher Studio, 107 North Spring St. Worldwide reputation for superiority. Highest medals awarded at World's Fair and late Paris Exposition. The oldest and most reliable—established 20 years.

CHICAGO CITIZENS FORM LYNCHING PARTY.

YOUNG WOMAN SUFFERING FROM BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Fifteen Determined and Armed Men Set Out on Search for Her Assailant, but He is Successful in Making His Escape.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M. CHICAGO, April 2.—Citizens of Lake View spent last night in a man hunt with the intention of wreaking vengeance on a man who had assaulted Margaret Murray, a pretty telephone

Miss Murray is confined to her bed, suffering from concussion of the brain. She was followed by a well-dressed young man while walking home last night. When hear home she started to run, but her pursuer overtook her and grasped her throat. She tried to scream, but her assailant smashed her head against the brick wall, and she

SLABY TO MARCONI.

Is Not Based on the Early Experiments of the Wireless Man.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.) BERLIN, April 2.—[By Atlantic Ca-ble.] Prof. A. Slaby, the electrician, has issued a written reply to William Mar-coni's statement that he (Slaby) learned from him what he knows about wireless telegraphy. The professor

says:
"I never omitted to mention and at "I never omitted to mention and at every opportunity have acknowledged that I participated in the experiments carried on in May, 1897, by the English Telegraph Department under the direction of Sir William Precee, with the Marconi apparatus of that day. But the present system of attuned telegraphy, as Marconi knows, has hardly anything in common with those primitive beginnings. The Slaby-Arco system is not based on those early experiments. On the contrary, as Marconi well knows, it is founded on discoveries that I published in December, 1900, to which Marconi referred in his address before the Society of Fine Arts in these words: 'I trust that it will not be thought that I desire to minimize in any way the importance of Prof. Slaby's work.'

"The very conspicuous change in Marconi's, views, as contained in his letter published in New York, is something very greatly I regret.

[Signed] "SLABY."

PHILADELPHIA. April 2.—William Lane, the negro who yesterday murdered Mrs. Ella Furbush and her daughter, Madeline, and fatally shot Eloise Furbush, another daughter, was held today to await the action of the Coroner's inquest. Lane expressed as neid today to await the action of the Coroner's inquest. Lane expressed no regret for the crme. When asked what caused him to kill the woman and child, he said: "They deserved to die." At the hospital today it was said that there was little hope for the recovery of Eloise.

Surprising Results.

A Simple Internal Remedy Makes Remarkable Cures of Catarrh.

copie who have used sprays, inhalers, salves I washes for catarrh and have found how less and inconvenient they are, will be easily surprised at results following the of a pleasant, internal remedy in tablet



for full-sized treatment is the safest

BROADWAY COR FOURTH, LOS PANGELES ARTHUR LETTS, PROPRIETOR

Owe an Apology to Hundreds of People

To the hundreds, aye, thousands of people who visited our store yesterday that we were unable to we owe an apology, and hereby tender the same, trusting that it will be received in a good-natured manner. There is no building in Southern California large enough to accommodate the crowds that thronged our store yesterday between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock. We did our best, but there's a limit to the possibilities of all things devised and executed by human beings. Had we permitted every person who desired to go to our second floor, the result would have been disastrous; as it was, numerous people were crushed. We expected, and intended to entertain possibly two thousand ladies with tea, and made provisions for that number, but when from twelve to fifteen thousand people responded to our invitation, we were completely floored. It was a fault of the flesh and not of the spirit-we simply did our best, and mortals can do no more.

Yesterday's Second Floor Bargains Repeated Today.

In the rush, crush and bustle of yesterday's crowd people were unable to purchase the bargains that were offered on the second floor, and as a sort of consolation prize we offer them again today. Yesterday we limited the sale from 3 to 5 o'clock; today, while the lots last you can have them, at any hour, but you'd best come early, as some lots won't last the day out.

\$9 Tailor-Made Suits at \$5.98

•Women's tailor made suits-made of good grade covert cloth in gray, brown, blue, or black—skirts made with graduated flounce—jackets cut Eton style—lined with good quality Italian cloth—neat appearing, perfect fit-ting suits that are splendid value at \$9.00; on sale all day, each, \$5.98.

Good crash skirts, full width, cut with flare, well fluished, worth 89c; all day,



Youths' Suits, Ages \$7.98

New spring styles, plain or military cut, in the new shades of Oxford gray, vicunas and fancy striped cheviets, some few Scotch mixtures in the lot; the sizes range from 31 to 36 chest measure, the larger sizes will de for small men; substantial, stylish suits that the exclusive steres chaarge \$10.00 for; sale price, per suit, \$7.98.

Boys' Spring Suits \$5.48.

Two-piece suits for boys from 6 to 16 years of age, new spring styles, fancy mixed tweeds, homespuns. Scotch cheviets and plain black or blue unfinished worsted, stylishly cut, substantially lined and trimmed, neatly tailored; styles and qualities you cannot duplicate elsewhere for less than \$7.50; sale price, per suit, \$5.48.

All Wool knee Pants 29c. Sizes for boys from 4 to 15 years of age-good stron materials, in neat mixtures, would be cheap at 40c sale price, per pair, 29c.

Blouse Waists 19c Fancy blouse waists, for boys from 3 to 10 years of age—made of good grade percales and cheviots, finished with large sallor cellar, some with the new small round collars regular To value; sale price, each, 19c. Boys' Shirts 48c

75c Straw Sombreros at 39c.

Women's muslin drawers, good grade muslin. finished with three tucks, would be cheap at 30c; on sale all day, per pair

up to 29c; on sale all day.

White skirts, good quality muslin. neatly finished, regular 50c White shirt waists, made of good quality laws, neatly-trimm with embroidery, well fluished, all sizes, worth 69c; on sale all day, each

Women's salior hats, short backs, trimmed with mull resette and neat band, regular 75c value; on sale all day

Satin braid walking bats, new spring shapes, several new styles; trimmed with black velvet bows, worth \$1.25; on sale all day, each

Flowers and foliage, numerous styles, fresh spring steck, values

New Flannel Suits \$4.98 For Summer Wear \$4.98

Neat summer suits for men, made of good grade Neat summer suits for men, mase of good grade fannel; the suit comprises coat and trousers easy; the trousers are finished with belt loops and made to turn up on the bettom; the coats are unlined. The materials in these suits are all weel golf flannels, in neat clive and gray effects; the exclusive stores are showing these same grades and styles at \$7.50 per suit; we have them in all sizes; our price, per suit, \$4.98.

Neat Business \$10.00

Men's suits, of fancy striped and checked worsteds; coats of the new military cut, with full padded shoulders, rests and tremers of the latest style; perfect fitting, substantially tailored suits that, for style, service and value throughout cannot be duplicated, for less than \$15,00; our price, per suit \$10.00.

Good Trousers \$1.98

For tomorrow's selling we have a large variety of men's trousers in gresty halring cassimerse and golf financia, the fiance trousers finished with wide heammed bottoms, bett loops and lavisible suspender the arripes; there are also some plain black and blue cheviots in the lot; values up to 80.75; gizes for all. Sale price, per pair, 81.98.

Neat Straw Hats 79c

"Barker's" Is Synonymous With "Good Furniture"-Since 1880.

One-Third to One-Half Off

Until all are sold we offer a big lot of odd pairs of lace curtains at reductions which range from one-half to one-third. There is only one pair of a kind and style, and for that reason we wish to close them out. These curtains are desirable, and are, in

fact, what is left of our best sellers-the styles which have sold out first. They come in white, cream and ecru, and in the following kinds:

Scotch Nets Irish Point Brussels Net Point Calais Battenberg

umitun

Arabian Net **Ruffled Net** Tamboured Swiss

The reduced prices range from \$1.10 to \$15.00 a pair. Those who can use a single pair of curtains should not fail to look at this lot. They will be profusely displayed throughout our drapery department so that you can see them without

Remnants at One-Half

On Friday we offer you the choice of all remnants in our drapery department at

exactly one half price. The assortment includes denims, canvas, sacking, burlap, scrim, nets, upholstering stuffs, etc. Pieces large enough for upholstering furniture and making curtains. They are all marked at exactly half price.

Complete BARKER BROS 5 Floor + & Furnishum 420 TO 424 S. SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES Basement Company

Cor. 2d and Broadway over Wolf & Chil-

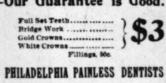


HOSE, GARDEN TOOLS, HARDWARE, COOK STOYES.
H. GUYOT. - - 414 South Spring St.

I DYLLWILD AMONG THE PINES, Altitude 500 feet, San Jacinto Mounta California Health Resort Co., 1414 S. Hope St., Los Angeles

urs: 9 to 4, 7 to 8 Sundays, 9 to 12.

Van and Storage. Cut-Rate Shippers of Household Goods to and from the East and North. Office 244 5. Broadway. Tel. M. 19.



Best Dental Work in City-Our Guarantee is Good. 430% So. Broadway

> 514-516 S. Spring Tel. South 14 Pride of Japan Tea, finest grown, de-licious flavor, per lb

Dr. Gregory & Co. SPECIALISTS. Diseases and Weakness of Men, cele, Hydrocele, Stricture, Blood Diseases, Private Dis-Wasting Drains, Loss of Vital Power, Prematureness, Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Cook Remedy Co.

The Tos Drecks Times

Vol. 41, No. 120.

NEWS SERVICE:-Full reports of the new Associated Press, covering the globe; from 18,500 to 28,500 words transmitted daily over more than 20,000 miles of leased wires.

ERMS:—Dally and Sunday, including Magazine Section, 75 cents a month, or \$0.00 a year; Dally without Sunday, \$7,50 a year; Sunday, \$2,50; Magazine only, \$2,50; Weekly, \$1.50. SWORN CIRCULATION:—Daily net average for 1896, 18,091; for 1897, 19,956; for 1896, 26,131; for 1899, 25,731; for 1990, 26,735; for 1891, 28,778.
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PRICES AND POSTAGE.

of the Midwinter Number when sold at The Times Office. The edition will r sale at all city and out-of-town agencies, ready for mailing in a some three-colored wrapper:

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

BUSINESS.

rances sent by the Los Angeles banks yesterday were far above the average, being \$1,004,634.03. The ex-cess represented real estate transac-For the corresponding day last the clearances amounted to \$621,-

sall receipts and cold weather rengthened the Chicago wheat market. nited Leather was the stiffest stock w York 'change, though Amalgated Copper was a firm proposition.

PLEDGE THAT WILL BE KEPT. The honor of the Chamber of Comrce (and that means of the body of the business men of Los Angeles) is formally pledged ing for the Chamber on the chosen between First and Second streets on Broadway. The terms on which this pledge was proffered of Commerce and for have been kept in good faith by the City of Los Angeles.

In so far as The Times is informed no officer of the Chamber has proelf by a breach of faith. A handful of schemers, stimulated by an itching for private gain, started a few a feeble agitation for changing the location of the building, but they have made little headway. Some of them may be unscrupulous; but it ill informed-that they do not know that on May 10, 1901, the directors of the Chamber of Commerce passed

solved by the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, that the donation by the propery holders in that locality [Broadway, between First and Second streets,] be and the purchase of such property and raise the after the necessary money

therefor has been raised." ers referred to in the resolution was not made up of hot air, but was commoney was raised openly and with much enterprising work, on the stipulation that the building should go up above set forth, and the Chamber "pledged its good faith" to raise the funds for the erection of the building. That is what the officers are now proceeding to do-not breaking word nor taking back tracks.

Business men who were interviewed yesterday expressed surprise that anybody should have had the obliquity or assurance to urge the Chamber of Commerce to repudiate its contract and invite its own ruin. The newspaper campaign to this end is pronounced an egregious blunder. Nobody with clear perceptions of right and wrong can suppose that a reputable body of men would recklessly violate an obligation like that printed above and written in the records of the Chamber of Commerce. If the element of repudiation should get a foothold in the Chamber it would lead to dissensions, weakness and possibly the annihilation of this splendid organization.

honor bound to build on the site seted last May," say's President Story. scribers to the fund." Other officers of the organization take the same ground. Indeed, what other ground could they take? The obligation is one they cannot evade and from which they do not wish to escape. They do not take the view that the men who gave the Chamber \$31,600 deserve a

The postage on the Midwinter spirit raised this fund with the ob-rumber complete will be four cents. ject of meeting this provision and en-The following table shows the prices abiling the Chamber to broaden its work. Other gentlemen had an opportunity to do this, but they let it ss. They are not to be reproachedfor letting it pass, but they have no cause for complaint now, when more enterprising men clinched an oppor-

tunity which they neglected. The chosen location is a good on for the purpose, in the business center of the city, opposite the new operahouse, where visitors will be attracted accessible to busy business men, and appropriate in every sense of the word All these things were taken into consideration when it was selected, and there was general acquiescense in the compact of the Chamber's directors More than that, the business commu nity rejoiced over the handsome done tion and the assurance of a new building. As President Story says, without that gift of \$31,600 the Cham ber could not even have considered the erection of a building.

As far as the need of additional funds is concerned, there is no occasion for worry. Several wealthy citizens stand ready to furnish every cent of the money at 5 per cent. interest, They are anxious to make the loan. That does not indicate that the direct tors of the Chamber made a very bad a hole through which to crawl out of a pledge which they honorably gave and which they propose to honorably keep, for the welfare of the Chamber of Commerce and for the benefit of the

Chamber has no other course but to redeem its obligation.

STREET RAILWAL FRANCHISES.
The method of granting streetrailroad franchises now in vogue in California cities is unsatisfactory. This will be readily granted by all, ex cept a handful of men who hope to profit by such an unsatisfactory condition of affairs. The infamous Brough, people and press of the State loudly protested, was admittedly framed, not in the interest of the public, but for the express purpose of permitting a corporation to obtain valuable privileges for little or nothing. That it has not entirely achieved this result in Los Angeles is due only to a fortultous combination of circumstances which might not occur again in a

To point out the defects of the presrst and Second streets,] be and the me is hereby accepted and the said tis hereby selected as the site for what method of granting street-rail-road franchises would be the best and the Chamber of Commerce, and that the board of directors thereof does the fairest to all concerned. A revised-code bill has been prepared for the State of Ohio, which makes some radical changes in the existing laws of that State governing municipalities. In granting franchises for street railof the lot, and to proceed with the roads, the directors of law and of public A LESSON FOR MUNICIPAL REconstruction of said building with due safety, the Mayor, president of the FORMERS. Council, and one other member of the constituted a commission to draft an ordinance containing conditions upon grant. If adopted, then advertising for bids in accordance with the terms in the place designated. It was acvoters at the next general municipal election; first, as to whether the fran-

> which bill shall be accepted. Another interesting innovation in cent of each five-cent fare go into the quite a large revenue, without taxing supported either man. the citizens, and at the same time

street-railway traffic. There may be some suggestions in should consist of.

charged with having thirteen wives. He might have known that he would be bucked into the barbed-wire fence of trouble when he passed beyond the twelfth degree.

Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin says that eleomargarine is a "healthful product." but it is extremely doubtful if he rine is like a singed cat.

Another movement for peace is being agitated in South Africa. These South Another invention Africa. These South African fareweil tours are getting de-cidedly monotonous.

THE POST-CHECK PLAN.

A Washington dispatch, this morning, states that within a few days a commission comprising three officials from the Postoffice Department and the Treasury Department question of the establishment of a postal currency. "The present plan," adds the dispatch, "is to provide for a small currency to take the place is believed will provide a safer method for the transmission of small amounts that these notes shall be payable only at the place designated thereon by proposed system was devised by C. W. Post, a prominent citizen of Battle Creek, Mich., who was assisted in lishers. The plan has been indorsed by the American Newspaper Pub lishers' Association. It also has the indorsement of Hon. Perry S. Heath. General under the first McKinley ad ministration, and of other prominen men in various parts of the country

In general appearance the po check-should the plan be adoptedwill closely resemble the present bills of the denominations of one, two and five dollars. It is proposed, also, amounts under one dollar, somewhat like the old fractional paper currency. There will be blank lines on one side upon which the holder may write the name and address of anyone to whom he desires to make payment by mail. The payee, upon receipt of the money attaches his signature and collects the noney at the office named. To forge the signature of the payee is a penitentiary offense, the same as counterfeiting. As rapidly as the signed bills come into the possession of postmasters they are sent to Washington for redemption. So that, by this process, one can carry about his person paper money in various denominations under five dollars, and it passes as good as gold. Should he desire to make remittance by mail he simply takes out a bill or piece of fractional currency, writes the name of his credtor, affixes and cancels a stamp, and it only requires the signature of the latter to make the money exchange-

able for currency at the office named The plan proposed should prove, if adopted, an excellent adjunct to the rural free delivery service, as well as a great convenience to all persons who have occasion to send money through the mails in small amounts-and there are few citizens who do not have such occasion, at one time or another. The post check, until used for purposes of transmission through the mails, will pass current as ordinary paper money, and will be reissued as fast as canceled and destroyed, so that the bills will be kent comparatively new and clean. It is estimated that

The friends of the proposed innova tion have reason to be gratified at the fact that the proposition is so far advanced toward realization as to form the subject of a conference between representatives of the Postoffice Department and of the Treasury Departnt. There is a fair prospect that this conference will result in a report favorable to the plan, in which case it will probably be authorized by

There was a municipal election in Council chosen for that purpose, are Chicago on Tuesday, the result of which carries with it some lessons that should not be overlooked by those which it is proposed to make the who aim at reform in municipal gov- Mistaken Idea. ernment. Despite the efforts of Chicago's decent element, the election reof the ordinance begins. When the sults show that John Coughlin, notorious as "Bath-house John," and William Kent, known as "Plind Billy" -the "blind white devil" of Chicagowere again foisted into power, chise shall be granted, and, second, Coughlin being reelected Alderman in the wealthy First Ward by a tremendous majority, while Kent also the granting of street-railroad fran- received a large one; this, in spite chises comes from Buffalo, where the of the fact that voters were informed, city, some time ago, let its street-rail- and were aware, that these men were way franchises with a proviso that one two of the worst boodlers in the business, and of the further fact that city park fund, thus giving the city not a single clean Chicago newspaper

How, then, were these undesirable the improvements in the various men reelected to such important ofparks, thus made possible, render them fices? The dispatch says that their more attractive and increase the success was due to a thorough organization and the free use of money Coughlin filled a dozen lodging-houses these laws which might with advant- with dirty tramps, who were aroused age be adopted in California. However, early in the morning, and were beaten that may be, it is certainly desirable along to the polls. These fellows, that the present law should be it is said, received an average of 50 changed, and it is not too soon to cents each. Now, the manifest lesson begin to think what that change to be gathered from this experience is that if municipal reformers expect to prevail against such cattle as A St. Joseph, Mo., man is in jail. these two men they must also be prepared to use thorough organization. and to use money, not for the purpose of buying votes, or doing other illegitimate -business, but to effect every legitimate means of bringing out the full vote of the decent elebut it is extremely doubtful if he would state positively that eleomargathat in any of our large American cities the disreputable and law-breaking element among the voters is in the majority. It is, therefore, merely kick for their pains.

The bylaws of the Chamber contain a provision that a building should not be started till a fund of \$30,000 had

The started till a fund of \$30,000 had be started

are "too busy to go to the polls" must be taught the duty and the necessit of casting their ballots, not only there but at the primaries. The foolish and tional issues into the government of municipality must be entirely aban doned, so trat all right-thinking men will vote for the fittest candidates altogether irrespective of politics Only in this way can we expect to prevail against the organized powers of darkness, which in every great city are bound together in persistent an

tion and division of the spoffs. The voters of Chicago, at Tuesday's election, also decided in favor of a post-check currency, referred to by municipal ownership of street rail-The Times in a previous article. The roads and lighting plants. They would have done better to have postponed such action until they had succeeded in side-tracking such munic ipal legislators as "Bath-house John" and "Blind Billy." Otherwise, they are likely to find that the municipal ownership of public utilities, under such conditions, is an expensive

tireless organization, for the acquisi-

Chicago has again demonstrated that politics in that city will need those famous seven-league boots in order to catch up with the purification proces-

Spring floods have struck Kansas

Two famous New York "beanerie have been gutted by fire. Resolutions of sympathy from Boston are in order. That Danish West India scandal also continues to linger alongside the odorif, erous garbage barrel.

"Bath House John" Coughlin has again muddled the political pool at

That oleo bill is causing some strong It's "Hoch, der Fiesta" next

15+0+0+0+0+0+0+0 CURRENT COMMENT.

Merely a Figure of Speech.

The amouncement of a farewell tou by a musician's manager has come to be regadred very much as is the "gr ing, going," of the auctioneer.—[Wash ington Star. Not to be Trifled With.

The father of the three children Alice May Burst James Wood Burst and Henry Will Burst is evidently re lated to a dynamite factory.—[Norfolk Virginian-Pilot

Know How to Advertise. Chicago University professors are now going to discover the secret of life. They have already solved it. It is to keep oneself well before the public if he wants to succeed.—[Baltimore

An Economy, Not a Luxury. By all means let us have more public baths. The more of those institution, the less cholers, smallpox, eightheris and other expensive adversities, and the

more self-respect and Amer -[Brooklyn Eagle.

new and clean. It is estimated that the government will effect a saving of not less than \$600,000 per year by substituting these notes for money orders, while the great convenience which they would be to the public is obvious.

One of the peculiarities of the Patrick case has been that there was no woman shown to be in any way involved in it from start to finish. This is something notable, considering the contrary in murder cases.—[Boston Herald.

Two Stubborn Facts.

In the way of every shricker against "imperial m." two facts stand as stumbiling blocks—the schools of Porto Rico and the health of Havana. We are freeing the islands from the twin evils of pestilence and ignorance, and the same will soon be true of the Philippines.—[New York Mail and Express.

Before the Federal government shall formally abandon Cuba to the inhabi-tants thereof some provision should be made for raising and removing the wreck of the Maine from Havana Haror. Not only is the sunken hulk nenace and obstruction to havigation menace and obstruction to navigation, entailing continuous commercial apprehesion, but it entembs in an utimely sepulture from forty to fifty American sailors, the first actual victims of a struggle that has reconstructed the map of the world.—[Philadelphia Record.

The claim has recently been made that a coliege education does not fit men for practical life, for business, citizenship and political service. This claim, usually emanating from those who have never enjoyed the advantages of a college education, is a strange contention in view of the fact that in most of the important walks of life today it is college men who are holding the positions of trust and responsibility. And this is true not only in the United States, but also in Europe.—[Boston Transcript.] The claim has recently been made Europe.-[Boston Transcript.

RIPPLES OF MIRTH.

It Works.
"So your wife is doing your own

We had so much company we had to think up some scheme to ke them away."-{Philadelphia' Bulleti Head for Business.

Johnny (whose mother is combing his hair:) When I'm a man I'm going to be a policeman. Mamma: Mercy! What put that into your head? your head?
Johnny: When a policeman goes into a room he doesn't have to take off his hat; so there's no need for him to have his hair combed.—[Boston Transcript.

"The bravest man I ever saw was a oman—"
"Te hee hee!" interrupter Miss-Emart, "you're a modern Sir Boyle Roche."
"The bravest and most discerning
man I ever saw," he continued, transfixing her with a 10,000 candle-power
glare, "was a woman hater."—[New
York Sun.

Kerosine for the Baby. A nervous-looking man came into the grocery store with his baby on one He placed the can on the counter, and

a year of the contraction

STATE SNAPSHOTS.

Have You Seen Snitch-O? Is It a Man Automan or a Monkey? Can You See an Eyelid Quiver? \$10-Ten Dollars-\$10 -Reward-Is Yours M You Can Detect a Twitching Muscle!!

Snitch-O has Appeared Before All the Crowned Heads of Europe. King Edward Puzzled!! Queen Alexandra Said. "Wouldn't That Jar You?" Old Maids Cry for Snitch-O ! Watch Our Store Windows!! Continuous Vaudeville!!

Snitch-O Plays a piano, and Beats A Drum Simultaneously!! Is It Blood and Flesh or the Devil? Beware of Imitations.

There Is But One Snitch-O. Line Up! See Snitch-O! Line Up! Bang-Hard Piano Company. Los Angeles.

Pasadena editors are also waxing fat n their "liver" diet. You can now but your heavy over-oat in pawn without regretting the

The stage road into the Yosemite is The stage road into the Yosemite is now open. Pack your camping outfit and get ready to hit the trail.

There is consternation galore at the Fresno bowling alleys. The kid pintenders have gone on a strike.

San Pedro people are beginning to see "twisters." It's but a short distance from that to the "d. t"s."

Long Beach has raised the salaries of its city officials, and a livelier interest in politics may now be looked for.

A Redding woman has just come into. possession of \$1,800,000. She now sees her way clear to settle up her Easter hill

San Berdoo has organized a "Suck-ers' Club," and thus far has had no trouble to keep the membership list jam full.

jam full.

Rev. More of Santa Barbara has a brand new little bunch of female wiggle. He says one More is all he cares to shelter just now.

Fresno has had 150 conversions in

such a blessed act.

A mysterious man is going around nights up at San Leandro hugging girls who appear on the street without an escort, and it's getting to be almost impossible to keep the girls at home evenings or bribe them to accept a male companion.

Oakland schoolmarms say that fifty-three whippings a month is the general average there. If we were an Oakland schoolboy we would continually wear an eight-inch square piece of board in the seat of our pants, and thus be on the safe side.

Oakland harbors a "feather thief."

The rascal strips the chickens

The rascal strips the chickens of their feathers and leaves them behind, after wringing their necks. The ostrich farm people should keep an eye open for this chap. He could soon put 'em out of business.

An Alameda boy monkeyed with his father's printing press and managed to keep his fingers between the chase and the platen during one revolution of the flywheel. When he got his hand out it looked as if his fingers had been trying to shake hands with a sausage mill in full operation. PRIMARY LESSONS FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

PRIMARY LESSONS FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

The Baby: Can you see the man? He is bus-ily en-gaged in Walk-ing the Floor. How fun-ny to be Walk-ing the Floor. How fun-ny to be Walk-ing the Floor. How fun-ny to be Walk-ing the Floor at 2 a.m. Is that a Brass Bahd the Man is Car-ry-ing in his Arms? No, it is a ba-by. Fle on Ba-by to Cry so, when its Pa-pa has already tramped Seven Miles and a Half a-round the Room with it. Per-haps if its 1'a-pa ap-pued a Shin-gle Plaster where it Would do the Most Good the Ba-by would Stop howi-ing. The mot-to O-ver the Bed-room door says "Home, Sweet Home." The Man says it will Come Down in the Morn-ing. The Pot of Paint: Here we have a Pot of pret-ty Green Paint. Is Ma-ma Ar-ound? No, she has gone to the Club Moet-ing. Hurrah! Let us take the Paint right in the Par-Jor and Draw some Nice Pic-tures on the White walls. Ma-ma will be so Pleased that Her Litt-tle Boy has shown the In-stinct of an Ar-tist. Let us also Draw some Pret-ty stripes a-round the Plano legs and make a Beau-ti-ful Japa-nesse sun-set on Ma-ma's doilie. Is there any Paint left? Just enough to Paint Kit-tie and Four on the Carpet to Dab-bie your Fat lit-tie fing-ers in. Hark! Ma-ma is Coming. You had bet-ter Run up-stairs quick, and Put on two or three extra pairs of Pants. It is Bare-iy possible that Ma-ma will invite you in-to her Bed-room to Look at the Floor from a-cross her Knee.

her Knee.

Fountain Head of Information . If any of our readers desire a complete epitome of California, its climate, its fruits, its mines, its soil, its mountains, its scenery, its rivers, its harbors, its cities, its colleges, its advantages as a piace of health, or a place of commerce, or a piace to secure an education, or a piace to richly enjoy an income they can obtain it by taking the Los Angeles Sunday Times.—
[Marysville (O.) Journal.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

re writers' opinions. Be brief, write ate clearly. The space of 30 words, rerage, is sufficient for the expression

Mrs. Hass's Story LOS ANGELES, March 31.—(To the Editor of The Times:) The story published in Sunday's Times relating to Mrs. Hass's suit against the University Bank is very erroneous. She never transacted any money business with the bank except to depost money in the regular way, for which she received the usual deposit book, in which all of her the cank except to deposit money in the usual deposit book, in which all of her deposits were regular ventered. All sums deposited were checked out over her own signature, for her own purposes. She never loaned the bank any money for any purpose. The statement that she deposited money and did not receive proper deposit cytiance in her deposit book is wholly faise. All business with her is in writing. The statement that R. M. Widney, president of the bank, has met all of her importunities with the statement that the money was a gift, etc., is equally false, as Mrs. Hass has never mentioned any such subject to me in her life. The former story is equally groundless. Some one is working a fake under the guise of a benefolence.

The Sunday Counties.

LOS ANGELES, March 31.—(To the Editor of The Times:) If, as the Supreme Court of the United States has declared "this is a Christian nation," then California and all the other States of the Union ought to be or to become a Christian State. What are the most potent forces at work in California?

the most potent forces at work in California?

What are the predominating principles and influences embodied in her legislation, enacted in her laws?

Some things strike the impartial observation of a sojourner in your city. The churches (that should be leaders in all moral and religious movements) are to a good degree earnest and active, with more seal for work abroad than for civic righteousness at home. The Anti-Saloon League is in dead earnest and increasing in confidence and strength and efficiency. The temperance constituency is partially aroused, and excellent work is being done by Mr. Murphy. The Y.M.C.A. seeks to fulfill its mission. Other reform and missionary work is being done. But the Christian Sabbath is flagrantly desecrated. Secularization is conspicuous.

It is not necessary to go "up in a balloon" to see the ongoings in this city on the Lord's day, to recognize the influences that are working to undo what the churches and Sunday-schools and reform societies are trying to do. Sunday excursions, Sunday-schools and reform societies are trying to do. Sunday excursions, Sunday-schools and reform societies are trying to do. Sunday excursions, Sunday

may say that I have not seen such to shelter just now.

Fresno has had 150 conversions in twelve days as the result of an evangelist's visit, but the slot machines still whirr merrily on.

Druggists of San Berdoo are selling "aanitary sods water." One cough and two winks are all that is needed to secure the coveted drink."

Rialito is said to be improving its cemetery. We thought the people of Rialto were all too good to think of ever needing a cemetery.

Sunday shaves will soon be a luxury in Sacramento. The barbers' union wants the day for outside fresh air, and inside liquid refreshments.

A Chicago man will try to solve the western tramp problem. He must be a mathematician of considerable prominence to tackle that terrible riddle.

A San Jose schoolboy of 12 years has just written and published a clever little book of children's stories which is said to be exceedingly interesting.

Alhambra has given up all hope of getting an appropriation for a new postoffice, but Los Angeles is going to keep a-inchin' an' a-inchin' along.

A Fullerton man owns a cow that eats wire nails, bailing wire, shoe buttons, stones, leather, wood and horseshee nails. Mighty queer stuff to make milk out of.

An Oakland man was suddenly taken with cramps after eating ice cream and then topping off with several big drinks of whisky. Well, whose "tummy" wouldn't kick at such rude treatment?

A 'Frisco thief must spend fourteen months on prison fare for stealing a plano. People who live in the neighhood where the plano was stolen contend that this is hard treatment for such a blessed act.

A mysterious man is going around nights up at San Leandro hugging tirk who appearing the attention for a men of pluck, men of grit and fortium of the propose of the rest day as a civil institution, essential to the safeguarding of the rest day as a civil institution, essential to the safeguarding of the rest day as a civil institution, essential to the safeguarding of the rest day as a civil institution, essential to the safeguarding of the rest day a

is in them a tendency to savagery and brutality, they awaken admiration formen of pluck, men of grit and fortitude, who dare to do-elements essential in the "Christian solder."

The coming man, the popular man, is to be the reformer, who is clean, fearless, humble and God-fearing and who reforms.

C. B. BOTSFORD,
Ex-President Massachusetts Sunday Protective League.

Was It an April Fool Joke ? SANTA ANA, April 2, 1992.—[To the Edyor of The Times:] I see by your press dispatches that two veracious miners have made affidavit that a couple of wicked Canadian officials have destroyed a Russian boundary monument near the modus vivendi line in Alaska, "breaking it into small pieces and covering it with sand and gravel."

As every one knows, who knows anything about the matter, no attempt

As every one knows, who knows anything about the matter, no attempt
was ever made to delimit the AngloRussian boundary lire Alaska, and
that therefore, there can by no possibility exist a "boundary monument."
Russian or otherwise. As long as the
ignorant and malicious exist there will
always be such stories manufactured
to stir up strife between peaceable
communities, but that "the State Department" will trouble itself about
such childfsh fables I very much
doubt. Very respectfully,

A. J.

HON. GEORGE L. SHOUP HERE. Ex-United States Senator from Idaho, Who Has Long Been a Figure in the

West as an Indian Fighter and Miner.

Hon. George L. Shoup, ex-United
States Senator from Idaho, arrived at
the Angelus yesterday on a short pleasure tour of Southern California. Mr.
Shoup has long been a figure in the
West, and is a type of the old-time
westerner—soldier, miner, business mag
and politician. He is an old Indian
fighter, and as a member of the regular
army was engaged in Indian warfare
on the frontier while the Civil War
was going on in the South. He was
commander of the troops who routed
the Indians in the Sand Creek massacre in Colorado. In the early days
he made his way into Idaho and
amassed a fortune trading and mining.
During the Spatish-American War he
had considerable to do with military
affairs as a member of the Military
Committee of the Senate.

An Appreciation of Watterson. West as an Indian Fighter and Miner,

An Appreciation of Watterson.

Col. Henri Watterson has recently the States. He thinks the President is riding roughly over men and things in washington and that he is building for himself woe and desolation. There are three things in which the colone has no peer in the world—as a judge of a mint julep, an expert in a gentleman's game of poker, and a brilliant newspaper writer; but nobody ever accused in the prophecies never materialize.—[Manila Critic.]

Francis Murphy's Plan to B Pledge Signers to Stay When He Put Them.

Francis Murphy has wen over thousand men to sign the pledge ing his stay in this city. He is a to organize a Gospel Temperance Ribbon Union to help them to

KEEP A-MOGGIN.

ers.
Though the cloud of darkness lov
An' for sunshine you get shower
Keep a-moggin'! Though your friends all prove untr Keep a-moggin'! They're not worth a tear from you-Keep a-moggin'! Though you drink the bitter cup,

Though the road is steep an' rough,

Face the light that shines ahead

There is room up at the top, Keep a-moggin'! Keep a-moggin'i
Even when you'd like to stop,
Keep a-moggin'i
Though the goal may be in sight,
'This no sign you've won the fight,
Till you've reached the cheris

It's The Tone of

The Tune That lingers. Therefore, the secre

of piano satisfaction lies in the tone

PIANO

study, research and skill unite in production of the lingering to that comes from the Vose today.

Southern California

Music Co., THIRD STREET



Exclusive Optician.

eye sight may be ruined an incompetent opticis Since 1885 the Marshuts tical Company has be ronized by men and wo who realize the necessit absolute perfection in ing and fitting glasses; the only way to be abs

safe is to go to the 133 SP SPRING

Would you buy ready-made Photograph to fit your fac

DR. TAYLOR, eye special gives his personal attention fitting the eyes in our Optime Department and the glasses made to fit you. WE GUA ANTEE THEM TO FIT TO EXAMINATION FREE Oin and have your glasstraightened and cleaned for the straightened of the straightened of the straightened and cleaned for the straightened and cle

Montgomery Bros. JEWELERS AND

CUT THIS OUT.

THURSDAY.

TROOP D WILL VACATE FLOOR SOOK

Enormous Postal Business of geles for March-Double ? Other Cities of the Same !

SOUTH PASADENA'S QUAN

But Few of the Candidat South Pasadena will hold a election on the 14th ins within a short time ag though the offices over a out and hunt men to course, would reflect

WOMEN'S CLU33

Ruskin Art Club. The Ruskin Art Club devoted terday morning to a study of and newspaper illustration. Me

is Murphy's Plan to Help th Signers to Stay Where He Has

is probable that the first steps and the organization will be taken at Sunday. The idea is to get the dige signers together to lend one other moral support.

ast night Mr. Murphy held a meet. In the Boyle Heights Methodist arch. It was crowded to the doors it is men took the pledge. Doe was a man who has just been let tof the hospital, where he has been ter treatment for an entusiastic of "snakes." He wanted to "sign" and thought that a public declarant would help him.

In the several men said they had come to church for the express purpose of this the pledge.

your friends all prove un Keep a-mogrin'!
re not worth a tear from youKeep a-mogrin'!
set you drink the bitter cup,
of sorrow often sup,
come it—don't give up—

Keep a-mognin':
hough you often meet rebuff,
Keep a-mognin':
lek the rocks of doubt away
ever mind what people say;
and a little every day—

Keep a-mognin':

the light that shines ahea Keep a-moggin'! to sunlight you'll be led, Keep a-moggin'! to sunlight you sometimes make a

keep a-moggin'!

Keep a-moggin'!

ven when you'd like to stop.

Keep a-moggin'!

hough the goal may be in sight.

Is no sign you've won the fight.

Ill you've reached the cheris

It's The Tone of The Tune

THE

PIANO

hat comes from the Vose today.

Southern California Music Co., THERD STREET



Exclusive Optician.

A million dollars worth d eye sight may be ruined by an incompetent optician Since 1885 the Marshutz Op tical Company has been par ronized by men and women who realize the necessity absolute perfection in ming and fitting glasses; about the only way to be absolutely

Marshutz Optical Go

Would you buy ready-made Photograph to fit your face?

DR. TAYLOR, eye specialist DR. TAI Dispersional attention to fitting the eyes in our Optical Department and the glasses are made to fit you. WE GUABANTEE THEM TO FIT YOU. EXAMINATION FREE. Come in and have your glasses straightened and cleaned free.

Montgomery

Bros. JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS.

THIRDA SPRING SIS LOS ANGEL CUT THIS OUT.

MORE ROOM IN ARMORY FOR POSTOFFICE.

TROOP D WILL VACATE GROUND FLOOR SOON.

Enermous Postal Business of Los Angeles for March-Double That of Other Cities of the Same Size-News of Sub-stations.

The receipts of the Les Angeles postemene for the month just passed reached the enormous total of \$34,810.67, making the total for this year up to March, \$121,745.95, a phenomenal increase over last year of \$44,597. The increase of the one month of March, 1962, over March, 1981, is \$340.145, or 34 per cent. A fair example of the tremendous business done by the Los Angeles postoffice may be had by comparing its receipts with those of the office in St. Joseph, Mo., a city considered to be a prosperious one, with just 560 more inhabitants than Los Angeles according to census. The comparison shows that the figures of the Los Angeles office just double those of S. Joseph.

The local postoffice depertment, which is now so crowded for working space, is in a fair way soon to become possessed of more of the Armory building. Troop D of the National Guard, which occupies the large room on the ground soor, which the postoffice people covet, will move out if suitable accommodations can be found elsewhere, and Capt. Prodericks is now looking about town for a new location, where troop drill can be conducted. When this room is secured the departments of the postoffice will be entirely changed about, and new features added.

On account of the moving of Station C from North Main street into the Poilips Block on the Franklin-street side, sub-station No. 4 will be removed from the People's Store to the grocery store of C. R. McEwen, No. 2102 West Seventh street, opposite Westlake Park greating new postal facilities for 'the residents of that district.

Below is a statement of the business transacted in the postoffice department of the Boradway Department Store

seents of that district.

elow is a statement of the business issacted in the postoffice department the Boradway Department Store ion No. 2. Los Angeles,) for the we months ending March 31, 1902:

515.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00. Can you scent the money-savings of our prices?

.....14,600-891,779.22 \$44,100.00 \$135,879.23

SOUTH PASADENA'S QUANDARY.

But Few of the Candidates for City Offices Have Complied with Requireof Law Regarding Nominations ments of Law Regarding Nominations.

buth Passadena will hold a municipal election on the 14th inst., and until within a short time ago it looked as hough the offices over at our handsom northern suburb, would have to go et and hunt men to fill them. This, of curse, would reflect on the South Assadenans' interest in public affairs, and would never do. So, where no candidates were vibe before, a noble array now stands with lightning rods rect, ready for the sacrince of their own comfort for the public good.

But of all these candidates, who have filed their nomination papers with the City Clerk, it now develops that there are few who have fully compiled with the recommendation papers with the City Clerk, it now develops that

bave filed their nomination papers with the City Cterk, it now develops that there are few who have fully complied with the requirements of the law regarding nominations.

This law requires that each candidate must name in his nominating papers a Finance Committee to handle the funds for his campaign expenses, and this committee, with its acceptance of the position, must be filed with the petition, of nomination.

With the exception of candidates for a board of library trustees, however, appears that one man for each of has has filled the law's requirements. These who have done so are: For Trustees, O. W. Orcutt, Walker Jones and Ernest H. Lockwood: for Clerk, lexis Hinckley; for Treasurer, Everst D. Hill: for Marshal, M. B. Reld. It is said that City Attorney Porter in inclined to think the irregularity in the papers of other candidates can be surfocked, and their names placed on the official ballots. There are others as are strongly of the opinion that the official acts of such persons, if sented, would be illegal, and there you take the sum of the proposed of long before the first hour had been decarated tastefully for the event, and a long table had been spread in a principal sile. Refreshments of tea and blecuit were served, and the guests were researed with china cup-and-sucer souvenirs.

The board of the paper of the position, must be filed with the exception of called the proposed of the position with the comment of the proposed of the position of the proposed of the position of the proposed of the position of the services of two policemen to assist in moving the masses of peopen and the city of the comment of the proposed of the position may appear the filed the libration of men of large capital, and was drawn upon until it was a recessary to call four the proposed of long before the first hour had a service of two policemen to assist in moving the masses of peopensity and every available means of expense.

as South Pasadena is receiving the similar of men of large capital, and saranting, and will be arked to grant, account of the second to the second taking the latter view claim that nothing should be done which might in any way jeopardize the city's listerests.

There appears to be no disposition to question the ability or integrity of the candidates who falled to file all the required papers; the only ground being taken that they would be holding taken that they would be holding office illegally, if elected.

Were used and still the congestion continued. The principal regret of the proprietor is that the souvenirs were exhausted so quickly.

CREW OF MAXWELL STRANDED.

WOMEN'S CLU33.

The Ruskin Art Club devoted yesarday morning to a study of-book
an newspaper litustration. Mrs. W.

Stilson, first vice-president, ocbied the chair, and Mrs. N. P. Conrand Miss Emily Wing led the work.
Wing spoke on "The Evolution
the Book," illustrating her adby copies of the famous frescoes
L. W. Alexander on this subject,
as walls of the National Library
ashington. Mrs. Courey gave a
m wood and copper engraving,
as, in the course of it, to the
of the club with the Ameriset of Wood Engravers. The
cas in its possession a large number artists' proofs, contributed by
artists' proofs, contributed by
artists' proofs, contributed by
artists' proofs, contributed by
the fire sures. Following Mrs.

N. Miss A. E. Wadleigh described
process of reproduction of line and,
arawings in the making of halfthat as shown in the work iof local
arrapapers and current magazines.

meeting of the Santa Monica nesse was held yesterday afternoon the home of Mrs. George B. Dex-g. "Italy" was the subject dis-

meeting of the general assembly the Woman's Club was held Tuesty afternoon at Odd Fellows' Hall, Mrs. Holmes presiding. Mrs. Button were elected decates at the meeting of the Nating preferation of Woman's Clubs Los Angeles next month. An instance of the Mrs. Button were sprovided by Home class. Mrs. L. A. Boyer as a solo; Mrs. Van Slyck read a cor of "The Value of the Bible for ture." Mrs. May Evans read a ser on "How Can Our Children Rest

"Pertume manufacturers make dollars out of scents."



Black and

....White.





HARRIS & FRANK, Props., 117-125 N. Spring st.

BROADWAY "PINK TEA."

assist in moving the masses of peo-ple. Freight elevators, back stairways and every available means of egress were used, and still the congestion con-tinued. The principal regret of the proprietor is that the souvenirs were exhausted so quickly.

LONDON, April 2.—The crew of the British ship Maxwell, from San Francisco for Hull, which sank yesterday eight miles southwest of Dungeneas lighthouse, has been landed at Bremerhaven by the German steamer Patagonia from Bahia.

Helped Himself. When the doctor himself brings on heart disease by the use of coffee i is time for ordinary people to think carefully of the effect of that beverage. The testimony of Dr. O. W. Mathew-son, 1354 Penn. Ave., Des Moines, Ia. is as follows. His letter is rather long and this extract is necessarily con-

"I am a physicion of 18 years' prac-tice. I felt the need of a stimulant and for the first five or six years of my practice used strong coffee. Eight or ten years ago I began to notice or ten years ago I began to notice symptoms of heart disease. This seemed to be a regular organic type and year by year became aggravated.
Dizziness, faintness and later, inability to walk, at times.
Physicians could find no marked

Stylish Millinery

Physicians could find no marked symptoms of disease, but thought there might be of a kind that escaped observation. Finally, I became a confirmed invalid and gave up practice. Several years elapsed with the symptoms growing worse. I was considered as marked for an early grave. It finally became impressed upon me to give up coffee. This I found easier to do when Postum Food Coffee was used in its place. I did this more to satisfy my friends than with any hope of benefit from such a simple change. of benefit from such a simple change, especially in such an incurable case as mine. I was debilitated and very weak and about 30 pounds short of my

weak and about 30 pounds short of my old weight.

From the first week I noticed a marked change, and within three months I was almost fully restored to my old strength and health. These facts are known to hundreds of my related and acquisitances." friends and acquaintances."

CARD PRIZES

New line of novelties for hearts. Large variety-inexpensive--- xclusive.

H. F. Vollmer & Co.

AMERICAN

A wash day help that re-lieves the drudgery, an every day help that makes the home work lighter and everything cleaner, a white and pure soap for laundry and general household use. AMERICAN SOAP CO.



Women's Box Calf SHOES, \$2.75

BLANEY'S BE SOUTH SPRING ST.

FOR THE COnstipation Or other Disorders of the Stomach and Liver, DR:NK Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Mineral Water.

Men's \$5.00 Dress Shoes.

> Of beautiful, ideal kid and enamel or patent colt; dull kid and extension sole. A kid and extension sole. A very dressy and a very nob-by shoe and has more style and quality than a \$5 shoe any other store can sell you. No man can afford to wear the ordinary \$3.50 shoe when he can buy a shoe like this for \$5.00.

M. STAUB SHOE CO.,

255 South Broadway.

IT'S A WISE OLD SAW

That cuts with it's windom teeth Experience is a grindstone, and we are lucky if we get sharpened by it without being ground. We give you the benefit of our 25 years experience; we take all the largest stocks of men's fixings-sell them to you as cheap or cheaper than you can buy the same goods farther east. We even do more; we guarantee every article and if one should go wrong we'll refund you all the money you paid we'll refund you all the more for it. Our specialties are Underwear, bhirts. Hosiery. Hats and Buits, and Trowsers to order. We're certainly entitled to some of your paironage—per-

F. B. SILVERWOOD, 221 South Spring Street.



Howland & Co.,

Maison Nouvelle

MISS A. CLARKE. 437 S. BROADWAY. People....

Who know say that Dean's Soda is the beat. You try and see. DEAN'S DRUG STORE, second and Spring.

You'll be pleased and delighted with the music at the ::

IMPERIAL 243 SOUTH SPRING

J. W. ROBINSON CO.

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

239 South Broadway, Opposite City Hall, Los Angeles It is evident that a perfect litting corset is more essential this season, in order to get the best effects from a gown, than ever before. We believe that the best results will

be secured by having a Royal Worcester Corset

carefully litted by our experienced corretierres, We carry in stock more than 200 styles and among them there is a style to fit every figure. Royal Worcester cor-sets give to the figure graceful lines of beauty without

harmful or needless pressure at any point.

These corsets are shown in three distinct lines at prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$14.00. We add a few words of description.

Bon-Ton.
The Bon-Ton cevers a wide range of prices. It comes in jean, batiste, sateen, coutille and brocade silk,

are bias cut and hip gored, and have the French lacing back. The price runs from \$2.50 to \$7.50, accord-ing to materials used. Dowager.

The Dowager is a corset made especially for women of full form, being planned on lines which give great comfort and improve the contour to a remarkable degree. Price \$2.00.

Sapphire.

The Sapphire is practically a handmade corset; pure whalebone is used throughout and it is the peer of any cerset made. Price varies with material, from as 40 to \$14.00.

Tape girdles are suitable for shirt waists and for general Summer wear. We show a very complete line made with the straight front and in a wide variety of pleasing effects. Price from \$1.00 to \$5.50.

Two Special Sales.

This merning we place on sale 5000 yards of Point de Paris, Cluny and Arabian lace, worth 25c to 50c the yard at only 15c the yard.

A very special sale of silks will begin Saturday morning. You should read the details in the Friday papers. See the display in the south window.

Highest Quality Butter.

People who are particular about the butter that is served on their table should use our Jevne Brand. Fresh every day from the creamery, the finest table butter you can buy. Just as sweet and good one day as another, so you'll know what to expect every time you order Jevne Butter. Even if you don't trade with us regularly, you'll find best butter satisfaction at

Smoke Jevne's Fine Cigars.

208-210 S. Spring St .- Wilcox Building. receses sees seeses esses

Glenwood and St. Clair Ranges National Blue Flame Gil Stoves

Insurance Gasoline Stopes

Reliable Goods.

Popular Prices.

Telephone

Main 259.

N. B. Blackstone Co.

DRY GOODS Spring and Third Sts.

JAMES W. HELLMAN,

Women's Tailored Suits

Advanced Styles for Spring and Summer Wear.



There's a generously complete showing of smart-looking, stylish, tailor gowns here today for your inspection. Every popular material, weave and color. Smooth or rough finished cheviots, canvas cloths, homespuns, venetians, coverts, etamines and breadcloths. Styles representing the best ideas of the foremost tailors of New York and Europe, Elegantly modeled gar-ments, strictly high-grade in every particular. Prices range all the way from \$8.00 each on up to \$100,00 and higher and every suit, whether the lowest or highest price, is as carefully made and finished as expert tailers can do it.

Suits for \$12.00

Made of handsome basket and canvas cloth, Eten jacket lined with taffeta,

beautiful banging full flare skirt,

satin bands; Oxfords, medium grays

Another Style for \$12.00

Suits for \$8.00 dade of nice black Venetian cloth, back, collar of moire velour, coat slik serge lined, skirt cut with full flare flounce, lined with the best percaline, trimmed in bands of stitched moire velour; suits com-plete, \$8.00.

Suits for \$10.00 Made of Venetian clots, entire Eton jacket and skirt to the flounce tucked perpendicularly, full flare flounce headed with narrow bands of moire silk, jacket silk serge fined; tans, grays and reds; each \$10.00.

Another Style for \$:0.10

Homespun suits in Oxfords and blue grays. Eton jacket with white moire velour collar and vest, silk lined jacket, latest cut skirt, suit finished with stitching; a splendid suit for \$12.00. Navy blue or black broadcioth, with jaunty Eton jacket lined with the best slik serge, skirt cut after the latest fashion—full, wide flare; entire gown finished in bands of black

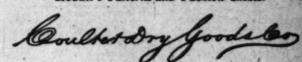
Suits for \$15.00 Made of fine French broadcloth, blouse jackets with pepiln. black or white moire vests and black moire bands, splendid style skirt, new full flare; each \$15.00.

and tans; each \$13.00.

moire velour; each \$10.00. Misses' Tailored Suits. Of Venetian cloth, pretty Eton jackets made with white moire vest, full flare skirt elaborately finished in bands of black moire silk. They are sown in blues and browns at \$18.50 each.

TRUSSES Elastic Hosiery Made to Fit W. W. SWEENEY, all Fourth inconductor, (demonstration Fourth at.)

McCall's Fatterns and Fashion Sheets



Thursday, April 3.—It is the goods behind the advertising that give satisfaction. It's the satisfied customers that come back again. It's those customers that have been coming back again and again for over 30 years that make this business

A Remarkable Shirt Waist Sale

It isn't often that you have a chance at the very cream of waistdom so much under price right at the beginning of a great season. The circumstances are pe iar; explanation hardly necessary as long as you can get the waists. All the latest fads and fancies including Gibson and Christy effects. The materials are white lawns, organdies and pure Irish linens in white, mercerized zephyrs in colored stripes, plain colors in mercerized chambrays, exquisite new linen effects, novelties in black and white, beautiful embroidered goods and many other styles. You'll certainly buy two or three instead of one when you see how cheap

58 New Sample Suits came Yesterday

The best lot we've shown yet. Good cloth suits hardsomely tail-ored for as little as \$9.85; beautiful silk costumes at \$45.00 with all prices in between. No two suits alike; hardly any two the same price; sizes \$2, 34, 36 only. Many handsome effects for misses in the line. The miserials are broadcloths, coverts, venetians, chev-iots, homespuns, canvases, peau de soie and moire silks. Every suit is high class, beautifully made and a third under what you'd, pay regular. We expect to sell half the lot today. Come early this morning if you want first choice.

Special Lot Protection Collars.

Three hundred dainty embroidered protection turnover collars, just such sorts as you'd pay 50 cents for and never question the price. Colored linens in rose, green and biscuit embroidered in black Japanese floss. Light blue, lavender, green and biscuit embroidered in white floss, 15 styles in plain white and white embroidered in black, green, pink or blue.

Pongees

Another Cotton Beauty for waists

The very latest and the very swellest shirt waist fabric above this season—handsome as any silk. Plain colors in pink, light blue and natural pongee, beautiful lace effect stripes in white, black and white, and white and colors on grounds of rose, pink, light blue, nile, old blue, lavender and natural pongee only 75 cents the yard. Note window display.

COULTER DRY GOODS CO.,



CASS & SMURR STOVE CO., 314-316 S. Spring St.

221-223 South Broady

resulted in a most wonderful gathering of swell styles and grades. Thousands of yards of these graceful summery fabrics, and every piece bears that "Ville de Paris" smart style.

242 SOUTH BROADWAY

WANTED-POSITION BY SINGLE MAN OF

WANTED BY JAPANESE, SITUATION AS good cook or general housework. F., 345 S. OLIVE.

Situations, Male and Pemale

WANTED-

THE WEATHER.

COMPARATIVE	TEMPERA	TURES	

COMPARATIVE TEMPERATUR						KES.		
4	No.	Min.		Max.	MIn.	Men		
Moston	52	46 46	New York	44	28	4		
Washingt	on 44	26 40		48	32			
Pittsburg	h 36	32 34		36	22	3		
Chicago .	· 36	22 34	St. Paul	34	26	3		
St. Louis		26 25	Kansas City	48	34	4		
Los Ange	Sea 61	44 53	Jacksonville	66	46	- 54		

Yesterday's Report and Forecast.

Weather Conditions. - The

	Last twenty		
Stations-	four hours.	season.	season.
Eureka		44.50	42.74
Red Bluff	.60	28.39	22.22
Bacramento	****	15.56	17.48
San Francisco		17.14	18.94
Freeno		6.22	10.28
Independence		4.13	5.83
San Luis Obispo		19.82	27.62
Los Angeles	Trace	19.37	14.11
San Prancisco data	.01	5.85	9.11

deg.; minimum. 6 deg.; mean, 52 deg.

The pressure has fallen slowly during the past twelve hours along the coast from Cape Disappointment to Point Concepcion. Conditions are favorable for showers weather along the coast north of San Francisco. The temperature has risen slowly, except in Southern California, where it still continues 5 deg. below the normal. Forecast:

For Northern California. Cloudy, unsettled weather Thursday, with showers; warmers freels counterly which

winds.

San Francisco and vicinity: Cloudy, unsettied weather Thursday: probably light showess: warmer; fresh southerly winds.

Sacramento and vicinity: Cloudy Thursday:
probably showers; warmer; fresh south wind.

Tide Table.—For San Pedro.

	COLUMN AS		-LOL WWB 1		
				High.	Low.
	Thursday,	April	B		
		300		6:42 p.m.	
	Friday.		4		0:14 a.n
	MARKET THE PARTY OF			7:11 p.m.	12:29 p.n
	Saturday.		3		
9		4.0	P. 31 7 7 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	7:40 p.m.	1:07 p.s
1	Sunday.	100	6	7:54 a.m.	1:34 A.B
	\$200000000		The second	8:11 p.n	n.1:44 p.m
	Monday.	**	7	8:36 a.m.	2:09 a. m
	Marie Proposition Control			\$ - 50 m. ma	9.99 m m
	Tuesday.		B	9:21 a.m.	2:13 a.n
				9:30 p.m.	2:37 p.m
	Wednesday.		3	10:08 a.m.	3:22 a.n
	Thursday,			9:55 p.m.	3:37 p.m
	Amuraday,		10	19:56 a.m.	4:1S a.n
	Priday.			10:34 O. Ph	4:30 n m
	Friday,		11		
	200			11:30 p.m.	4:52 p.m
۰	Saturday.	**	12	12:57 p.m.	6:09 a.H
					5:46 p.m
	Sunday.	0.50	13	0:14 a.m.	7:17 a.m
	**			2:18 p.m.	6:52 th Pe
N	Monday.		14		

Liners

LINER RATES.

under any heading one cent a word each insertion, Daily or Sunday issues, cash in advance; \$1.50 per line per month.

SPECIAL NOTICES

iscated in San Francisco, Accommodations for non-resident patients. Address THE HARRIS INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY, 1988 Stater st., Bowbay Building. Wrinkles, freckles, small-pox pittings, cars, crow's feet, birthmarks, and all facial blemishes successfully removed. AD STORAGE CO. Household goods shipped to and from the East and North at cut rates; separate rooms in new Street, and case movers. Office, 1888 Street, 1888 Brid 1488. R. H. DUNSTON, Prop.
BEROLVED. THAT A DIVIDEND OF M.
BEROLVED. THAT M.
BERO

EXCERSION OF OHIO SOCIETY. APRIL

EXCERSION OF OHIO SOCIETY. APRIL

A Site saped Traces 13. The Tickets at this

metting BLANCHARD HALL. April 5. Aleo

at Dean's Drug Store. Second and Spring.

April 7 and 8. and of committee at depot.

April 9.

BOFTON DTR.

AND DRY CLEANING WORKS.

Men's suits cleaned and pressed. B.

EM. SPRING ST. near Temple.

THE SOLAR FURNACE AND POWER CO.

have removed to permanent headquarters in
their ewn new building at 410 E. FIFT's

ST.; only a few thousant shares left at 39
eents; will be 11 soon.

TWE FRAME TOUR PICTURES ONCE.

you will not only come again, but also tell
rour neignbors. ALEXANDER'S

62 S. Broadway, bet Sixth and Seventh.

WHY DON'T YOU LOOK ARCUND WHEN
YU are wanting carpets? See WILMANS

FROS. Six and St. Broadway. That's the
new store where carpets are sold cheep.

G E E AT WESTER N STEAM CARPET

new store where carpets are sold cheap.

Q WE AT WESTERN STRAN CARPET
CLEANING CO. Ninth and Grand. Carpets
cleaned and laid, ic yd., sewing and refitting.
Tel. White 551. Hunsirvich & Mullen. Tel. White Mil. Himeiretch & Multen.

#PPROTISM. MAGNETISM. SUGGISTIVE therapeutics, ten lessons, B. success guaranteed; join new class fonight (Thursday) evening. PROF. EARLEY, 30 S. Hill.

**DOCK AND GUNSMITH - GENERAL Resisting: keys of every description; lawn mowers and cuttery sharpeuted and repaired.

METERS. MAIN. Tel. White 2004.

MST S. MAIN. Tel. White 2004.

FEL MAIN 21: 43 E BROADWAY.
FIONEER STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS. W. G. Cline. Prop. House and window cleaning in connection.

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611 S. BROAL VAY. TEL. PETER TM.
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MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Gardener, E5 etc. to 50 etc.; ranch hand. 425 etc.; boy and wheel. E5 week; atoms mason, city; man and wife, vineward, 450 etc.; milker, £30 etc.; stenographer and book-keeper, 80 month; blacksmith, \$2.50; bandsaw and shaper man, \$1, 22 men with teams, \$1, 50; bricklavers, \$5; sticker hand, \$2, 37; etc.; mill bench hand, \$2; home place, \$20 etc.; backsmith, \$3.50; man and \$2; opher trapper, \$1 etc.; tanch hand, Arisons, \$30 etc.; blacksmith, \$3.50; man and wife, \$30 etc.; blacksmith, \$3.50; man and wife, \$30 etc.; however, \$2.50 and \$2; copher trapper, \$1 etc.; tanch hand, Arisons, \$30 etc.; flacksmith, \$3.50; man and wife, \$30 etc.; blacksmith, \$3.50; man and wife, \$30 etc.; blacksmith, \$3.50; man and wife, \$30 etc.; flacksmith, \$3.50; man and wife, \$30 etc.; blacksmith, \$3.50; man and wife, \$30 etc.; blacksmith, \$3.50; man and wife, \$30 etc.; flacksmith, \$3.50; man and wife, \$30 etc.; blacksmith, \$3.50; man and wife, \$3.50; man and \$3.50; man

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT DEPT. HOTEL AND RESTAURANT DEPT.
Hotels cook, country, 350; restaurant porter, 5; week; man and wife, cook and helper,
50; etc.; cold-meat and salad man, 5; week;
marker and distributor, country, 51; week;
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chef. 515 etc.; waiter, 530 etc.; colored porter, 51,50 week; laundry washer, city, 512
week; bell, box, 125 month; baker, Aricona,
potwashers, city and country, 525, and 530;
17 and 56 week; dishwashers, 51; and 58 oper
WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.
Housegirls, city and country, 125, 225 and
530; family cook, colored, 351; first-class second girl, 525; grain to assist, 515 and 520;
ranch cook, colored, 351; first-class second girl, 525; grain to assist, 515 and 520;
ranch cook, colored, 351; first-class second girl, 525; grain to assist, 515 and 520;
ranch cook, city, 527; chalina, 425 etc.; oxranard, 52 etc.; restaurant, 421; week; waitress, Hemet, 52; etc.; Catalina, 425 etc.; Oxranard, 52; etc.; restaurant, wait-reases, 52;
chalmbermald, city, 520 etc.; restaurant
cooks, city, 520 and 525; woman to assist pastry, cook, 525 etc.; soilettors.

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FREE FARE-FREE FARE.
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A strictly first-class, reliable office.

All kinds of help promptly furnished. Yorders solicited. Work furnished by day contract.

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workingmen can secure permanent employment at good wages, read full particulars
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WANTED—EXPERIENCED GLUE SALES, man; also men visiting planing-mill trade or users of Japans and varnishes, to carry carry to the same of Japans and varnishes, to carry carry to the same of Japans and varnishes, to carry carry to the same of Japans and varnishes, to carry carry to Japans and varnishes, to carry carry to Japans and varnishes, to Carry to Japans and var required.

VANTED-LIVE, ENERGETIC SOLICITORS

ment. In maying right qualifications. Call room 2, 160: S. BROADWAY.

WANTED—
PEOPLE'S EMPLOTMENT AGENCY.
BIS N. Main et. 28-41 Temple Block.
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BEGISTER FREE.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BREAD AND pastry commission man to sell our fine bread and pastries; the only bakery where nothing but creamery butter is used. THE BLIOU BAKERY, 43-8. Stoadway.

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WANTED—MEN TO LEARN BAR HER COLLEGE, was reserved to be under the competent, catalogue franches, Call.

WANTED—SEENOGRAPHER AND ASSIST.

box 28. TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED SITUATION FOR ASSISTANC in sowing, light day work, or some one staw with children evenings. Call at 8. GRAND VIEW AVE.

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WANTED STENOGRAPHER AND ASSIST
in office work, \$59, references required;
stenographer, country, \$59, room and board.
Apply HUMMEL BROSA & CO., 202 South
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Help, Male. WANTED-A GOOD COMPETENT AND RE-liable harness maker wanted; steady job and good wages. Address P.O. BOX NO. 159, Prescott, Ariz. FORDOOLS AFILE

NAMED—A STRONG, ACTIVE BOY, 16 OR
If years old, to work in candy factory; wages
LIS 'W. Fifth st.

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WANTED - AN EXPERIENCED WINDOW BY MANY BY AND BY STORY STORY BY STORY BROADWAY STORY BY STORY BROADWAY STORY BY STORY BROADWAY STORY BY STORY BROADWAY STORY BY STORY 28, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COAT-MAKER
for country, good job, L. ZINNAMON, 24

S. Broadway,
WANTED-EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR TO
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WANTED-COLORED COOK, FAMILY, 62:
second girl, 56: housegirls, city, Monrova
25: waltersees, 45: restaurant, 8: lunch and
dinner girls, 50:; dishwashers, 5: chamber
maids, 20: woman to cook for men, 82:
MRS, C, KIEFFER, room 74, Hryson Block
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WANTED — SITUATION ON RANCH FOR man and wife to board self, keep cow and horse; understands fruit, grain or stock ranch; best reference. Sil SAN JULIAN. 4 WANTED - EXPERIENCED STARCHED clothes froners: also girl for marking. Be prevent. For Santa Barbara: experienced laundress for Santa Barbara: experienced laundress for hand work in city, \$1.59 per day; waitress. \$6 per week, no Sunday work: attendant in bakery. \$1 per week. L. I. SMILEY & CO., 119% \$. Spring, room 17%. \$2 WANTED-REFINED YOUNG OR MIDDLE-aged woman as companion and to do general housework for eiderly lady and baby in 4-room flat; must be in good health; no one with threat or lung trouble need apply; good dens. first floor. N. EUCLID AVE., Fastenders. WANTED--WANTED-\$1500 QUARANTEED YEARLY—
To high-class man or woman, with chance
for promotion and advanced salary, to have
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town, to attend to correspondence, advertising and other work; business of highest
order and backed by solid men financially
sind politicisity; a great opportunity for the
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envelope for full particulars to WALTER
18. REDMAN, General Superintendent, Corcoran Bidg., opposite United States Treasury, Washington, D. C. dena, first floor.

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WANTED—THREE GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework. 25. 59; young nursegirl. 25; cooks, chambermaids and waitress, 25; revate family; stewardess, 190; parlor maid. 29. 148 S. BROADWAY, room 14.

WANTED—CLERKS. VAUDEVILLE TALE. 20; cooks, chambermaid, seamstress, office, house, store, hotel, factory help, free, EDWARD NITTINGER, 252% S. Main.

BARA.

WANTED-YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST WITH housework and help care for baby. 557 VA-LENCIA ST., between Orange and Shatto-

WANTED-GIRL BETWEEN 14 AND 16

WANTED-

WANTED-MAN AND WIFE TO CARE FOR the nicest dining-room and cafe in the city BARR REALTY CO., 264 Wilcox Block.

WANTED - BY YOUNG GERMAN GIRL. situation as child's nurse in first-class family: is fond of children and state of the control of the control

FIGE.

WATED—A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES A
position as housekeeper with good salary,
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by widow lady Address THE MUNFORD
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WANTED-LADY WANTS A POSITION AS working housekeeper, Inquire 323 TOWNS

WANTED-

WANTED-MALE AND PEMALE SALES agents to sell the greatest novel and book of travel ever written; "Too Much Brotherin-law." by Adam J. Burke; one lady in New York City has made 15 per week selling this work; capital necessary, il, which will be paid back when book is returned. Apply in person or by letter, PICO HEIGHTS PUIILISHING CO., 2511 W. Pico st., Los Angeles, Cal. GER, 282% S. Main.

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WANTED-WE HAVE A CUSTOMER FOR
40 to 60-room house; furniture must be new
and house well located. We also have a
customer for a grocery store, stock about
\$1200. Let us hear from you if you want to
sell. L. S. M'KINNEY & CO., room 201.
Front ride. Frost ridg.

WANTED-TO PURCHASE TWO HOUSES:
one 6-room, modern cottage, and one 6 to 8
rooms, close in and chesp. LEMON

WANTED-

WANTED-TO RENT HOUSES-ALL THE TENANTS ALL THE TIME. RAPID. RELIABLE RENTING. WRIGHT & CALLENDER. MANAGERS OF RENTAL PROPERTY. 123 S. Hill st., Wright & Callender Bidg.

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WANTED - ROOM AND BOARD IN PRI-vate family by young man who sleeps during the day; state terms. Address C. box 8. TIMES OFFICE.
WANTED-BOARD FOR LADT AND LIT-the girl AT CATALINA. In select private family. Address A, box 38, TIMES OFFICE.

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WANTED-TO CORRESPOND WITH PAR-ties intending to build at beach; plans fur-nished free with all our buildings. We can easy you money. Address A. box 64, TIMES WELLDOWN WANTED - TO BUT FURNITURE AND household grods. If you are going to sell, we will pay one-third more than others. 'Phone us. Red 2111. COLVERN'S. 822 8 Main et. WANTED-WILL PAY CASH FOR A GOOD diamond; 'must be absureen is larat and its karata; must be a bargain. Address A, ba ct. Times offerice.

WANTED - I PAY MORE THAN ANY ONE cise for store fixtures, showcase, etc. Ring up James 417. 216 E. FOURTH ST.
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wishes to share room with another for
companionship sake; backelor preferred,
Address W, box 3, TIMES OFFICE.

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162-164 N. Main st.

WANTED -POSITION BY SINGLE MAN OF II with Christian family, or honest firm, or place where honesty, enterprise and trust are needed and respected; reasonable education, address C box 25, TiMES OFFICE.

WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN GERMAN, steady work, or a position in store or other business; can give recommendation; good provided business; can give recommendation; particulars given to right party, Address C, box 24, TIMES OFFICE. 3

WANTED - WANTED - TWO PROSPECTORS WANTED can give recommendation; particulars given to right party, Address C, box 24, TIMES OFFICE. 3

WANTED - BY FIRST-CLASS JAPAÑZSE cook, rituation in family; understands housework; wants place in city, Address HENRY SATO, 62 W. Sight at.

WANTED - COACHMAN WISHES SITUAtion, city or country; first-class casterin references. Address A box 25, TIMES OFFICE. WANTED - POSITION BY BARTENDER, aged 25; speaks German; can give refer-ences. Address C, box 36, TIMES OFFICE. wanted—work by Young Man Handy
with brush, or any kind of work except
horses, F. E. W., 2018 E. SIXTH ST. 2
Wanted—Position As Night Watchmain or janitor, best of references and bond.
Address C. box A. TIMES OFFICE. 3
Wanted—By Experienced Japanese,
situation as excellent cook in family, ranch
or boarding. F., 348. S. OLIVE. 2
Wanted—William And Strong Japaness desires position as help, cooking or bakery. SEIKE, 69 W. Sigth st,
Wanted—By Tayanton, Japanese, As tance.

E200-BONNIE BRAE near 10th; 50x150.

E300-UNION AVE., between Ninth and 10th; 50x150.

LONG LIST OTHERS. ALL PRICES LOCATIONS. SEVERAL CHOICE AND VERY CHEAP LOTS IN EAST LOS ANGELES, BOYLE HEIGHTS, ETC. WRIGHT & CALLENDER, 23 S. HILL ST. Wright & Callender Bidg. ence. FRANK 418 8. Spring.

WANTED-BY JAPANESE. POSITION AS
Spring or store work. A. HARRY, 560 W.
Sixth st. 7cl. 14tl Joseph.
WANTED-BOY 16 YEARS OLD WANTS TO
JEST A trade or has had experience with
WANTED-BY HOUNG MAN OF II. POSIddress 56 W. 37TH ST.

WANTED-POSITION BY TOUNG MAN AS
collector: references and bond. Address A,
box 8, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE-LOTS-LOTS-CARONDELET ST.
14 BLOCKS FROM WESTLAKE PARK.
SIZE 924150.
SNAP—SNAP

NORTHEAST CORNER W. 21TH ST., ONE BLOCK WEST OF VERMONT AVE. SIZE 50x150. PRICE

ON ST. PAUL AVE...
FIRST LOT SOUTH OF SIXTH ST.
BRICE SEED PRICE ALSO A LARGE LIST OF OTHERS.
DREW & LAPWORTH,
484 DOUGLAS BLDG.
THIRD AND SPRING STS.

CHEAP AS DIRT CAN BE THE FEW REMAINING LOTS OFFERED, ONLY 20 MINUTES FROM THIRD AND SPRING STS.

Lots from ESS up.
Located on 30th st., 16 block west of Ver-

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1200: buys 2 lots on W. Sixth st.; cheap.

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1201: bits 2 corners, Miami ave, near Wilshire boulevard; Westlake way; N250; good buy. WILLIAMS & FARISH, 208 Byrne Bldg. Third and Broadway.

Three pieces of small acreage at the city limits, west and southwest, being 24, 25 and 5 acres, all superbly located and cheap. Also 10 acres improved near city limits, which produces good income.

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A. G. SCHLOESSER, SOLE AGENT. 181% X250 TO 27TH.

FOR SALE-W. ADAMS LOT.

PROPERTY FRONTS CHESTER PLACE.

POR SALE—\$3000—59X150, ONE BLOCK OF 10th and Figueroa.

\$3000—100x150, corner on Union ave.

\$2700—50x155, Alvarado near Ninth.

\$1515—Weetlake ave.

\$4600—56x150, Figueroa near Seventh.

\$2130—56x150, Figueroa near Seventh.

\$2130—10a Angeles et., cheapest lot north of 12th.

\$1250—Beet lot for money, Weetlake district.

YOUNG & YOUNG,

\$3 & SE Laughin Building. YOUNG & YOUNG,
SE Laughin Building,
FOR SALE—LOOK UP THERE BARGAINS
Lot on End, bet, Main and Grand, 1978.
Lot on E. Washington, 8400.
Lot on Arapahoe near 18th, 8450.
Lot on 30th near Figueroa, 2500.
Lot on 30th near Figueroa, 2500.

OR SALE—
BLOCK OF 5 LOTS, 200 PEET, WASHINGTON NEAR CENTRAL; CAN DELIVER
LOCK OF 5 LOTS, 200 PEET, WASHLOCK OF 5 LOTS, 200

ALL REAL ESTATE AGENTS
Authorized to sell our lots on regular commission; bring your customers to our new office on the tract ISSA. W. WASHINGTON ST. of ROSS & DIXON, owners, 33 Stimson Bidg. Plats ready.

POR SALE — 1899: PINE BUILDING LOTS, 32d st., ½ block west of Central ave., Vernon cars: cement curb, sidewalk, fine sandy soil; the best value for your money; look into this if you want a real bargain in a lot to build your home on, is monthly; also 4-room cottage, bath, 40-foot lot, Bis E. 18th st., B2.36 monthly. WIESENDANUER, 22 Laughlin Block.

POR SALE—LOT. CORNER LOT. 42:19
PERT THIS LOT IS ON CORNER OF E. WASHINGTON AND XAGMI STS., 17
PERT THIS LOT IS ON CORNER OF E. WASHINGTON AND XAGMI STS., 17
PARTICULARS IN REGARD TO THIS PROPERTY, CALL ON T. J. MOULTON, BOLE AGENT, 33 DOUGLAS BLDG, TELLOHN 721.

POR SALE—BLOCK OF 5 LOTS, 126 FEET, WASHINGTON NEAR CENTRAL; CAR, 100 NOR, 100 NO

FOR SALE—
II LARGE LOTS—I ACRES,
NEAR NEW HOULEVARD,
being made between the city and
HOLLYWOOD.
Price \$1700, will bring \$2500 in near future. Buy before the rise. JOHN FLOUR,
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FOR SALE—SEVERAL ELEGANT
RESIDENCE CORNERS.
WILSHIRE BOTLEVARD,
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BONNIE BRAE

SEVERAL SOUTHWEST TRACTS. C. P. DETOE, 201 LAUGHLIN BLDG. C. F. DETOE, 381 LAUGHLIN BLDG.
FOR SALE-CHOICE LOT. 61:465 TO ALLET. ON ORANGE ST. FACING SOUTH,
AND KIP ST.: ONE BLOCK FROM FIGTEROA AND SEVENTH ST.: TWO CAR
LINES: FINE FOR FLATE OR NICE
HOME SEE WILLIAMS & FARISH, SOLE
AGENTS, 28 BTRNE BLDG. TEL, MAIN
BIL.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE-3 ACRES NEAR MAIN AND Vermon ava., all in choice fruit; fina soil; plenty water; new house; electric franchise granted; 4506, worth double and daily gain-ing. R. D. LIST, 211 Wilcox Bldg.

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FOR SALE—LOT OF 100 FEST EAST FRONT,
NEAR PICO ON FIGUEROA; EXTRA FINE
FOR FLATS; PRICE SIM. SEE T. J.
MOULTON, SOLE AGENT, 21 DOUGLAS
BLDG. JOHN TH.

FOR SALE—LOT ON 1ITH, HALF BLOCK
FROM GRAND AVE., MXIST TO ALLEY,
FOR HIM: LOTS ON GRAND AVE. ARE
TWICE AS MUCH. F. L. BOTSFORD, 122
S. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—A SNAP. A GOOD LOCK
FOR FOR SALE—A SNAP: A GOOD LARGE lot on Reld st. near Pice, 1880;; street work done: Lone Star tract, 1880; close to Pice; 24th st., Traction car, 1890, J. A. WINGET, room 14, 2441; S. Broadway. Tel. James 541.

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FOR SALE — \$15.66: INCOME CITY PROP. 18.600; business property, rents 1829; \$600.

\$18.600; business property, rents 1820; \$600.

\$18.600; business property, rents 1820

Owner, Washington and Maple ave.

FOR SALE - HOTEL, SANATARIUM OR
hospital site; 4 to 16 acres; on foothills; fine
view; one block to cars. J. C. HOVIS, 20
Laughlin Bidg.

FOR SALE-FIXE LOT ON PICO NEAR
Figueros, 46 per foot; 2029; fine for flats.
C. O. GOODWIN & CO., 197 S. Broadway. C. O. GOODWIN & CO., IN R. Brosseway.

FOR SALE-LOTS COR. MICHIGAN AVE. and Baily st., size Mailé. Inquire J. G. MARQCARD, National Steel Co., Bharon, Pa.

FOR SALE-4 LOTS TOTELTIER OR SEPArate beautiful location; Pico Heights; a bargain. Inquire 6819; 8. SFRINO, room 18.

FOR SALE-4 South, ALLEY, C. V. HALL tract; only \$1800; big snap. TAYLOR, 168 Breadway.

FOR SALE-10 LOTE ON SANTA FE R. near Ninth. TAYLOR, 10 Broadway. 1
FOR SALE-LOT SOUTHWEST, ND6 THIS week. 1315 W. SECOND.

FOR SALE

Country Property.

POR BALE—
ATTENTION, STOCKMAN.
Sale of C. B. Rawson Estate.
Sociod cattle transless confirmation of cours; title perfect, independent water rights.
First, Bishop for homel ranch of 250 acres, suitable for allaifa, mostly in alfalfa; halance pasture; good dairy ranch, with houses, creamery, barns, complete; randy local sale for all products at good prices; 30 head of mileh stock; all sizes; 20 horses, so head of mileh stock; all sizes; 20 horses, so head of mileh stock; all sizes; 20 horses, so head of mileh stock; all sizes; 20 horses, so head of mileh stock; all sizes; 20 horses, so head of mileh stock; all sizes; 20 horses, so head, or allaifa, bears, so head, in miss sorth of law solidable, for sizinfa, bainace partine; souldable, for sizinfa, bainace partine; sumply water at source of creek in a sizinfa land; house, barn, orchard, corrais, sid.; government of court. Particulars of T. M. KENDRICK, administrator, Bishop, layo county, Cal.

and parties will assume or pay cance, if property suits.

J. A. MORLAN & CO., 210 Laughlin Eldg. COR SALE—300 CCRES OF FINE PRUIT LAND AND SPLENDID WATER RIGHT: THIS IS ALL RIGHT FOR THE IN-VESTOR AS WELL AS THE HOME-SEEKER.

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in deciduous fruits, all bearing; IT's shares
of water piped to the land; beat granite
soil in the county; 4-recent house, stable
and chicken corrais, on the property; within six miles from the city, on a good read;
will seil at a sacrifice or exchange for city
will seil at a sacrifice or exchange for city

J. A. MORLAN & CO.

30 Laughlin Building.

POR SALE—
WALNUT RANCHES.

are good investments, sure crops, light expenses on the strength of th

W. J. HORNE, Ontario, Cal.

FOR SALE—SALT LAKE ROAD WILL SOO:
be running. For State lands in Seother
Nevada with plenty of water, at \$1.50 pc.
Stimson Block, or. Third and Salone, of
Stimson Block, or. Third and Salone,
commissioner for Nevada in California.

FOR SALE—LAST CHANCE TO USE YOUR
homestead and desert land entries in water
belt of Southers California; location and
soit equal to Indio, where land is selling at
\$200 an acre: sure forture, Address &
box 41, Times Offfice.

way, Los Angeles, Chi. "A PONSMAN, Pernando, Cal.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—

SO ACRES LAND IN RIVERSIDE CO.
Good soil, one-half suitable for cultivation, belance fine grazing land; at Re
an acre. JOHN FLOURNOY, 128 Breadway,
FOR SALE—IMPORTANT OFFORTUNITY.
Farms from R to Eine acres; price Sf to ga
per acre; interest basis 4 per cent, id offelags made direct by owner, Santa Barbara

FOR SALE—IMPORTANTAL D. SANTAL D. SANTAL

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POR BALE-IN CLEARWATER, 10 ACRIS
of good land, a flowing well; a segment nee owner, 1848 a UNION AVE., Los Angoles cit;
FOR SALE-DURING APRIL, OR FOR
rent, furnished, May 1, 5-room modern
house, near car. 270 N. EUCLID AVE.,
Pasadena. FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR ORANGE: walnuts and apricots: bearing; map at \$120. RICHARDS & ROBINSON, 430 Douglas

FOR SALE

PENDENT WATER RIGHT AND LARGE RESERVOIR. NICE NEW HOUSE, RANK

W. G. YOUNG & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 628-630 LAUGHLIN BLDG

W. G. YOUNG & CO.

2 SS-69 Laughin Bis

FOR SALE—1800; POUR ACRES ALL
bearing fruit, orange, lemon, almond, deand mixed fruits; almost new house, an
and other buildings; water piped to
premises; bigh and nightly hocation;
frests, no fress, convenient to cars, and
chicken ranch; free firs; choice locations;
the convenient to cars, and
Douglas Bidg. Tel. James 1908.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE; FROM 19 TO
acres south of town; belongs to a transition on the property; good terms will be
made to good party.
J. A. MORIAN & CO., 38 Laughlin bidg.

FOR SALE—5; ACRE GROUND, E. PASA
dens; good T-room house and barn; city
acres now to the property; good terms will be
made to good party.
J. A. MORIAN & CO., 58 Laughlin bidg.

FOR SALE—5; ACRE GROUND, E. PASA
dens; good T-room house and barn; city
acres nows the hore, uninsproved, for
south of the property of the control of the property;
POR SALE—5 ACRE GROUND, E. PASA
dens; good T-room house and barn; city
acres nows the hore, uninsproved, for
south of the property of the property of the property
POR SALE—5 ERT BUT IN GLENDALE;
About 4 acres opposite store, fine correct,
About 5 acres opposite store, fine correct,
About 6 acres opposite store, fine correct,
A

SALE-LONG BEACH PROPERTY-HOUSES, LOTS, ACREAGE, ORANGS AND LEMON GROVES, RANCHES, RENTALS. 'PHONE MAIN IN.

HURSDAY, APR

Liners.

SWELL NEIGHBOR

MIGARVIN & BRONSON CO.

MIGARVIN & BRONSON CO.

ALB-BIO BARGAIN-

OR SALE-

OR SALE-LE - SAN JOAQUIN VALLET SALE — SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY IN THE STATE OF SHIP PROPERTY O

OR EXCHANGE—
OR EXCHANGE—
OR—half suitable for cultivace fine grazing land; at fin
HIN FLOURNOY, 318 Broadway.

-100-ACRE RANCH, IMPROVED, county, former price 1250; forced will buy entire place; good title. Er. room & 150; 8. Broadway.

-ALFALFS BANCH; 2 FLOWING service, 200 Books, quarter mile on. Address W. 7. SMITH, Busmange county Cal.

N JOAQUIN, LANDS.

R SALE-

HAVE THE BOLE AGENCY OF 14 BIGHT ON SUNSET BOULD. WE OFFER TAT A PRICE IN WILL PAY A LARGE PROFIT PROVISION. NOW PLANTED TO ME IN FULL BEARING. INDE-NT WATER RIGHT AND LARGE W. G. YOUNG & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 628-630 LAUGHLIN BLDG.

ry grocery, with postoffice attach-tone to city; low rent; cales average day.

my very pretty house of 7 fooms and hall; beated on a wide prominent the foot of the foot

W. G. TOUNG & CO.

S-409 Laughin Bids.

ALE-\$1990; POUR ACRES ALL IN

E truit orange, lemon, almond, oliver
dued fusition almond, almond, oliver
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and fusition and fusition
on the premises and plenty to selling
on the property; good terms will be
to good justy.

MORLIAN d. CO., 316 Laughin bidg.

ALE-1 ACRE GROUND, F. PASAgood I-room house sure of fusition
on the promoter of fusition of the
most places, for rent or for sale,
no city taxes, for rent or for sale,
for tent. WARRIEN THOMAS, 311

for rest. WARRIEN THOMAS, 311

of milk.

CLENDALE. by 14-room manaion fronting east, two hathrooms filed, 4 tollets aroughout branchest and billiary managed water, elegan gas fatures, etc. elegan KE DISTRICT, 60X122. ALONE COST \$16,000. MANSION AND LOT.
DESSER, 25-20 WILCOX.
Tel. James 526.

ONLY \$4006. PRICE.

BE INTERESTED.

CLIST OTHERS.

FOUR SERVICE.

FOUR SERVICE.

A & CALLENDER,

A & CALLENDER,

M & Callender Bidg.

the Bonnie Brae district; a modern, two-story house; 8308, 100 per contrage and lot in Brain 100 per contrage and lot in borne at Westlake, never been occupied; home at Westl

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1902. FOR SALE-

Liners.

JUST LOOK AT THIS,

AND IF TOU WANT A HOME

THE PRICE WON'T STOP YOU;

BRAND SPAN NEW;

BUILT BY THE OWNER

NO ARROQUTELY COMPLETE;

ATTIC ALL PINISHED

EXTRA LARGE LOT;

OUT WESTLAKE WAY;

MIDE OUT BEHIND A GOOD

TEAM AT OUR EXPENSE

ND SEE THIS RESIDENCE

TODAY.

BI CALIFORNIA BANK BLDG.

men and investors, that is all block from 16th and Pigueroa; sod houses; one of 7 rooms and rooms; all for \$350. LOS AN-5al.TY CO. sole agents.

sottage, cottage; large grounds, s. University direction; every—
the place is A-1; investigate price \$50. LOS ANGELES

D. 562 S. Broadway.

80. IS LAKE STREET.
NEW AND MODERN.
OB AND RECEPTION HALL.
CELLINGS. TINTED WALLS.
D. FLOORS AND ELECTRICITY.
LARGE BARN.
LOT SWISS. CORNER.
MICE—#209—PRICE

D. HEI WALL STREET.
AND MODERN COTTAGE,
AND RECEPTION HALL.
NY UNDER ENTIRE HOUSE
LARGE -STORY BARN.
PRICE LOT SRISS.
PRICE HOS.

AVE SOME GOOD BARGAINS FROM \$250 UP TO \$25.000. DREW & LAPWORTH. 49-485 DOUGLAS HLDG. OR THIRD AND SPRING.

FOR SALE—HOUSES: ONLY FROM.

NEW, MODERN 3-ROOM RESIDENCE,
CENTER OF SWELLDOM.

GUAMS ST., near Hoover.

Burrounded by beautiful and expensive homes; south exposure; lot. 4 feet front; looking for LONG LIST OTHERS.

LONG LIST OTHERS.

ALL PRICES LOCATIONS SIZES, ETC.

WIIGHT & CALLENDER,
21 S. HILL ST.

Wright & Callender Bidg.

FOR BALE-HIGHLAND PARK, A CHOICE FOR SALE-HIGHLAND PARK, A CHOICE corner on Pasadena avenue; elegant ornamental trees, bearing orchard, attractive nouse, six rooms finished; will finish three or four more upstairs if desired; finest view and healthlest location in Los Angeles; lot 10xil2, or 20xil6; owner non-resident; great hargain if taken quick.

Also, artistic new cottage, electric lights, piped for gas stove, porcelain bath tub, laundry trays, hot and cold water throughout; fruit trees, strawberries, pairss and country laundry laund SOUTHWEST; BRAND NEW; RENTS FOR SPOT CASH BUYS IT; COSTS MORE THAN THAT TO BUILD. WRITE TO OWNER. ADDRESS C, BOX M, TIMES

602 W. 18th st., one new 2-story, 7-r 206 E. 50th st., one new, 8-room cottags. For price and terms, see the owner. W. H. GILBERT, 132 S. Broadway.

PICE and LETHS. See the owner.

W. H. GILBERT, 12: S. Broadway.

POR BALE—EXCLUSIVELY BY
MARTIN & ROCK-WELL,
234 Douglas Block,
Those 2 elegant: Tel. John 891.
Those 2 elegant: and 30th sts.;
these are beauties and can be bought for 44700 and 82700, respectively, which is Evo each less than their value; must decide quick if you wish to secure one or both at that price.

FOR SALE-"BUILT POR A HOME." 1977 W. 57th st.; strictly modern, seven rooms, tinted walls, hardwood finish. FINE LOCATION, one block to Traction car; built last spring before the big advance in property, and cost of building; \$5900 wouldn't duplicate the property today; it's an HONEST EARGAIN at \$250.

A. J. GARFIELD & CO.,

Tel. James 418. 421-419 Byrne Bidg. FOR SALE-\$000 BUYS A NICELY FINISHED

hese us. J. J. MORGAN & CO., 2445 S. Broadway, upstairs. S. POR SALE—\$5250. IT IS A GEM AND IN the right location; new 8-room residence with large reception hall; 2 heautiful mantels, hardwood floor, cove ceilings, handsemely decreated; tinted walls; in Westlake section; you cannot buy adjoining lot and build the house for the same money; if you are looking for a choice home be store. So the properties Big C. Tel. James 1608. 3 POR SALE—FINE 10-ROOM HOUSE ON W. Eighth at, near Westlake Perk, one of Westlake are, overlooking for the properties Big C. Tel. James 1608. 3 POR SALE—FINE 10-ROOM HOUSE ON W. Eighth at, near Westlake Perk, one of Westlake are, overlooking for the properties of the pastings and onto fine 8-room residence on W. Erwenth; cout front, fine place, good hargajn; easy payments; deep control of the pastings blocks in the city, from \$1500 up to \$25-00; also lots Bornis Brase. Westlake are, Sighth and Lake 428. W. P. LARKIN & CO., 229 W. Fourth.

EALE-LOOK AT HE MAPLE AVE. ELEGANT EIGHT-ROOM COTFAGE: GAS AND ELECTRICITY, WALLIN BATH;

OR SALE—A NEW, JUST BEINO COM-pleted 5-room cottage fequal to 6 rooms, large lot, with alley; solar heater; tinted walls, grate, mantle, porcelain bath, cement walk, fine screen porch; tiled sink; every-thing complete for 1100; some cash down and balance monthly. Address X, box 41, "MINES OFFICE. FOR SALE—A NEW, JUST BELING COmpleted f-room cottage (equal to 6 rooms),
large lot, with alley; solar heater; tinted
walls, grate, mantle, porcelain bath, cement
walk, fine acreen porch; tiled sink; everything complete for 11900; some cash down
and balance monthly. Address X. box 44,
TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR
a home in the city southwest here is a
hargais, A 9-room house nearly new in
fine neighborhood, close to two cir lines;
finely located; lot 63149; fine liwin, graded
street; good barn; a perfect home; price
only \$3500. Address C, box 16, TIMES OFPICE. PICE.

FOR SALE-4:50: MODERN IMPROVEments, 5-room cottage, sewer in; street worn all done and paid; 6-room, Reid at, all modern, new and clean. If you cannot find one to suit in our large list of houses we will

WINGET, 284% & Broadway. Tel. James 534.

FOR FALE-MODERN UP-TO-DATE 5-ROOM cottage on Grattan et., near Ninth at: large for nearly state of the control of the city. Dest residence neighborhood in the city. Dest Room SHATE & VAN VRANKEN.

FOR SALE—HER gold, southwest.

#550-Large lot, graded street.

#550-Large lot, graded street.

#550-Large lot, graded street.

#550-Large lot, graded street.

#550-Large lot, southwest.

#550-Large lot, graded street.

#550-Large lot, southwest.

#550-Large lot, southwes

car anopa, property counts to an owner of as an investment. PRUDENTIAL IMPROVEMENT CO., 101 N. Broadway. 20

POR RALE—HERE ARE BARGAINS—
12169—Fine cottage (corner) on 23rd at. 12169—Fine cottage (corner) on 23rd at. 12169—Fine cottage (corner) on 23rd at. 12169—Fine place, 23rd et., near Main. 12169—6 rooms, 12nd near Figueroa. 12169—7 rented for 230; should bring 133.

See M. E. PERRY, 1916 S. Main.

POR SALE——COTTAGES—

If you don't buy that cottage of mine on pice lieights this week at 12200 rou will miss a great bargain; this 6-room house with cellar cost me more than the price asked.

J. M. WLEOD, 123 S. roadway. 2

POR SALE—ONE OF THE EEST S ROOM HOUSES IN THE SOUTHWEST; STRICTLY MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT; NICE LARGE BARN, LOT 23 FEET FRONT; A EARGAIN AT 3500 CALL OR PHONE T. 7. MOULTON, SOLE AGENT, 23T DOUGLAS BLIGG, 10HN 7231.

POR SALE—7 NEW COTTAGES ON S. Sole; we will sell these cottages on 150 to 1200 cash, balance monthly: of the 1520 cash, balance monthly: of the 1520

2008. POOR SALE—2 COTTAGES ON REID ST.,
NEAR TWO FINE CAR LINES, ONE 5.
NEAR TWO FINE CAR LINES, ONE 5.
NEAR TWO FINE CAR LINES, ONE 5.
EACH. CALL AT NOE, T. J. MOLL.
TON, 327 DOUGLAS BLDG. JOHN 7881. 2 TON, 327 DOUGLAS BLDG. JOHN 7031, a

FOR SALE—THE FINE RESIDENCE AT
1205 S. Olive. containing il rooms, brick
cellar and attic. porcelain bath; 2 toilets;
built for a home with every convenience,
good barn; lot 50x15; to 20-foot alley. Call
any time except from 11:20 to 1:20 p.m. 4

FOR SALE—A BRAND NEW SIX-ROOM
house just completed; lot 50x150; just south
of Westlake Park. 8000; also 7 large rooms,
completely furnished, lot 55x150, fine barn
and other improvements; quick sales, 8000,
terms to suit. J. C. FLOTD, Byrne Bilk. 2 terms to suit. J. C. FLOVID, Byrne Bik. 2
FOR SALE-BING. NEW AND STRICTLY modern 4-room house with reception hall porcelain bath, beautifully decrated, near corner of Union and 11th; completely furnished; 4800. RICHARDS & ROBINSON, 400 Douglas Bidg. Tel. James 1905.
FOR SALE-BISON AN ELEGANT E-ROOM home at Westinke, never been occupied; hardwood floors, two beautiful mantels, bill lard room, camented basement, speaking tubes, etc.; high, sightly; lot (Ellis, VOUNG, 45 Laughlin Bidg.

FOR SALE-

FOR SALE — \$150; COTTAGE, 4 ROOMS; sewer; valuable lot, No. BB. S. Figueroa; cover; valuable lot, No. BB. S. Figueroa; on the sewer; valuable lot, No. BB. S. Figueroa; on the sewer; valuable lot, No. BB. S. Figueroa; on the sewer; valuable lot, No. BB. S. Figueroa; on the sewer of the sewer; valuable lot, No. Balle, and the sewer; valuable lot, Seisie, a corper within call distance of Santa; people sare, cellar, lawn, flowers, etc.; lot, Seisie, a corper within call distance of Santa; people sare, cellar, lawn, flowers, etc.; lot, Seisie, a corper within call distance of Santa; people sare, cellar for an analysis, and several location; perice 1380; terms if desired. F. A. HUTCH-INSON, 19 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE-4500; MODERN, SEVEN-ROOM dwelling on high and sightly location; new terms of the several location; perice location; perice location; perice location; perice location; perice location; perice; would be several location; perice legible.

FOR SALE-4500; A. FOOM, MARD-FINISH-etc. Collegible.

FOR SALE-4500; A. FOOM, S. F

18H, 28s Byrne Bidg. Tel. main 13H. 4

FOR SALE——PLATE—

1 finis netting il per cent. on price, \$17.600; can you do better? I am owner's aren.

3. M. M'LEOD, 12 S. readway. 2

FOR SALE——\$200; LARGE, COMPLETTS
modern 4-recom cottage; fine order; southneighborhood; must be sold; snap. HENRY
B. SPENCER, 206 Laughin. 3

FOR SALE—S. W. ON UNION AVE., A MODerror 4-recom bouse for Sext20; fine lawn,
routh an flower, as, electricity, street
work all done, sewer; price \$2400, Address C,
box 15, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—TWO L-ROOM HOUSES ON
Fremont averanear Swepta. only 1230 or
tuen from center of city, A. L. BEST, room
B. Temple Block.

FOR SALE—MODERN 6-ROOM COTTAGE,
southeast corner Bellevus and Grand; will
sell reasonable or exchange for New Orleans
property; no agents. Address C, box 2,
TIMES OFFICE.

FOR RALE—\$4500; COTTAGE 4 ROOMS, VAL-

TIMES OFFICE.
FOR SALE-MIMO: COTTAGE 4 ROOMS. VALnable lot, 272 S. Figueros. 2776. 4-room, new
cottage. 212 S. Flower. SEMS. house 14 rooms,
219 S. Flower. WIESENDANGER, 228 Laughlin Block. lin Block.

FOR SALE 6-ROOM HOUSE, 1607 W. LITES

st.; in good condition; with all modern improvements; gas. electric lights, bath, etc.;
barn, fruit trees, lot 50x152; \$2250 if sold BOOD.

DOR SALE—I ROOMS: JUST COMPLETED: everything modern and up-to-date; 332 Darwin ave., corner Ave. 22nd.

MARTIN. 1M S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—5 ROOMS: LOT SOUTH AT GARavanna; all for Blob; a fine bargain. Advanna; all for Blob; a fine bargain. Application of the second seco POR SALE-Size: NICE 7-ROOM 2-STORY modern home; good lot, near Winfield and Sentous sts. 17 you want a bargain see us at once. GOODWIN, 107 S. Broadway. 2 at once. GOUDWIN, BY R. BYGGEWRY.

FOR SALE-2000, ON EASY PATMENTS,
will buy ten-room house, on lot Taxele in
Brookiny Heights, near Prospect Park. A.
L. BEST. room 73, Temple block.

FOR SALE-LEAVING CITY; WILL, SELL,
at a bargain my beautiful cettage home, 6
large, sunny rooms, decorated, large lot,
southwest. 1429 WRIGHT ST.

2. FOR SALE—NICE COTTAGE, CORNER LOT, 1033 BLAINE ST.; GO AND SEE IT, THEN SEE WILAIAMS & FARISH, 233 BYRNE BLDO. TEL MAIN BIL.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES NEAR ELECtric power houses; pay monthly, and buy in
your wife's name. She deserves it R. D.
LIST, 211 Wilsox Bidg.

FOR SALE-FINE NEW 4-ROOM COTTAGE just completed; large lot 1/5 block west of Main st., 12500. Address C, box 22, TIMES OFFICE. POR SALE-HOUSE & ROOMS, BATH AND barn, lot doxine, to 20-foot alley, S. Flower st. \$4200. REID & HEBER, M. S. Broad-way.

FOR SALE-NEW HOUSE OF 3 ROOMS AND bath. Inquire of owner at 246 W. ADAMS ST., forencoss only. FOR SALE — BARGAIN; 6 ROOMS, FUR-nished; barn; 50x16; all kinds fruit; 350, 212 W. NTH.

and see us.

WARE & WOOD.

1864 S. Spring, ground door.

FOR SALE - A 40-ROOM FURNISHED hotel to lease for 4 years; rent 100; also 25-room hotel on beach to lease; several others. J. R. RICHARDS HOTEL BROKERS CO., 217 S. Broadway.

2008 SALE - 1866. FOR SALE-4200; M ROOMS NICELY FUR-nished, rent 170; 3 years' lease, good lo-cation. Call at my new office and investi-gate some bargains. A. WUERZ, 50 S. Main. Main.

Wiley. 20 8.
Wals.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN 40 ROOMS, making big money; take part trade in city property. TRACT 4 LEWIS, rooms 210 and 21 Copp Bide. 218 8. Broadway. 3

FOR SALE—CHEAPDST 11 ROOMS IN CITY. 1909; close in, low rest; clearing 45 month; 12 rooms, 456; 7 rooms, 456, Right, 218 Broadway, room 448.

FOR SALE—50 ROOMS. ELEGANT FURNITURE, Hill st.; clears 100 month; must sell; take part exchange. Address C, box 3, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—5 ROOMS LUXURIOUSLY. Pire. POR SALE—S ROOMS LUXURIOUSLY PUR-nished, new furniture and carpets, near Sixth and Hill, \$3000. CAMMERT, \$21% 8. Spring.

POR SALE — EXCELLENT LODGING-house, 20 rooms, paying well, \$200, worth much more. R. D. LIET, 221 Wilcog Blug. POR SALE-THE FURNITURE OF A MODERN 40-room hotel, cheap for cash, Address A, box 6, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE-25 ROOMS, NEW FURNITURE, 1199, terms. J. E. TETLOW, 218 S. Broadway, come 20, REID & HEIBER, 10; S. Broadway, close in, REID & HEIBER, 10; S. Broadway, close in, REID & HEIBER, 10; S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PATING navel orange groves: absolutely frostless; commanding a magnificent vista of mountains and valley, and in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations, this suronerty has never failed to produce a good crop of fancy fruit, and will pay 20 per cent, net interest on cost, above all charges; small payment down; do not fall to in-entique this prove at a sacrifice price.

ECURITY LOAN AND REALTY CO.

ECURITY LOAN AND REALTY CO.

Colleges in High-grade Mortgages, did and 419 Byrns bldg.

Note—Arrangements for cultivation can be made with a reliable fruit grower, insuring a safe and very profitable investment 12 a non-resident.

POR SALE—A NUMBER OF CHOICE OD.

a safe and very profitable investment to a non-resident.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF CHOICE ORange and lemon ranches, with comfortable houses, fine homes from \$1500 up to \$15.
000, only 6 miles out; one fine phace of a sacres and new 6-room cottage; must be sold; it pays good income; can be had on easy terms; one 60-acre ranch with good income, can be had on easy terms; one 40-acre ranch with good house and over 4500 place for \$12.000 if taken this week. Call and take a free trip and see it. W. P. LARKIN & CO., 229 W. Fourth.

FOR SALE—AT COVINA. 10-ACRE NAVEL orange grove; trees it years old; income last year, \$1500; price \$10.000 terms one-tenth cash, balance in the seasy prarty payments.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES ORANGER IS LEMBOX 514. San Bernardmo, Cal.

FOR SALE-OR SALE-

FOR SALE HILL STREET. 152x134, THE COMING BUSINESS STREET.

AGE ON HILL ST., ABUTTING PROPERTY ready to occupy.

\$1000 PER POOT. THERE IS ALSO

LOSS TO TOU. A MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY ON BROADWAY AT LESS THAN \$10,000.

\$375 PER POOT, FOR A LARGE FRONT

PRODUCING GOOD INCOME. COMPTHING PINE ON HILL STREET

> AT \$10,500, WHICH WILL REACH NEISWENDER & RATMER,

SPRING STREET,
SPRING STREET,
BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH,
RUNNING THROUGH FROM
PAYS OVER 46 PER CENT. NET.
THIS IS DECIDEDLY THE BEST BUY
W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.,
343-345-347 WILCOX BLDG.

OLIVE STREET.
OLIVE STREET.
OLIGE
ONION.
BETWEEN WITH AND DITH STS.
(WEST SIDE.) W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 363-345-347 WILCOX BLDG.

A SOUTHEW ST CORNER
ON MAIN STREET.
AR ARGAINMENT A CO.,
W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH A CO.,
343-341-347 WILCOX BLDG

-SPRING STREET SPRING-STREET INCOME.

THE CHOICEST PIECE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY ON SPRING STREET. ANNUAL RENTAL ABOUT

matter of fact, the property cannot be dupitcated as to location and price. The dead price we can deliver at only good for a few

O. A. VICKRET & CO.,

HILL STREET. HILL STREET, BIS PER PRONT FOOT. \$275 PER PRONT FOOT.

ADJOINING NEW MASON OPERA HOUSE. THIS IS THE GREATEST BAR-GAIN IN THE CITT AND WILL DOUBLE INSIDE A TEAR. WE HAVE AN OP

HOPE-ST. CORNER. HAVE A DESIRABLE CORNER ON HOPE

STREET WITH POSITIVE ORDERS FROM OWNER TO SELL; IF PURCHASED WITHIN NEXT TEN DATS TOU WILL OBTAIN A DECIDED BARGAIN AND A CHOICE HOLDING SURE TO ADVANCE PARTICULARS ONLY,
0. A. VICKREY & CO.,
188 S. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE-

NEAR FIRST AND BROADWAY WITH STORY, WELL-BUILT BRICK BUILDING WITH A CEMENTED BASEMENT SO FT. LONG, WITH FREIGHT ELEVATOR FOR SAME: IF YOU WANT A NICE BUT. LOOK THIS UP, AS 8500 VIRTUALLY CONTROLS THIS AND THE ADJOINING PROPERTY AT A VERY LOW FIGURE. PROPERTY WAS SOLD THIS MONTH WITHIN A FEW FEET OF THIS FOR \$800 PER FOOT, SAME AS VACANT.

MAISS ON BROADWAY NEAR PIRST ST. THAT CAN BE HAD FOR LESS THAN IT IS WORTH. COME IN. LET ME TELL YOU ABOUT IT. D. A. MEPKINS YOU ABOUT IT.

D. A. MERKINS,

10 N. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE-BUSINESS PROFERTY ON LOS

Angeles. Main. Spring. Broadway and Hill.

ats.; dwellings that pay good interest of investigation.

Broadway and Hill.

Br

INVESTORS, TAKE NOTICE, CORNER LOT. ADAMS ST.,

THE BEST WE EVER OFFERED. If you will put up building an furnish you with \$100 a month, as soon as

and if you find that it will pay less than if per cent. Bet on your morey, don't buy. Call on or address.

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FOR SALE-INCOME PROPERTIES. \$12.500 4 NEW FLATS, 22 ROOMS, NOTH MO FINER IN THE CITY; RENT BIO PER MONTH.

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MARSAGE TREATMENTS, VAPOR AND tub. baths, with sait glow and alcohol rubs; special treatments for rheumatism and neve-culances. 4154 S. MAIN.

PERSONAL-PERSONAL—BUTTER IS DOWN: CHEES is down; eggs are down. Hams, 13½ bacon, 13½; pork, loc; 10 bs. lard, 50c; 10 bs. peaches, 25c; 10 bs. apricots, 25c; 12 bs prunes, 25c; 4 bs. dates, 25c; 5 bs. rice, 25c lbs. beans, 25c; Mocha-Java, 25c; ceras 5c; 6 cans cream, 25c; 12 flasses jelly, 25c b-lb. sack salt, 60c; free feitury. ECC NOMIC, 27 S. Los Angeles st. 5 PERSONAL—READINGS FREE IF NO

PERSONAL FANNIE M'CANN, SCIENTIFIC palmist, 663/4 S. BROADWAY. Hours 9 to 5; Sundays, 10 to 2.

EXCURSIONS

ville. Cincinnati, Roston, four times residy, via New Orleans. Also via "Scienic Colorado, passing Salt Lake, Omaha, Fort Dodge (Min-nespolis connection). Waterion, Presport, Rockford and Chicago; no change of cars. CLARENCE HAYDOCK, "L. C." agent, 23 S. Spring at of cars. CLARENCE HAYDOCK. "L C" agent, 23 8. Spring st.

SPECIAL LOW RATES FROM THE EAST during March and April. If you wish to bring friends to California, don't fail to take advantage of the low rates now in effect. For full infogmation, call on or address G. M. PAGE, sgent Judson-Alton Excursions, 19 Stimson Block, Los Angeles.

JUDSON-ALTON PERSONALLY CONDUCT-ed excursions via the Rio Grande (Reenie Route) to Kannas City, Chicago, Hooton, leave Low Angeles Thursdays, Lowest rates. Best service.

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W. W. HOLLOMB. Atty. ZIEW. 1st. R. 9-1s. J. MARION BROOKS, (EX-U. S. ATTY, Open evenings, 142 S B'way, Notary Jas. 72.3 COKE AND COAL-

COKE FOR SMELTERS AND FOUNDRIES from Connellaville and Lirmingham. LESS COALS ANTHRACITE. A FILLINGTON AND RICK DARROSS. WOOL. CERRILLOS CO. moved to \$14-518 Molino 2º Tel. Main 438. DRESSMAKING-

SEAMSTRESS WANTS SEWING BY THE MME. EARHART, FASHIONABLE DRESS maker, at 21 W. NINTH ST., city. 7

MACHINERY-

Stove four days-your money back if it doesn't suit. Only

BE REGADWAY.

BEW YORK YTEKISH BATHS—

BE S. Hill. For the largest and finest establishment, without question, in Southern California: baths Hi. including the alcohol rul and massage; also large plungs; always open Cay and night.

KEMEMBER THE NUMBER. ROOMS IS TO B. 35 S. BROADWAY. Bun and vapor baths, sait glows, massage with electricity refined and competent young isdy operators, sunny rooms; open day and evening. Photogon 200 per day and evening. Photogon 200 per day and evening.

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42: STIMSON BLOCK.

Notice to Contractors.





Rubber Culture. COSTA RICA DEVELOPMENT CO.

BRENT'S The Great Credit House Philadelphia Painless Dentists 430% South Broadway

CUTLERS & GRINDERS

1902 SHOE SALE HAMILTON & BAKER'S

SIDEBOARDS \$15. Eastern Outfitting Co., SH SOUTH SPRING THOUSANDS QUIT WORK.

Mine Manager Refuses to Sign Scale.

Men Feel Able to Put Up a Hard Fight.

Lockout Will Follow Strike of Cotton Mill Operatives in Georgia.

after Saturday, April 5, and said de-mand having been refused, notice is hereby given to the employes of this company that should such a strike be inaugurated this mill will close indefi-nitely on the evening of Tuesday, April 5."

This order is a result of the decision of the Manufacturers Association to

FORM INDEPENDENT UNION.
BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS.A.M.
BUTTE (Mont.) April 2.—The hoist. BUTTE (Mont.) April 2.—The hoisting engineers, who last night went on strike, and tied up the properties of the Amalgamated Copper Mining Company last night iate held a meeting, and organized a union, independent of the regular engineers' union, and have announced thier determination to fight their cause to a finish. The session was held behind closed doors, and the utmost secrecy was observed.

The Amalgamated officials have issued a statement in which the hoisting ongineers are charged with breaking faith with the company. It is claimed an agreement was made whereby the present wage scale was to remain unchanged.

IND MINES IN OPERATION.

IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS P.M.]

CLEARFIELD (Pa.) April 12.—Reports received here indicate that not a mine in the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company is in operation today. Ewerything is quiet, and no trouble is anticipated.

WAGES ARE RAISED. IBY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES, POUGHKEEPSIE, April 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) The advance in the price of meat has caused the wages of about 750 men in this city to be raised. about 750 men in this city to be raised.
At the Buckeye Machine Works the
employés were confronted with a
posted notice today, which read as follows: "Owing to the increased cost of
living and in recognition of loyal service on the part of our men, we are
pleased to announce that a general advance of 10 per cent, will be made to
all factory employés, taking effect

vance of 10 per cent, will be made to all factory employes, taking effect Monday, March 31, 1902." It was also announced today that the wages of the men at the Pough-keepsle Iron Company would be raised 10 cents a day.

AT NEW YORK HOTELS.

NEW YORK April 2—(Exclusive bispatch.] At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, W. Crocke and wife; at the Kensings, Minnie A. Knoch, M. Peter of sadena.

CIPRING SESSION

THANGES HER NAME

DAUGHTER OF RAILWAY MAI

Among Other Presents the Breived from Her Father Two

and Fifty Thousand Dollars

ST. PAUL (Minn.) April 2— oday, in the family residence nit avenue, occurred the we diss Ruth Hill, daughter of

MARRIES AN ATTORNE

HURSDAY, APRI

DIVORCE COLONY.

approval from the majority
net.

Monday, when the plan to
hank building was very preintroduced in the Council,
the members have been doing
at thinking. The people of
west are up in arms over the
station of the majority, and
strate the street of the
most of the councilmen. Resthe northern sections of the
most of the street-railcompany at their expense.

If it is to benefit the street-railcompany at their expense.

If it is to benefit the street-railcompany at their expense.

If it is way to town, the locaof hachts wished to pay his
tan his way to town, the locaof hachts wished to pay his
tan his way to town, the locaof haches a little nearer his
wount to benefit him. He would
be last the car at the water ofthe walk the additional disthe business center or pay
are.

thens living in other sections of the location fould be even to the way. Even if the cars los Angeles and Pacific Electury companies' lines do pass, very few people would care be car at Temple Block.

of some of the Councilmen aw City Hall will have to be within two years because the Broadway lot would abstruction. Because of the City Fathers

CHANGES HER NAME FROM HILL TO HE

AUGHTER OF RAILWAY MAG MARRIES AN ATTORNEY.

Among Other Presents the Bride crived from Her Father Two Hus and Pifty Thousand Dollars at Rare Work of Art.

HURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1902.

WMARY OF THE DAY.

CTON OF WATER

CATION ON MAIN.

Pierce Suggester They ne Collectors Retained-Public

Elephant as Costly as Ever.

obstruction. Because of the City Fathers the conclusion the

TOLK MARKET.

aty Dieased at the recent the Council minority to force y Boo for the privilege of the first that was of so little city. He has declared war, a stony pathway ahead of Fathers who declared that market lease is a good in-

ill who leased the public the city at \$175 a month,

neliman Pierce stated yesterday in favors finding out what prod the people would like the rate collectors retained. Much man has been manifested to the main-street location for the collectors. w. Wolfskill declares that the asset use his property for other public market purposes, and a to threatened.

six votes to anul the lease, and there were only five when the roll was called.

This quartette undertook to show that the lease is a valuable investment; they ascerted that it is the property of the city and should bring a high price in the market. If the parties to the land deal did not wish to come in and reimburse the city for the loss occasioned through the lease, then they proposed to use the site as a pipe-yard for the water department. In accordance with this plan provision was made in the franchise for a sput track for the Ice and Cold Storage Company at the other end of the block.

Now Wolfskill declares that the city shall never use the market property for any other purpose. He says he will not submit to having piles of pipe and a stable put on the land which he leased solely as a public market. He has instructed his attorney to appeal to the courts the minute the city moves in the matter. It is also said that the Southern Pacific Company is not enamered of running a switch to the market site; also that it is impossible for a switch to be put in without crossing a portion of Wolfskill's land not under lease.

Apparently the Council minority is on a dangerous trail. Meanwhile the public market will go right on costing the city \$175 a month.

When the minority raised the question of the necessity of a yard to store pipe and materials for the water department, the Ice and Cold Storage Company offered to lease to the city a lot \$8x116 feet on Macy street near Alameda for \$30 a year on a five-year lease. There is a sput track running to the property. In addition the company offered to pay \$500 toward the cost of moving the market building.

But the Council frattered away the chance to get rid of the incubus, and the company secured a site at the other end of the block that suited better for \$10,000 less. Now the four Councilmen are expected to show the people why it was such good business to retain the market site at \$2100 a year when land that would be available for the pipe works could be obtained for \$ evisors have rejected the bid suley Jail Company for cell the new County Jail at 368,000, offer of C. J. Kubach that he to the same work for 348,000. The to be readvertised for new OFFICE DISCUSSED.

Charter Men Will Banquet.

On behalf of the Charter Revision Committee, Senator Fred M. Smith, Mayor M. P. Snyder and President P. W. Powers of the Council yesterday accepted the invitation of Dr. John R. Haynes to dine this evening at Levy's restaurant at 6 o'clock. Eliweed Poweroy, known as the father of direct legislation, will be at the dinner, and the committeemen will have a chance to learn his views on the 'important subject. The dinner will be followed by the regular Thursday night meeting of the committee at the City Hall.

The Living and the Dead. The monthly report of Secretary William H. McGill of the Health Office shows 234 deaths during March to 168 births. Of the deaths tuberculosis caused 57; pneumonia, 30; senility, 11; suicide, 3, and accidents, 3. The rest were caused by miscellaneous organic diseases.

Several petitions were filed yester-day asking the Council to open Burling-ton avenue from Sixth to Maryland

No report from the City Attorney was received by the Fire Commission yesterday relative to the firemen's pension law. The city's legal adviser has not had time to satisfy himself on some of the points of law. C. L. Castle was granted a boller permit at No. 624 (Gibbons street, and Charles E. Marshall was given the right to operate a gasoline engine at No. 738 New High street.

some of the points of law. C. L. Castle was granted a boiler permit at No. 624 Gibbons street, and Charles E. Marshall was given the right to operate a gasoline engine at No. 738 New High street. The request of Ladderman C. H. Feeley for a sixty-day leave of absence was denied. Frank Lieva, lieutenant of Hose Co. No. 1 was given 320 from the relief fund on account of injuries sustained last month. The usual number of applications were referred to the Chief for investigation.

consistent of the control of the testing stand by R. G. Bo-batters the Council cannot be decided to retain the decided to retain the law against that measure the collection of the water department or have to be amended. By that measure the collection of the water department or have to be amended. By that measure the collection of the water department or have to be amended. By that measure the collection of the water that matters pertain the motion of the water that matters wishes the basis of the collection of the water of the common of the water that matters wishes the beaution of the water office. The collection of the water office water that the water the part of the water that matters wishes the beaution of the water office. The collection of the water office water that the water that water that the w

IMPERIAL PERSIAN RUG CO. Selling Out Their Renowned Collection

C MARKET.

In THE SADDLE.

In the Saddle seed the public selly at \$175 a month, been forced to leave this city owing to searcity of store room, has secured quarres in searcity of store room, has secured quarres in the city of store room, has secured quarres in the city of store room, has secured quarres in the city of store room, has secured quarres in the city of store room, has secured quarres in the city of store room, has secured quarres of the city of store room, has secured quarres in the city of store room, has secured quarres of the city of store room, has secured quarres of the city of store room, has secured quarres of the city of store room, has secured quarres of the finest on the Cast. It has opened for business. Their entire collection of rare and beautiful rugs, admitted by all connoisements to be finest on the Cast. It had become the talk of the city: in fact. It has become the talk of the city: in fact. It had become the talk of the secure of the motive graphic limit and become the talk of the city: in fact. It had become the talk of the city: in fact. It had become the talk of the city: in fact. It had become the talk of the city: in fact. It had become the talk of the city: in fact. It had become the talk of the city: in fact. It had become the talk of the city: in fact. It had become the talk of the city: in fact. It had become the talk of the city: in fact. It had become the talk of the city: in fact. It had become the talk of the section of rare and beautiful rugs, admitted the city in the city of the continue of the city of the at Auction in Pasadena.

AT THE COURTHOUSE TELL-WORK BIDS SAID TO BE GREEDY.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

Bid of Purley Jail Company for Work on County Bastile Rejected and New Bids to Be Called for-Kubagh's Saving Offer.

Something of a sensation was sprung on the Board of Supervisors yesterday when Attorneys Haas, Oliver and Jones made good their announcement of Monday that they were able to show the board how the county could save about \$20,000 on the cell work of the new County Jail. Some time ago the Supervisors awarded the contract for this work to the Pauley Jail Building and Manufacturing Company of St. Louis for \$68,858, and the contract was about to be signed up on Monday, when the attorneys begged for a further consideration of the matter, stating that they represented certain representative taxpayers who believed that the Pauley bid was exorbitant. Yesterday C. J. Kubach, a local contractor, offered to do the same work tractor, offered to do the same work for \$48,122.

for \$48,122.

This was the little bomb that was thrown into the jail mix-up, and the explosion of it attracted a large crowd of interested spectators. The entire forencon was spent in considering Kubach's offer and whether or not the work should be readvertised for new bids. After extended discussion it was decided that new bids should be called for, and all former action of the board in reference to the cell work was rescinded and the entire matter thrown open again.

scinded and the entire matter thrown open again.

Kubach backed his proposal with a \$10,000 bond executed by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.

In presenting the new offer to the board Attorney Hans said he had been told that the specifications covering the cell work do not invite free competition, and that he had been informed that one of the bidders (the Diebold Safe and Lock Company) had been compelled to arrange to pay the Paucy people \$10,000 for materials called for, and yet his bid was only about \$2000 higher than the lowest bid.

TAXPAYERS KEEP DARK.

TAXPAYERS KEEP DARK. "Believing that the bids submitted

were exorbitant, I am about to submit an offer," said the attorney, "on behalf of my clients, whose identity I deem it unnecessary at this time to disclose." "Why not?" chipped in Attorney J. W. McKinley, representing the Pauley Int. Company

"Why not?" chipped in Attorney J.

W. McKinley, representing the Pauley
Jail Company.

"I am addressing myself to the
board," replied Haas, quickly, and refused to make any disclosures.

Kubach's bid was then read.

"I thought you said that nobody
could bid under the specifications as
they now stand," sneered McKinley.
But Haas paid no attention him.
"I wish to state," said Haas, "that
if the specifications are remodeled, our
bid will be much less. I understand
that the specifications now call for devices that are patented. Cut these out
and our bid will be much lower. Back
of Mr. Kubach stand certain responsible iron men in the East.
"Yes, it is true that he was an unsuccessful bidder for the jail-building
contract. But he is not disgruntled,
and as to the building part of the new
jail he feels that his mouth is closed
as to any compalant."

Kubach was the highest bidder of
many for the jail building, bidding
192,200, while the lowest bidder was
John Nelson, whose bid was \$75,900.
"But I am sure," concluded Haas,
"that the Supervisors stand ready to
save this county \$20,000, if such a thing
is possible, and I believe that I have
shown you that Mr. Kubach is amply
responsible to do what he proposes;
that he has never gone back on his
word in all the fifteen years that he
has done work for the city and the
county of Los Angeles, and that he
stands ready to put up any bond or
money to guarantee that he will stand
by his offer in this case.

"SOMETHING ROTTEN."

"SOMETHING ROTTEN."

Men Attorney McKinley arose to reply, there was intense silence.

"This is the same old game of disgrentled bidders," he said. "They hope to throw out all these bids and then get another whack at the work for themselves. You gentlemen well know that that bond that Kubach presents here is not worth the paper it is written on. His attorney comes here in one voice saying that nobody is able to bid under the present specifications, and in another presenting a bid on them for \$20,000 less than the accepted bid."

The attorney then proceeded to tell how much better prepared to build a good jall his company was than anybody else, and it also occurred to him that the county should not delay, because the cost of jail materials was steadily advancing. It was perfectly natural for the Pauley people to defend their rights in the premises and to employ an attorney to assist them.

"And I admit," said he, "that I am getting a fee, and doubtless the broad spirit of humanity and philanthropy

at him.
"Do you mean to tell this board, Judge, that you would advise this board to let a contract for this work at \$68,000 when it can be done for \$20,000 less "asked Oliver.
"The board ought to stand by its action," replied McKinley, "and it will get the best job that can be done."
"You don't answer my question," said Oliver.

"I won't concede that the work can be done for \$20,000 less."

"But for the argument's sake?"

"All I will say is that to reopen for new bids will certainly cost the county more money than the Pauley bid, to say nothing of the delay, and the fact that you will not get the best jail known to modern science."

Haas then emphasized again the Kubach bid, and said that the tax-payers were entitled to the saving.

COLLUSION HINTED AT.

Kubach was asked why he had not

wer.

"As to my ability to build the cell work, at the offer I have made, I will say that if I can't do so, I'll make the county a present of the jail."

LOWEST BID REJECTED.

LOWEST BID REJECTED.

"Well," said Alexander, abruptly putting a stop to the lengthy discussion, "I am not in favor of changing the specifications, but if \$20,000 can be saved, it ought to be done for the county, and being one who voted in favor of awarding the contract to the Pauley Jail Company, I move to reconsider the board's action in that matter."

Supervisors 'Hanley, Longdon and

Supervisors 'Hanley, Longdon and Alexander voted yea.

Then Supervisor Longdon renewed a motion that he had made at the opening of the bids in March, to the effect that the Pauley bid be rejected and the certified check returned.

This motion was carried.

This motion was carried.

Then Supervisor Alexander tried to get the bond of Kubach into some sort of binding shape, but Deputy District Attorney Wilbur thought that the bond could not be made binding, and that all the board had to hold Kubach into the premises was his word; where upon the contractor swore by all the German gods that he would surely put in a bid, and that it would be as his proposed figure.

"That bond is just a moral bluff," commented Attorney McKinley.

The whole matter of the cell work for the new jail is, therefore, open to new bids, and the necessary advertising will have to be done over. It is also probable that a fight will now ensue over the specifications, on the ground that they are not inviting.

NELSON FRIGHTENED.

John Nelson, for \$78,900.

Once during the day they just about had the northern lights scared out of his Swedish self.

Attorney R. L. Horton, on behalf of John Hayes, a mason contractor, protested against Nelson's getting the contract, on the ground that he is not a citizen of the United States. A law passed by the last Legislature strives to secure to native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States the exclusive right to be employed in all of the city and county departments of the State.

California for over five years, but had never completed his naturalization until yesterday, when he scurried round to a judge and got his final papers.

"I can bring you my papers in half an hour," blurted out Nelson, in the midst of a discussion on his civic status, but his attorney, G. P. Adams, Esq., punched him in the ribs and told him not to mind.

Contracts were signed with Blumve & Jay, for the heating plant, at \$2140. The demand of Cahill & Hall of San Francisco, for the elevator coptract, at \$2316, was turned down. The Baker Iron Worws, representing the Otis Elevator Company of Ohio, was awarded the contract in March, for \$2850, and the board refuses to disturb their previous action.

Therefore, the only contract still open is on the cell work. The Pauley company, through its representative, S. C. M. Finch, announces that it is still in the race.

Notice is hereby given from the office of the United States Lighthouse Inspector. Twelfth District, San Francisco, that light vessel. No. 70, moored about three and one-quarter miles outside of the bar off the entrance to San Francisco Harbor, has been temporarily withdrawn for repairs, and the station marked by a gas buoy, painted red, with "light-vessel moorings" in black, and a fixed white light.

INCORPORATIONS.

UGLY QUERY.

After McKinley had seated himself Attorney Oliver poked an ugly question

Oliver.
"Well, what is yours question?" "Well, what (testily.) (testily.) "Yould you so advise the board?" "I won't concede that the work or be done for \$20,000 less." be done for \$20,000 less."

bid before, if he were able to do the work so cheaply.

"I don't wish to state at this time," replied Kubach, and straightway went on to state. "Why I do not care to do so, is because of an arrangement with the Pauley Jail people. They have had an agent here for five or six months, and I didn't want to mix up in it."

"Where did Kubach get his figures to make this bid?" asked McKiniey.

Haas advised Kubach not to answer.

The contract for the jail building was closed up in the afternoon, with John Nelson, for \$78,900.

"social club" order. The directors are George Mehr, W. Ziegler, W. H. Preston, A. J. Laible, residents of Los Angeles; M. Furstenfeld, Alhambra.

The Cerritos Ranch Ditch Company, with principal place of business in Los Angeles, ikocroporated yesterday. Capital stock, \$1500; fully subscribed. The directors are Jotham Bizby, George H. Bizby, Long Beach; R. C. Andrewa, D. Henderson, Clearwater; T. F. Miller, Los Angeles.

The Tampico Land, Lumber and Development Co., with principal place of business in Los Angeles also incorporated, Capital stock is \$300,000, of which amount \$151,000 has been subscribed. The directors are Charles Harris, J. D. McKay, F. L. Fowler, J. H. Whitney, J. H. Cameron, Los Angeles; Dan Reichard, Irwindaie; J. B. Reichard, Encinitas; William Dibble, Covina; B. F. Moats, Tampico, Mex.

BOWLES ESTATE. Mrs. Eliza A. Bowles asks to be appointed administratrix of the \$1000 estate of Joseph M. Bowles, deceased, who conducted a "LUCKY" SUED. The Security Savings Bank is suing E. L. Baldwin, H. A. Unruh and wife to foreclose a \$30,000 mortgage executed on February 20, 1900. The amount sued for is \$22,355.

BEREAVED LOVER WINS.
Judge Shaw has decided that the will of Miss Agnes May Bills, who died on March 1. cutting off her younger brother in a \$7000 estate and leaving her lover, John B. Fuller, a bequest of \$500, and making him executor, must stand. It was alleged by the two brothers—Robert, who was given \$1000, and William, who was left nothing—that their sister had been unduly influenced by Fuller during her last days, the will having been made on February 12. of Miss Agnes May Bills, who died on

the will having been made on February 12.

Now the disinherited brother proposes to sue the estate for half the property, alleging that Fuller induced him to deed it in trust to his sister. The property in controversy was bequeathed equally to the brother and sister by their mother, but he soon merged his title in his sister, who is now dead. He will pray the court to set aside the trust deed. The interests of both brothers are in the hands of I. B. Dockweller, Esq., while Bower & Hutchison appear for the lover.

THREE NEW VENTURES.

The Alhambra Athletic Association incorporated yesterday to amuse, exercise, recreate and refresh its members. It is another "wet" concern on the versity, South Bend.

leave the brewery until properly aged.



whisky of rare purity and

H. J. WOOLLACOTT

BREVITIES MISCELLANEOUS.

MURDER TRIAL. Wong Bing will be tried for murder on April 21.

MARINE NOTICE.

HERRING FOR CONGRESS.

flavor.

LIKE NATURAL TEETH. DR. CICERO STEVENS, 217 % & Spring St.

BALLARD Pulmonary Sanatorium-Pana For the treatment and cure of CONSUMPTION. Write for literatuse. Los Angeles of-fice 4154 S. Spring St. Mondays. Wednesdays and Fridays only, from 1 to 2 p. m.

Acts Gently,

Acts Pleasantly

Acts truly as a Laxative.

Syrup of Figs appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and to the healthy, because its component parts are simple and wholesome and because it acts without disturbing the natural functions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained

Acts Beneficially

virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to

t most beneficially.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the

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longest and look best.

Tufts-Lyon Arms Co. 132-134 S. Spring St.



a protecting film that Some mixtures, called paint, never do this, others do it

flake off or crack. It forms a tough, durable film that will last

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT It is the best protection you can use. It does not powder,

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. 9 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DEPOT 150 SOUTH MAIN STREET



Still Catching

Most of the Spring Trade. It isn't because the store is big but be-cause the stock is big that makes men come here. It isn't the big variety but the exclusiveness of the big variety that catches well dressed men. It isn't because other stores don't have good clothing but because Smith & Ennis clothing is better than the best. It isn't because tailors don't sometimes fit but because Smith & Ennis clothing always fits. Styles that can't help bringing happy contentment to men, young men and youths.

Smith & Ennis

Exclusive Clothiers 137 South Spring Street,

261 S. Spring St.

Tuesday only, at 8:30 a.m.
April I, April 22, then annulled For Particulars.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

Howard on "The Rubaiyat." Prof. Burt Estes Howard of Stanford University will lecture tomorrow night in Blanchard Hall on "The Rubalyat of Omar Khayyam."

Visited Schools. R. C. McClymmonds, City Superintendent of Schools at Oakland, Cal., spent yesterday in the Los Angeles schools with Superintendent Househ. The visit was informal.

Girl Sent to Jail.

Look Out for Kodak.

A Herald Change.

The Los Angeles Herald, having failed to get good results from its union crew, is now having its Sunday magazine section printed in the non-union office of George Rice & Sons. A great improvement in the appearance of the paper is expected, now that the work is being done by non-union printers.

ness tea was served.

Alleged Deserter.

R. M. Guin was arrested yesterday on a charge of being a deserter from the United States Army. He is alleged to have left an Arizona post without leave, and will be held until the officer commanding that post on the communicated with. Guin went through the campaign in Cuba, and was also in the Philippines.

Long in Hiding.

was also in the Philippines.

Long in Hiding.

J. L. Eaton, for whom the police had been looking over two months, was arrested yesterday on a charge of petty largeny, and has confessed. Early in February he stole two watches and \$14 from the room of F. A. Guthrie. Later he returned the watches, but kept the money. Then he left the city and went to Redlands, where he was in hiding.

Residence Burned.

Residence Burned. The residence of C. J. Nusser, No. 526 Banning street, was practically destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The members of the family were absent, and neighbors sent in an alarm. The loss is about \$450, fully insured. Fire was discovered at 7:30 o'clock last night in the residence of T. F. Streeter, No. 522 East Twenty-ninth street, and caused a loss of \$35.

night in the residence of T. F.
Streeter, No. 22 East Twenty-nints
street, and caused a loss of \$35.

"Hints for Mothers."

The Casco-street Child Study Circle
held its monthly session at the school
yesterday afternoon, with an attendance of thirty patrons of the school
Dr. Nannie Dunsmoor gave an address,
"Hints to Mothers," which was followed by a helpful general discussion.
Miss Edna Barton gave two guitars selections, and Mrs. S. Shields sang ballads. Refreshments were served. This
circle has voted to join the "National
Congress of Mothers."

Will Tour Europe.

Dr. J. H. Davisson of the City Board
of Health, C. A. Canfield, the Bakerafield oil magnate, and Mrs. Canfield,
constitute a select party that will start
for Europe on the loth inst. They will
go directly to New York City. The trip
across the Atlantic will be made on the
steamship Deutschland of the Hamburg-American line, upon which Prince
Henry of Prussia came to America on
his recent visit. From Cherbourg the
Party will go to Faris and the Riviera.
Before returning, England, Ireland and
Scotland will be visited. It is the intention of the Darty to remain abroad
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Inspecting City Schools.

A party of city officials, composed of Superintendent James A. Foshay of the school department, President W. J. Washburn and G. M. Giffen of the Board of Education and Councilment Walker, Allen and McLain, yesterday made an inspection of the city schools. The Board of Education has asked for 1480,000 school bonds for common schools, and the Council considers the amount excessive. Last Monday a special committee was appointed to investigate conditions. Whether any of the Councilmen were led to change their minds by what they saw yesterday could not be ascertained last night.

San Jacinto Settlers. San Jacinto Settlers.

San Jacinio Settlers.

The men who have settled on the choleest of the San Jacinto forest-reserve land, thrown open April 1, and intend to claim it from those who rushed to the land office here to make entry, were expected in yesterday to make their filings, but none appeared. They probably intend to strengthen their claims by remaining on the land for a while, and make such improvements as are necessary to become true settlers before they put their rights to test, as the law allows three months from time of settlement in which to file. When they make their entries the contest for the land will begin, and may be a hot one.

Detectives Appointed.

As a result of the recent action of the City Council, making an appropriation for three additional members of the detective force. Officer Talamantes, Rich and Hugh Dixon have been appointed detectives. Talamantes and Rich have been working in the detective department for two years, but Dixon has been patroling a beat. It was understood when the ordinance was passed that, John Shields would be one of the men promoted, but owing to political pressure exerted against him, he was "thrown down." One member of the City Council who voted for the ordinance with the assurance from Chief Elton that Shields was to be appointed, has already prepared an ordinance repealing that giving the increase of pay to the three men, and may present it at the next meeting of the Council.

Dog Poisoner Abroad.

Dog Poisoner Abroad. Dog Poisoner Abroad.

Dog poisoning in a ruthless degree is reported from many sections of the city, and is said to be especially prevalent on West Ninth street, where a number of canines have met an untimely death from the administration of strychnine or other poison. One of the latest victims of the poisoner is a valuable Scotch collie that was locked in the yard of its owner on Ninth street, near Albany. Chicken thieves have been active in the same neighborhood, and it is supposed they are interested in getting the dogs out of the way in order that there may be no obstacles in their paths. A little watchfulness on the part of dog owners, it is thought, would lead to the detection of the miscreant who is deal Dead Boys Identified.

Dead Boys Identified.

In a letter to The Times Chief of Police James H. White of El Paso, Tex., states that the two boys killed by a train at Ysleta, Tex., were identified. One was Ben Anderson of Denver, and the other, whose name is not given, left bereaved parents at Abliene, Tex. The survivor, Fred Winchester, was sent to his home in Georgia, It was feared that one of the victims was Earl Graves of Los Angeles, and several letters of inquiry from here were received by the Texas officers.

Transplant the Palms.

Transplant the Palms.

A suggestion for the beautifying of Griffith Park at nominal expense to the city is made by H. J. Lowry, whose idea is that the many fine palm trees removed from the growing, business district will be donated to the city by the owners. Instead of cutting down the palms, Mr. Lowry suggests that the chair gang be employed in transplanting them to the big park. Many of the palms have been growing for numberless years, and have attained a size and beauty too great to be sacrificed, when they can be transplanted at trifling cost. In five years, says Mr. Lowry, Griffith Park would in this manner become an unexcelled beauty spot.

Brand

BREVITIES. BREVITIES.

Removal Notice—Dr. Fletcher G. Sanborn, physician and surgeon, formerly located at 423½ South Spring street, will occupy his new offices, rooms 1-2-3, Ralph Building, 514 S. Spring street, on and after April 1. Phone Joseph 7931.

Free Tallyho—Meets all trains at San Pedro, showing the harbor and city. Everybody invited.

Mr. J. C. Smythe will find a letter for him at The Times editorial room.

Hotel Green, Pasadena, will remain open until May 10.

Ohlo Society, Blanchard Hall, April 5.

Dr. Bayless, removed 349 S. Hill.

Dr. Bayless, removed 349 S. Hill.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Merritt Greene, J. R. Lewis, Mrs. Anna Long, E. A. Duniop, Mr. P. Makno, Mr. O. C. Eberhart, Frank Weimer, J. F. Michel, Rev. T. J. McLaughlin, Sadle Tabbert, R. B. Hame, W. B. Wilshire, Mr. A. L. Dearman, W. H. Clark.

RAILROAD NOTES.

RAILROAD NOTES.

C. D. Dunann, general passenger agent of the Pacific Coast Steamship of Company and allied lines, is in town, having come up from San Diego, where he left President Farrell of the system. Mr. Dunann says that the rates from Los Angeles to Santa Barbara have been readjusted, as well as those to Santa Barbara, ticket good for thirty days, is \$4.50. From time to time special rates may be expected.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company has recently had turned off at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, a fine new steamer, the Spokane. She will go with the excursion passenger business to Alaska, for which she is expecially built. Her upper deck is provided with an observation saloon, capable of holding eighty to one hundred persons. For June 14 and 28, and July 12 and 26 four excursions are billed at \$100 for the round trip from San Francisco, the time to be twelve days. The "inside" course will be followed, and the steamer will touch at many points of interest, particularly Juneau, with the great glacier: Skagway, with a trip over the White Pass by rail, the Muir Glacier and Sitks.

native of Indiana; both residents of Los Angeles.
Albert Rickels, aged 47, a native of England and a resident of Lordaburg, and Magsie A. Scoville, aged 47, a native of Illinois and a resident of Birchtree, Mo.
Horace H. Appel, aged 33, a native of Arizona, and Alba St. Cyr Bennet, aged 25, a native of Illinois; both residents of Los Angeles.
Orwin S. Pinckney, aged 22, a native of Illinois, and Laura E. Howard, aged 17, a native of California; both residents of Long Beach.
Ernest L. Robinson, aged 31, a native of Minnesota, and Luia M. Blaney, aged 25, a native of Indiana; both residents of Los Angeles.

DEATH RECORD.

DEATH RECORD.

DAVIS—At the residence of Johnstone Jones, No. 539 Court street, at 7 a.m., April 2, Miss Catherine Armand Davis, aged 11 years, aum of Mrs. Johnstone Jones. Miller of Bakers-field. Deceased was a native of Wilmington, N. C. Funeral services at Trinity Methodise Episconal Church. 2:36 p.m., Thursday, April 2, Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

WKINNON—In this city, April 1, Alex Months of Missers of Cunnington, No. 4:36 a.m., Thursday, April 2, Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

WKINNON—In this city, April 2, Joseph, oldest before of Cunnington and the Undertaking partons of Cunnington and the Connor. Nos. 4:36 a.m., Funeral from the undertaking partons of Cunnington and The Connor. Nos. 4:36 a.m. Friends in the Connor. Nos. 4:36 a.m. friends for and Miss. John Genila, a grant of the Connor. Nos. 4:36 a.m. friends invited. The Connor of Connor. Nos. 4:36 a.m. friends invited. Misself and Saladian and Saladia

Les Angeles Transfer Co. Will check baggage at your residence to any point. Office, 432 S. Spring. Tel. M. 49 or 348. Orr & Rines Co.,

Puneral directors. Lady undertaker takes charge of all ladies and children. Tel. Mais C. No. 6ff South Broadway. Bresee Bros., Lady Undertaker, Has charge of all ladies and children.

W. H. Sutch, Undertaker, For Hollywood Cemetery

City Transfer Co. Trunks, Inside residence district, 3 cents, 38 Latest \$4 Styles \$2.50. profit only. Factory to you. La To

Veterinary Surgeon. Dr. Penimore treats all animals. 123 S. Broadway. Tel. Main 165. Res., Tel. South 65.

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Bring your Watch here-

The most expert watch repeirers in s repaired by one who is expert on that we are enabled to employ spe-

Watches Cleaned 75c New Main Spring 50: New Case Spring 50c New Roller Jewel 50c

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best made for the price paid,

Port, Sherry, Angelica, 75c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 Gal. So. Cal. Wine Co.

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WASH WAISTS.



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All kinds art boards and papers, up-to-date score cards and counters, for social functions.

Sanborn, Vail @ Co.,

357 S. Broadway



Certainly a good shoe should be the very ideal of style, quality, and appearance. Our windows exhibit an endless array of styles and yet after all they give but a hint of the vast variety carried by the Cumples of the control of the vast variety carried by the Cumples (See All the best exhibit mings store. All the best styles you find anywhere are here but in addition are the exclusive de-signs and styles that have made the Cummings store so neces-sary to good dressers.

FOURTH -- BROADWAY --Always tired, appetite lagging, languid, restless or sleeplessmalt-Canadian Malt Extract-

tle; \$1.75 a dozen.
BOSWELL & NOYES, Third and Broadway SHIRT WAISTS TO ORDER
MAISON NOUVELUS
MAISON NOUVELUS
MAISON SOL BACADMAN
MAISON A.GLARKE

that's the remedy. 15c a bot-

RUGS \$1 AND UP. Odd Dressers \$10.00 and up.
Odd Chairs, C. Seats, \$1 and up.
Ali goods guaranted as repre-



D. D. Whitney & Sons,

Spring Hats

We show more really pretty and girlish styles than any Millinery house in Los Angeles. Our variety includes many cute little ideas for girls and Misses that you can see no place else. Bring your little girl in any day and see how well we can please you.

Wonder Millinery, 219 South Spring St.



CAMPBELL'S CURIO STORE,

Indian Baskets, Mexican Drawnwork and Zarapes. 329 S. Spring St.



Our method of treating the scaip be-gins by removing the cause of disease. Healthy hair must depend on a healthy scalp. If the roots of the hair are vig-orous, growth and beauty necessarily follow. The Bennett System has been proved successful in the most severs cases of dandruff, failing out of the hair thin hair, and all the multitudisous alls of the scalp. Pleased to have you call.

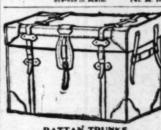
BENNETT oilet Parlors. Cor. Fifth and Spring

\$2.50

Per Tooth.
Teeth without a Plate
GUARANTEED.



Makes Satisfied Customers Cleaver's Laundry,



RATTAN TRUNKS Are a necessity for tourists. Nothing their equal in strength and light weight.

J.*C. CUNNINGHAM. Tel. M Sis.
222 So. Main St.

Trunk Bargains. 28-in., was \$8.50, now \$6.40 30-in., was \$9.00, now \$7.20

PURITAS Distilled Water is abso-interpretary pure. You're sure of what you're drinking when you have it on you table: Bue for's gal-lons. "Phone Private Exchange 4.



Spring Opening Commences 10 a.m. Today .- Public Invited.

Opening Reception

At 7:30 Tonight.

Beautiful, Costly Gifts--Fre

One of the special attractions tonight will be the distribution of the fol ing costly gifts. The awards will be made in such a way that every one tending the reception will have an equal opportunity of receiving a

The choice of any \$50.00 Ladies' Suit, Ragian or Silk Skirt will be given from our Ladies Suit and Cloak Department.

A Dress Pattern of the finest foulard silk, with all trimmings, bindings and necessary materials for making up, will given free from our new Dry Goods Department.

The choice of any \$20.00 Men's Suit will be given free from our Men's Clothing pepartment.

The choice of any \$15.00 Youth's Suit will be given free from our Youth's Clothing Department. The choice of any \$6.50 Boy's Suit will be given free from our Boys' Clothing Department.

A Melody of Twinkling Lights Wonderful Decorations, Subtle Music

The big store will sparkle from roof to ground with thousands of electric lights. Magnificent arches decked with golden popples will make it a fairy land of beauty. There will be nooks and corners of mysterious, enchanting prettiness. Each floor will have its special effects. Nothing so grand and costly was ever attempted in the West. An orchestra of sixteen pieces will render the latest popu-

Every one is cordially invited to come and have a good time. Nothi on sale. Plenty of room. 7:30 tonight opening hour.



Mrs. Gervaise Graham of Chicago will begin lectures and consultation at our store Saturday, April 5. Mrs. Graham permanently removes and cures blemishes of the skin, such as freckles, pim-ples, blackheads, moles, su-perfluous hair and smallpox pittings. Mrs. Graham will pittings. Mrs. Graham will gladly consult with any one afflicted with skin troubles. We are giving daily demonstrations of Mrs. Graham's Cucumber and Elder Flower Cream, showing its value for creating a perfect complexion. An application given free to every lady.

Weaver-Jackson Hair Co. 443 SOUTH BROADWAY. Near Los Angeles Lighting Co.



ry detail.

Immer your suit is always open
icism. You continually come in
t with people-at the summer
and different piaces of amureA thousand people will see
nummer suit for every one that
our winter suit. BRAUER & KROHN, Tallors,

An Argument

Making Any Investments?

ship the goods.

We claim the new 5 per cent. Gold Bends of the Equitable Life Assurance Society "strengest in the world," to be the best as fe investment on the market. Be honest with yourself and come in and investigate, or write and we will tell you all about them.

Only Two Days More

and all, what stock remains will be

shipped to my San Francisco store-selling at cost here rather than pack and

Men's, Women's and Children's

L. W. Godin, Mgr.

441 South Broadway.

Shoes at Cost at Godin's.

Only Two Days More.

Store closes Saturday night for good

A. M. JONES, General Agent.



SHALL



The best adap ed for its pu Zantly equipped special 1:30 P. M., SA'

. For Manhati ting, train will leave Red Round fare 30 cent Go and see Ti Lots \$150 to \$1000.

waiting to

WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

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APRIL 13, 1902.

SHALL IT BE "BOSS" RULE OR A RULE BY THE PEOPLE?



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OUR SUNDAY MAGAZINE

SCOPE AND CHARACTER.

THE ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY MAGAZINE is as es tablished success. It is complete in itself, being served to the public separate from the news sheets, when required, and is also sent to all regular subscribers of the Los Angeles Sunday Times,

The contents embrace a great variety of attractive reading matter, with numerous original illustrations. Among the articles are topics possessing a strong Cali-fornian color and a piquant Southwestern flavor; His-torical, Descriptive and Personal Sketches; Frank G. Car-Penter's incomparable letters; the Development of the Southwest; Current Literature; Timely Editorials; Scientific and Solid Subjects; Care of the Human Body; Romance, Fiction, Poetry, Art; Anecdote and Humor; Noted Men and Women; the Home Circle; Our Boys and Girls; Travel and Adventure; Stories of the Firing e; Animal Stories; Pen Pictures Sketched Far A-field; and a wide range of other fresh, popular up-to-date subcts of keen human interest.

Being complete in themselves, the weekly issues ma be saved up by subscribers to be bound into quarterly volumes of thirteen numbers each. Each number has fr.m 28 to 32 large pages, and the matter therein is equivalent to 130 magazine pages of the average size. They will be bound at this office for a moderate price. For sale by all newsdealers; price 5 cents a copy.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Publishers,

Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.



ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897,

LET US BE HONORABLE

URING the past week the subject of the exclusion of Chinese from the United States has been under consideration in both branches of Congress. There has scarcely been a matter of more inportance before our national Legislature during its present session. This importance arises largely from the fact that the subject involves moral as well as material considerations. matters which are the subject of legislation involve political, commercial, financial or other material conditions, rather than moral problems. In our present Chinese problem, however, there is a moral element which, when justly weighed, predominates over any other. The solution of this problem involves first of all the obligation not to violate either the letter or the spirit of the treaty signed by the United States and China in 1894. After this comes the protection of our industrial and commercial interests, so far as possible without injustice or oppression.

During the past few years—since the beginning of the wat with Spain—the United States has manifested a moral quality of such elevated character as to command the admiration of the world. The disinterested manner in which this country went to the rescue of the op-pressed people of Cuba, and the firm stand of our government in behalf of the rights of the Chinese when threatened by aggressive and rapacious foreigners after the fall of Peking have won fer us a place at the front of the moral forces of the world. This position among the nations is of vast value—of greater value than to possess a great army and a great navy—and we cannot afford to do anything which will taint the reputation we have gained. It will not do therefore to allow ma-terial considerations so to dull our sensibilities that we do not appreciate fully the moral phase of the problem. We would subject ourselves to humiliation and just reproach before the nations of the world if we were violate even the spirit of the solemn compact made good faith with China and faithfully maintained by that nation. Justice and magnanimity, not selfishners, must continue to be the motive by which we are actuated.

Hon. John W. Foster, former Secretary of State, a man whose long and familiar acquaintance with Chine affairs and whose thorough knowledge not only of in-ternational law, but the history of our diplomatic relations with China, make him as well qualified, perhaps, as any living man to judge of the merits of the exclusion measures now before Congress, points out in the so-called "Pacific States Bill" what appear to be numerous plain violations of the treaty of 1894. And yet Con-gress, especially the House of Representatives, seems to regard these violations with indifference! Evidently there is need of an awakening of the Congressional con-science in this as in some other matters.

It would be well for our representatives in Congr to consider carefully whether, in their zeal to protect this country from a surplus of Chinese, there is not danger of going so far as to bring about an even more serious evil in the closing of the "open door" to our commerce. There is promise of vast opportunities for American trade in China if the pleasant relations which have prevailed of late between this country and that shall continue; but the enactment of a too drastic exclusion law will be certain to give serious offense to China and to divert to other countries trade that would

otherwise come to the United States. In International, as well as in individual affairs, "honesty is," after all, the best policy.

OUR COMING GUESTS.

THE coming Federation of Woman's Clubs in this city can but lead to a wider national interest in the possibilities of desert homes. Woman, by the conventionalities and duties of her existence, leads a restricted life and is more won to those areas which offer the out-of-door possibilities denied by colder latitudes. The lack of knowledge of the possibilities of the irrigated deserts has turned many paths into the vast snow lands of the North where sleave of climate and the expenses. of the North, where rigors of climate and the struggles of pioneer existence have made her life necessarily one of hedged-in powers of possibilities. All the dreams of heaven in the old hymn books are a contrasting picture of those bleak lands.

"There cloudless skies are ever bright, There gloomy scenes are driven; There suns dispense unsulfied light And planets, beaming on the sight, Illume the fields of heav There everlasting spring abides, And never-fading flow

These lines are sung in many a church to the accorpaniment of bleak storms.

Notwithstanding the literature which has been scattered broadcast, it has falled to reach vast numbers, who will gain new impressions from the coming of the multitudes of home-makers, who will tell the story of an atmosphere of crystalline clearness and pure ozone, with

atmosphere of crystalline clearness and pure ozone, win that authority inherent in a first-hand chronicle.

The traditions which associated the crossing of the desert with mysterious and pathetic defeat are no longer dominant in the minds of tourists. The forces of transportation have done away with the glooms of distance. The civilization which has followed in the path of agriculture mining and commerce has had a corresponding. culture, mining and commerce has had a corresponding growth in the educational and literary advance of the Far West. The pioneer commonwealth was largely represented by men of splendid ideals, and with the thought of forging the destinies of a new time there has been shown no fear of innovations which make for social

The characteristic gallantry of the State is seen in the fact that some of the most notable clubhouses for the as-semblage of women illustrate the spirit of social and ethical life. The Friday Morning Club of this city, built in the picturesque mission style of the old Moorish architecture, when the padres roamed abroad in the Spanish pueblo; the Ebell, the Ruskin Art Club, the Wednesday Morning Club, the Woman's Parliamentary Club, Monday Musical Club, and others are evidence of th operative spirit of the hour.

With the material advantages of the State, its great educational institutions, and its religious life, it is the aim of these clubs to contribute the best thought to the home influence and its possibilities of intellectual and ethical progress.

A loving, helpful ideal for the upbuilding of hu cannot fail to produce many far-reaching results for good. Among the benefits which can but accrue from this coming of California's guests will be a new apprecia tion of the powers of the desert to furnish sun-bright homes for the new time, among the influences of cheerful nature, and where the silver lining of the cloud is rarely hidden by mephitic vapors. The grandeur of the ountains, the webs of splendor woven by the mists, are a challenge to leave old abodes in the Slough of Desp to go out to wider experiences if necessary, with a challenge to leave old abodes in the Slough of Despond, to go out to wider experiences if necessary, with the courage of navigators and explorers, the boldest and most adventurous the world has ever seen. Many a brave-hearted Democritus will be won to give the stimulus of hope and manly energy to this State by the pic-ture which will be carried back by mother, wife, sister or sweetheart from the assembling of the representative delegates of the States.

From the association of bright minds may result new From the association of bright minds may result new capability of action. In this phantasmargoric life of ours the women of the century have many lessons to learn in the dangers of the hour. To give brave words for the time of difficulty, to shoulder burdens of circumstance, to help in the building of character that the moral en-ergy of the century shall correspond with the scientific advance and spirit of expansion, is especially the preroga

SENATOR CLARK'S JOKE.

when Senator Warren of Wyoming met Senator Clark recently in the Capitol lobby he suggested adjourning to the Senate restaurant for refreshment. Accepting the invitation. Senator Clark observed, thoughtfully:

"The derivation of the word 'restaurant' is very plain, it is derived from two Latin words, res, meaning a thing, and taurus, meaning a bull, it means, of course, a bull, then." and taurus bully thing.

They both drank cold tea in sorrowful silence.—[New York Times.

BOX PARTIES ESPECIALLY.

"There's a movement on foot, I understand, to have the women check their hats and wraps when they go to the theater."

"Yes? A movement to have them check their conversation at the same time would be more satisfactory."

—[Philadelphia Press.

"My husband is awfully mean."
"He is, dear?"
"Yes, he says he don't believe any stork broagnt me when I was a baby. He says I talk so ruch it must have been a parrot."—[Chicago News.

h' giorious sun moves down the His mantle trails afar; e dons a gorgeous crimson vest, And trims it with a star. He d

arth blossoms in the sunset glos The mounts like rubies shine, un-dyed the golden waters flow, And golden sunbeams twine—

nid the tall, leaf-bannered tree The evening air is still, Save for the whisper of the breeze, The lone bird on the hill.

O golden west, how bright, how fair, Above the earth ye shine, How glorious are th' clouds ye wear, The colors how divine.

But soon they pale, the shadows drop, Upon the valley's breast, While still upon the mountain top, The paling sunbeams rest.

The deeps of air then open wide, Night sets her gates ajar, And thought outleaps both time and tide And reaches worlds afar.

Upward space beckons and it flies, Forever onward still, The Vast is round it, boundless skies. Which countless systems fill.

But we must pause, there is a line Past which thought may not fly, God fills it and it is the realm Of His infinity.

But when we fling the mortal off, To higher life do rise, There'll be no paths of darkness then, 'Twixt us and Paradise.

April 7, 1902.

HIS BODY FOR COOKIES.

Facing the gallows and impressed with the that it was his last day on earth, Henry Mills, the Emma burglars condemned to hang at Raleis February 22, had his fill of ginger cakes.

The negro Mills, with a white accomplice a Gates, had been convicted of complicity in a particularly crime and they were being held in the ja Asheville, N. C., until it was time for them to grantly, where the hanging was to take place in the complication.

Mills had been visited by ministers with advis-consolation until their reminders of his boyhood recalled to him an early and unsatisfied desire for

recalled to him an early and recalled to him an early and recalled.

An Asheville physician, impressed with the phyproportions of Mills, offered to buy his body after hangman had finished his work. Mills, still year for the ginger cakes, closed the bargain for \$10 in which was paid over on the spot.

Mills was taken to Raleigh with Gates and all rangements for the hanging were going forward a Mills laid in a supply of ginger cakes, which make ample deficit in his \$10, but for once he had early it was a matter of indifference to him how so rest of the programme was carried out.

Mills and Gates were awakened early the morning of Washington's birthday in honor of the first President of the programme was carried out.

rest of the programme was carried out.

Mills and Gates were awakened early
the morning of Washington's birthday
told that in honor of the first Pro
and because of extenuating circumstances in their
their punishment was commuted to life service is
of death. Mills grinned broadly and said he sin
regretted having eaten all his ginger cakes the
before. The doctor who provided the feast is still
ing for the body of the negro who was not has
[Chicago Tribune.

MAKING HIM USEFUL.

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20,00 The cigar and that herve

"What has become of that poet that ran aw and married the daughter of old Porkenlard, the lionaire meat man?"
"Why, Porkenlard took him into the firm and him work ten hours a day writing rhymes for the car advertisements."—[Baltimore American.

HER ERROR.

"What an awful-looking villain the prisoner is! pered a lady in the Police Court to her husb-should be afraid even to stand near him!"
"Hush!" warned her husband. "The prisoner been brought in yet. That's his lawyer."—[Lon

HOW SHE KNEW.

Mrs. DeStyle: Did you notice that lovely baby

passed:
Mrs. LeGrande: Yes; I think it's mine,
Mrs. DeStyle: Is it possible?
Mrs. LeGrande: Yes, I'm sure it is, I re
the nurse.—[Chicago News.

RECOGNITION AT LAST.

"You are the most hateful, detestable, abomi lain I have ever met!" exclaimed the indignas "You fill me with gratitude, madam," regloomy traveler, whose disagreeable manne fended her. "I have been a stage viliain for years, and yours is the first kind word I have e-[Chicago Tribuna.



Tobacco in the Philippines. By F. G. Carpenter.



THE NARCOTIC WEED.

W THE CROP IS RAISED AND PREPARED FOR THE MARKETS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AKE a smoke with me this morning while we look into one of the biggest industries of the Philippine Islands. We shall suppose ourselves in Manila, and we need not be afraid of leading others astray by using the weed. This is no Sunday-school country. Here the men smyke like chimneys and the women go about with digarettes in their mouths. The boys begin to puff nicotine before they can talk, and girls of 8, 10 and 12 pout to their daily allowance of black cigarettes.

Look out there on the street! See the girls riding by in that cart. They are smoking cigars! Those boys on heir way to school are puffing away, and there on the apposite side of the street is a child playing marbles, with a cigarette balanced over each ear.

These Filippinos smoke everywhere, and no one thinks of asking permission. They puff between their courses it meals. Your hostess offers you a smoke as soon as now enter the house, and if you invite her she will probably join you. The priests smoke on the streets, the dies smoke in their parlors, and there is not a governant of the course of the work in the stores, and, in fact, everywhere.

The Cheapest Cigars of the World.

at kind of a eigar will you take? Here is one

year. It has enormous factories, employing thousands of hands, and it is said to have the most expert cigar-makers of the world. The best of these are girls. Our Fillipino cousins have long, slender fingers, which they use with a swiftness and skill which our best cigar rollers have not. They roll all cigars by hand, and the greatest care is taken in making and classifying the finer grades. finer grades.

finer grades.

Let us visit one of the large cigar factories. We find them all over Manila. They are situated even in the heart of the city, and one of the biggest is just next door to the leading hotel. The building is one of three stories, with oyster-shell windows and with floors which could be used for making pianos, the wood is so fine. The factory covers three or four acres. It has many large rooms, some of which are 300 feet long. These rooms are filled with workmen. The factory employs 3000 hands, and the most of the 3000 are of the feminine gender.

gender.

We enter the building and walk up the stairs. The rich smell of the tobacco floats down, and a titillating dust comes into our nostrils. We pass through a wide door and find ourselves right in the midst of an acre of women. About one thousand Filipinos of all ages are sitting about us handling tobacco with their long yellow fingers. They are dressed in white and their dark faces shine out over the snowy handkerchiefs they have pinned around their shoulders. All wear décolleté dresses, and those who have thrown off their neck covering on account of the heat, look as if dressed for a ball. Here and there a dress has been pulled to one side and a mahogany shoulder shines out. All are in their bare

ing from light brown to almost black. The tobacco is not so heavy as our American article. It contains less nicotine and is less stimulating. "It compares," says an old American smoker, "with our leaf as beer does with whisky. When the American wants a smoke he wants something he can feel, and I doubt if our people will ever care to use the mild cigars of the Philippine Islands."

The Tobacco Lands of the Philippines.

The best Philippine tobacco comes from the island of Luzon and the very choicest from the valley of the Rio Grande River, in the northeastern end of that Island. The Rio Grande River is a large stream, navigable for amall boats for many miles. Its valley north and south is over one hundred miles long, with a width of from five to twenty miles. The river is subject to annual floods, during which quantities of rich soil are brought down from the mountains and spread over the valley. This fertilizes it as the Nile does Egypt and gives it a soil which can be used for tobacco culture year after year without other fertilization. There are four large provinces in this valley, in which little else than tobacco and Indian corn are grown.

In addition to this territory, there is a strip of land The best Philippine tobacco comes from the island of

In addition to this territory, there is a strip of land in Northwestern Luzon which has many plantations. The tobacco there is not so good nor is it raised in such quantities. Many of the farmers are Igorrote Indians. There are also other small plantations in the other islands of the archipelago. Panay raises quite a good deal, and portions are grown in Mindoro, Marinduque and Mindanao. Outside Luzon the most of the crop is consumed at home, very little being exported.

How the Tobacco is Grown.

The tobacco of the Philippines is grown in small atches, although one of the Manila tobacco companies patches, although one of the Manila tobacco companies has one plantation on which are several thousand hands. The average tobacco farm consists of but a few acres, and its owner produces but three or four bales of tobacco a year. The seed is first sown in beds, just as in the United States. After the plants have well sprouted they are set out about two or three feet apart; so close, indeed, that, it is said, there are sometimes 10,000 tobacco plants to one acre. The planting is done late in the fall, and by March and April the leaves are ready for harvest. The crop must be kept weeded and every morning the plants must be gone over for worms. This work is done entirely by women and girls. The tobacco leaves are cured in sheds and then allowed to ferment, and then dried in the air.

When ready for market they are put up in bundles of

When ready for market they are put up in bundles of 100 leaves each, tied with ztrings of rattan. Forty such bundles make a bale, so that there are just 4000 leaves to the bale. The bales are wrapped in mats of banana leaves and tied with rattan. In this shape they are ficeted down the Rio Grande or other rivers in covered boats to the seaports, whence they go by steamer to Manila. The chief tobacco port of Luzon is Aparri, at the mouth of the Rio Grande River.

of the Rio Grande River.

There are a number of tobacco companies here of large capital, which handle both leaf tobacco and cigars and cigarettes. The business is about equally divided betweeh the Spaniards and Germans, with the Spaniards in the lead. The several companies have their branch houses in the Cagayan valley. They send out agents, who buy of the farmers and ship the crops to Manila. Some of the companies are large, one having a capital of \$15,000,000 gold. It employs altogether in the neighborhood of 10,000 hands, and has steamers of its own to carry its tobacco from the plantations to Manila. It has great warehouses there, where the leaf is packed for shipment, and also cigar and cigarette factories. It annually produces about 100,000,000 cigars and about half a billion cigarettes, in addition to some millions of pounds of cut tobacco. unds of cut tobacco.

Baling for Export.

I visited one of the warehouses of this company and watched the process of sorting the tobacco and baling it for export. The packages are opened as soon as they come in, and the leaves carefully sorted and graded, being kept as far as possible in the original bundles. After sorting, they are laid one on top of another in the shape of a bale about four feet long and two feet square. This bale is wrapped in matting made of banana leaves and then pressed.

then pressed.

The pressing is done by a screw worked on the principle of a letter press. The screw is moved around by a score of Chinese, who push upon levers attached to a wheel in which the screw is fastened. After the bale has been pressed to the desired dimensions, it is again bound with strips of rattan and marked for shipment to

The work of handling the tobacco is done very cheaply and not as carefully as it should be. The labor is ev-erywhere so cheap that if the United States should re-move its tariff on tobacco it will be sent by the shipload to our markets.

Philippines vs. United States and Cuba.

In that case there would be at once an immense increase in the tobacco area. I am told there are vart tracts of wild land in the islands that might be used for tobacco raising. Much of this belongs to the government, and it will probably soon be oftered for sale. Under the present conditions there is no reason for alarm, for the market for Philippine tobaccos is already fixed. The most of the product now goes to Europe and the greater part to Spain. Of the leaf exports in 1897 Europe took in round numbers 24,000,000 pounds; England, 5,000,000; Singapore and India, 973,000; China and Japan, 274,000, and Australia, 3200 pounds. We took cigars only

274,000, and Australia, 3200 pounds. We took clears only, of which we imported that year 2,500,000 as against Europe's 30,000,000, Great Britain's 21,000,000, and Asia's 95,000,000. Cuba's tobacco grop exceeds that of the Philip-



wrapped in tin foll. That cigar in the United States would sell for 25 cents. It is the most expensive thing of the kind in the islands, and it costs 34 per hundred, or just 4 cents aplece. Think of getting a quarter cigar for less than a nickel! That is the price at which they sell here, and I venture you can buy a good smoke in Manila for less money than anywhere else in the world. Cigars equal to our nickel cigars are sold for 1 cent in alliver or half a cent gold. Our "ten-centers" would bring less than 2 cents in Manila, and a fair cigar can be had for a cent. Our soldiers usually buy their cigars by the tessand, and but few of them, including the officers, By more than 1 cent a smoke.

Cigarettes are fully as cheap. They are put up in packages of thirty, and the lowest-priced package sells for a test. The very best is worth 4 cents American, so that seven of the best "coffnippegs" cost you only 1 cent.

The Filipino cigarettes are manufactured almost exclusively for the native trade. Many are hand-made, one factory turning out 24,000,000 cigarettes every week, or so many that within a month it could give a smoke to the server many chall did in our country and heave wrapped in tin foll. That eigar in the United States would sell for 25 cents. It is the most expensive thing

ny that within a month it could give a smoke to man, woman and child in our country and have

rery man, woman and child in our country and have 1,000,000 to spare. The Filipino tobacco is darker than ours and the garette tobacco is almost black. It is a pure tobacco and not doctored with sweets and flavoring extracts, so that it is said it can be smoked with less injury to the heres. The eigarettes of both countries are of the same line and shape, save that only one end of the Filipino figurette is open, the white paper at the other end being turned in. You always light the closed end. orts about two hundred million cigars every

feet and we can see the shapely ankles and the upturned soles and toes of those who are working about us. They are sitting at long tables not quite a foot high. Some are on stools, but most have their legs bent under them; others so sit that their knees rise above the tables, in what seems to us a most uncomfortable way.

They work rapidly. Notice this pretty maid at the right. She picks up a leaf of tobacco from that pile before her. She spreads it out upon the table and pounds it with a stone to make it lie flat. To this leaf she adds another, then another, and so on until she has enough for a long black cigar. She now rolls this rapidly around in her delicate flagers, and then, putting it between her pearly white teeth, she bites off its end, kissing the cigar, as it were, before she lays it away. That should be a smoke for a King and that is how the girls make cigars in Manila.

be a smoke for a King and that is now the girls make cigars in Manila.

You must not think, however, that all of the cigar-makers are beautiful nor that all have sweet lips or pearly white teeth. Among them we see many gray-haired old women, with fangs as black as the tobacco they bite, and some, we shudder to notice, chew the betel at intervals during their work.

The Wages Are Low.

The most of the cigars are made by the piece, the best women earning as much as \$3 per week, while the ordinary girl does very well if she can make 25 cents a day. In other rooms of this factory the workers are men and boys. The women are the more skillful, and the best of the cigars are made by them.

The Philippine cigars are of six different grades, rang-

pines by many million pounds. It produces twice as much tobacco annually as the export of the Philippine leaf, but its exports of cigars are about the same, each tiosely approximating 200,000,000 per year.

Our own tobacco crop is the biggest of all the world. It amounts to more than 400,000,000 pounds, or about four-fifths as much as the tobacco crop of all Europe? Our tobacco is very cheap, and is desirable for mixing with and fortifying the European leaf. It may be that a combination of it with the Philippine leaf will produce excellent results.

The Philippine leaf is darker than our American tobacco. This is especially so with the cigarettes, which are as black as burnt coffee.

The people of the Far East like the Manila cigars. They are the favorite smoke of the swells of China, Japan and India, not only on account of their quality, but also of their cheapness.

Spain's Tobacco Monopoly.

Spain's Tobacco Monopoly.

Spain's Tobacco Monopoly.

The Philippine Islands have not been developed along the lines of tobacco culture largely because of the government monopoly, which prevailed here until about twenty years ago. For 100 years prior to that time tobacco planting and tobacco selling were entirely in the hands of the Spanish government. The people of the Rio Grande Valley were compelled to plant tobacco on penalty of losing their lands. Every unmarried man had to set out 4000 plants every year, and he who had a wife was expected to raise at least 8000 plants. The government practically owned the lands, and any land that was not in tobacco for three years in succession was liable to pass out of the hands of the man who lived upon it.

The government regulated just how the tobacco should be raised and cured. It prohibited the planters from selling to any one but the government officials, and it fixed its own prices, which were 50 per cent. less than those paid in 1883, wheen the monopoly was abolished. The planter could not even smoke his own tobacco except in certain places, and at certain times. His house was The planter could not even smoke his own topacco except in certain places and at certain times. His house was subject to search for concealed leaves, and the officials sometimes even searched the persons of his family, including his wife and daughters, on the pretense of preventing smuggling. Insults committed on this pretext

cluding his wife and daughters, on the pretense of preventing smuggling. Insults committed on this pretext frequently caused the death of the officials.

The laws provided just where the tobacco should be raised and how it should be handled at Manila. The government had five large factories, in which 20,000 men and women were employed. It required 400 officials to manage the tobacco bureau, and the income from the monopoly was about \$5,000,000 a year. At the last the government began to pay the planters in treasury notes instead of cash. These sold for only 50 cents on the dollar. They caused great misery and finally brought about such opposition that the monopoly was abolished. This was on the 31st of December, 1882. Since then the business has been in the hands of private parties, but it has always been more or less hampered with tariff and other restrictions, and has not had the opportunity for development which it should have under our government.

Washington, D. C.

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A STUDY OF SNAKES.

By a Special Contributor.

A snake, it matters little what his lin-A snake, it matters little what his lineage may be, is generally and almost universally identified with the most offensive and worst reputed of his kind. By most of humanify he is regarded with repulsion and fear as the lowest and most odious in the list of creation. And why? Simply through hereditary prejudice, based upon many generations entertaining a false fear founded upon stories of mythological origin, probably emphasized by the biblical version of the serpent in the Garden of Eden. Thus we have an entire sub-order represented to an immense majority of people in a single creature (the offspring of an abortive mind.) generally-and honestly believed to be utterly devoid of good and possessed of all evil. In reality, there are in the United States but a very few poisonous snakes in comparison to the numbers of innocent varieties, the bite of these being far less liable of dangerous infection through the inoculation of poisonous germs than is the bite of our domestic pets. In consequence of this long-fostered false prejudice (for it is little more) there are few people, very few, who can view with the least admiration, even in captivity, the graceful undulations and impetuous agility of a snake, the wonderful and exquisitely perfect dermal covering with its odd natterns and heautiful and rare eage may be, is generally and almost universally tivity, the graceful undulations and impetuous agility of a snake, the wonderful and exquisitely perfect dermal covering, with its odd patterns and beautiful and rare colors, nor would they deign to consider the wonderful anatomy which these most graceful creatures possess. An individual who can look upon a serpent with an un-prejudiced eye and allow it the consideration of an un-blased mind is indeed rarely to be met with. Children have been brought up from their infancy through time immemorial to fear, loatheand destroy any and all snakes, and this unmerciful persecution is not now confined to snakes alone, but is extended to all creatures having the least likness to them. Our innocuous ophidians are the most unmercifully persecuted of all nature's creat-ures, for upon investigation, or upon accepting the inures, for upon investigation, or upon accepting the in-formation of those who have investigated, it is shown

formation of those who have investigated, it is shown that they are among the most harmless and beneficial of the lower creatures.

Some of the snakes of the United States are venomous and dangerous, to be sure, and much more dangerous to those who are entirely unacquainted with them, and unable to discern between these and harmless species, the latter being less retiring in their habits and many times outnumbering the former are thereby brought far more into evidence and accordingly suffer tenfold as ruthless, exterminating persecution in consequence of their relatives' bad reputation.

their relatives' bad reputation.

He is a snake, and being such, his fate seems inevitable except (occasional and unusual luck for him) when

the observer fails to summon the courage necessary for an attack upon such a terrible adversary.

The greatest enemies of the poisonous snakes, other than man, are the many varieties of harmless colubriforms, which feed in a great part upon others of their kind, and very often upon the dangerous toxic varieties, not to say anything of the countless numbers of the most destructive rodents. These colubriforms, which as before stated, very greatly outnumbering the viperine forms, destroy both the scourge and the pest, thereby performing a double beneficence, which has remained through lack of observation and consideration for hundreds of years almost entirely unappreciated by most people, as is demonstrated in the continuation of that unabating slaughter without discrimination.

To one who knows them, even the poisonous snakes are far from being entirely bad, although we cannot uphold them, for they can and will not be allowed to exist when a menace to the well-being of humanity, but his humble cousin, of course, shall have to pay the death penalty when his fastidiousness becomes so pronounced that he must resort to the delicacies of the farmyard, such as eggs and young fowls. Yet, the husbandman should not so begrudge him these occasional dothers, which raid his hen coop and destroy his trees, fruit, vegetables and cereals. Even so, we will allow that the death penalty is justifiable (but quite inconsistent.) though why go out of our way, to destroy a harmless beneficial creature? Many people, if on a pleasure trip in the country, or mountains, are kept in a continual state of nervous excitement in fear of seeing a snake, which, as it glides away, is equally as fearful of them as they may be of it. With such a feeling, much that might be enjoyed and admired, is lost through this humoring of a misformed idea.

This greatly exaggerated fear and false prejudice may, to a surprising extent, be overcome through a slight knowledge of their babits and the distinguishing features by which toxic and innocuous species may

site.

It is not intended to advocate herpetology (the study of snakes,) in a scientific sense to a general public, but a slight knowledge of this or any other branch or natural history cannot fail to be instructive, entertaining and useful.

VIRGIL W. OWEN.

POOR OLD DORG.

Lean, unkempt, half-starved;
He followed me home one night.
Bereft of the tail a butcher had carved, He followed me ereft of the tail a butcher had carred.

The mongrel was truly a sight.

Poor
Old

Dorg

Alert, hump-backed, green-eyed,
Our cat met the gaze of the guest,
And flew to embrace him, regardless of pride
I leave you to fill out the rest.

Old

Mud tracks on carpet and floor; My wife gave a piteous moan.

"The hideous beast. Here. Out of this door.

Bread? No. Give him a stone."

Old

Alone, outcast, distressed;
He crawled to the barn nearly dead.
The borse gave a kick to the canine o
Which was mean and very ill-bred.

Poor Old

At least he could drink at the brook;
But a bullfrog in velveteen suit,
Aroused a disturbance, when changing to look,
By roaring, "You Brute."

Old Dorg.

To the moon, then, he made his complaints, But a window was raised, and a flash Denied all appeal, to the moon or the saints; Thus ending his wors with a crash.

Old Darse UNOHOO.

A NEW ANESTHETIC.

Acoine is the name of an interesting product which is destined to oust cocaine, morphine, chloral, antipyrine

and other anesthetics.

A little pinch dropped into a gnawing tooth instantly banishes pain.

Acoine's properties were recently reported to the French Academy of Medicine by Dr. Chauvel and are

based on divers experiments.

Acoine has the great advantage of not being toxic.

—[Paris Cable New York Herald.

************* KATOOMBA.

A BLUE MOUNTAIN PLEASURE RESORT FAMOUS THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA.

From a Special Correspondent.

YDNEY (N. S. W.) March 1.-The m toomba has become familiar throughout Australia and in the minds of visitors, not only from all profit the Australian commonwealth, but also from overcountries, it instinctively suggests ideas of the Mountains, the scenic glory of New South Wales, whenever allusion is made to the world-renowned rathe name of Katoomba is instantly conjured up. whenever allusion is made to the world-renowned range the name of Katoomba is instantly conjured up, and, truth to say, it is a place which, once seen, is not readily forgotten. Although forming only one of the links is the chain of Blue Mountain pleasure resorts, it possesses an individuality of its own, a charm which is too often found wanting elsewhere, and those who are in search of a salubrious climate and lovely surroundings might go further and fare worse. It is easily accessible by rail from Sydney, distant some sixty or seventy miles, and forms the romantic center of a highly-picturesque dis-trict. The railway station is 3349 feet above sea level, the atmosphere being remarkably clear and pure, and de-lightful excursions may be made in almost-every direc-tion.

forms the romantic center of a nigny-picture, the railway station is 3349 feet above sea level, the atmosphere being remarkably clear and pure, and delightful excursions may be made in almost-every direction.

The nearest points of interest are the Lurline and Leura Falls, formed by the united waters of a couple of streams falling over masses of precipitous rock into the valley 1800 feet below. The point where the streams unite is known as the Meeting of the Waters, although in nowise suggestive of Moore's beautiful poem, and as they splash down the rocks on their way to the Leura Falls they are called the Lurline Falls. To the right of the falls a long line of lofty ciffs extends southward a considerable distance, then it turns westerly, leaving a projective point, and forming a deep bay, in the center of which are the Katoomba Falls. These may be seen from different points of view, each of which differs from the others, the finest being that procured from an opening near the Orphan Rock, a curiously-shaped, isolated mass of stone—a kind of natural obelisk, hundreds of feet in height. To reach the rocky promontory overlooking the falls and Kanimbla Valley, into which the rest-less torrent descends, the creek which feeds the falls is crossed, and soon afterward, standing on the ridge of the ciffs, a magnificent prospect becomes revealed, the farreaching Kanimbla Valley, with its numerous mounds, thickly covered with timber, "rising like waves in a deep sa," losing itself in the distant bluish haze. "Afar off, on the opposite side, groups of rocks resembling some old baronial castle are seen, their heads mantled with a wreath of white fleecy clouds, and, deep below, in the center of the valley, the course of a creek is clearly marked, its waters, as they flow onward, being hidden by a thick growth of brushwood." The cascade is broken in places, and in others appears a mass of feathery spray, reflecting reinhow that as a seen their heads manifes have been such as the resemble of the count of the railway, the coun

shaped mass of rock, and from the latter portions of the Jamieson Valley can be seen.

From Gracle's Hill a track to the left leads across some swampy land to Birdie's Dell, a beautiful spot, the central feature of which is a fairy-like cascade, fancifully designated the Silver Spray Waterfall. From a point known as the Ladies' Bock a well-defined track leads to Nellie's Glen, a romantic gorge in the mountain side, the walls being hollowed into fantustically-shaped caves, crowded with luxuriant ferns and mosses, the beauty of the surroundings being enhanced by the Ethel Pall, a lovely cascade formed by the union of two mountain streams. There is a remarkable echo here, the word shouted being distinctly repeated three times. There are numerous other points of interest for those who have a few days' leisure, every information and facility being afforded by the hotsl proprietors, who thoroughly appreciate the importance of making the stay of their customers as pleasant as possible. The route from Katoomba to the world-famous Jenolan Caves is one of the most picturesque imaginable, and affords delightful pedestrian exercise during the colder months of the the most picturesque imaginable, and affords deliful pedestrian exercise during the colder months of year, and if the visitor is fond of shooting he will some work for his rifle.

JOHN PLUMME

Ap

S

LIA.

SORT

By a Special Contributor. HIS attractive town, about twenty-five miles from the City of Mexico, is well worth visiting for its his-torical associations. In reality Texcoco is as old as eapital, but it wears its centuries lightly and believes hitewash and modern improvements, so its antiquity

TEXCOCO.

SCENES IN AN OLD-YOUNG TOWN NEAR

THE CITY OF MEXICO.

not apparent. The orange trees are young that line the principal googhfare, extending from the railway station to the meda; so are the trees in the alameda, which serves as market, not a common arrangement in a place of size. The market booths are either side of the outer is and overflow into the paths leading to the fountain the center, besides a double row under the adjacent

is the center, besides a double row under the adjacent portaies. It was a gay scene one Sunday morning that I have in mind particularly. Pretty Indian girls were selecting silver earrings, wrinkled hags crouched by great jars of tamales with a pile of cabbage leaves to use as wrapping paper, swarthy monos were buying sombreros, which they put on over the old ones; brown babies rolled in the sun monog the heaps of mangoes and bananas; servants with askets were driving hard bargains in vegetables, with an eye to a margin for themselves; goaslps chattered hithely as they balanced their brimming pitchers on the fountain rim; one whole walk was spread with rush alsoping mats; a beautiful Indian girl, with a skin like brown satin, made a pretty color study behind a great heap of yellow pumpkin blossoms.

Yet the picturesque and the pathetic are hopelessly confused in Mexico. A horde of gaunt, famished curs an about among the booths, their noses to the ground, searching hungrily for any scrap of refuse. They seemed to belong to no one and they never so much as cast a beneching glance at persons who were eating; they eviluatly had no experience in being fed by human hands, how-browed, heavy-set man, with a great black leather ash, did nothing but steal upon the poor brutes and end the whip curling about their bruised, emaciated odies. He bore himself with the consciousness of duty rell performed, and no one cise of high or low degree aid the slightest heed. I regret to say that it is all too gamon in Mexico to see animals brutally treated. A ceiety for the prevention of such cruelty simply would of know where to begin, there are so many abuses to aform.

Gladiy did I turn away from the market to explore the sustiful old church of San Francisco, at the corner of

dly did I turn away from the market to explore the iful old church of San Francisco, at the corner of isas, with its ruinous monastery and a still older b, small, square, and plain, in the same inclosure.

Somewhere in this pile the bones of Cortes rested for a tima. I asked the priest to point out the exact spot, but he answered apologetically that I must excuse him, as he had only lived there two years and so could not inform me. He was a young prelate, almost boyish, and I would not have thought that his residence could date back to 1629, the year when the conqueror's remains were taken away from Texcoco; I only meant that he might have heard about it, but there are some things that it does not seem worth while to try to explain in Mexico, so I gave it up, left the church by a side door, and found myself in the patio of the old monastery, a delightful ancient courtyard, surrounded by a two-story corridor, with crumbling arches which the sun duplicated in brilliant patches on the uneven brick floor.

I was just wishing for a guide, when a little Indian

I was just wishing for a guide, when a little Indian about 8 years old appeared from nowhere in particular. Great melting brown eyes looked up from beneath the brim of his torn sombero, his smile revealed the whitest brim of his torn sombrero, his smile revealed the whitest of pearly teeth; he wore a white cotton blouse, with the ends knotted in front and baggy white trousers with one leg gathered above his bare, brown knee, the other falling to the ankle. Yes, he knew the place well, and the priest's housekeeper would give him the keys. His name? He was Angelo and my servant. So Angelo conducted me through what seemed miles of echoing corridors, finlocked empty cells where one high, small window led the gaze to heaven instead of earth. We climbed tortuous stairways to roofs and bell towers commanding wide vistas of mountain and plain, with the trim, well-kept little town at our feet, and finally returned to the courtyard of the monastery. Angelo handed me my umbrella and bag, and stood by with modest, turned to the courtyard of the monastery. Angelo handed me my umbrella and bag, and stood by with modest, downcast glance, awaiting his small fee. I opened the bag to pay him, and discovered—that it contained only 6 cents, instead of about a dollar if small change. That was too much for a Yankee schoolma'am. I pounced on the imp and felt him all over, with the result that certain lumps on his anatomy yielded up my confiscated property. I left him whimpering that his mother gave it to him, while those beautiful brown eyes were brimming with tears of injured innocence.

I visited some other churches, old and stately without

I visited some other churches, old and stately without, but disappointing within because freshly "renovated." The progressive spirit of the town had involved even the wooden saints, which were so new that the varnish was fairly sticky. I fell to pondering on the recent exodus of old saints and their probable fate. The life of a wooden saint in a Mexican church would seem an existwooden saint in a mexican cource would seem an exist-ence of utter peace and security, but it is not without its dangers and responsibilities. 'As he acquires a faded, dusty, venerable appearance which attracts the prayer of the humble, credulous Indians, it behooves him to work a few miracles, and his future is secure. But if (as would be extremely natural for a Mexican saint,) he considers that there is no hurry about miracles, and allows him. be extremely natural for a Mexican saint,) he considers that there is no burry about miracles, and allows him-self to drift into exprofitable shabbiness, he will find himself referated to inglorious ease in the sacristy, some

dismal day, or he may be turned out of the church altogether. I tell this as a warning to all idle saiffts.

Cortes used Texcoco as his base of operations against the Aztec capital. Here his flat-bottomed boats, constructed in Tiuxcals, were launched—the exact location at the edge of a corn field is marked by a stone monument—and here he dwelt for a time during an enforced exile from the City of Mexico. Surely he must have stood sometimes at this spot, so associated with the toil, stress, danger, and hardship of his supreme achievement, and reflected bitterly on the ingratitude and poor memory of kings.

Three miles from Texcoco is a hill called Tetzcotzingo.

Is we scramble up the rocky ascent we can make out ome remains of terraced walks; higher still we come pon a curious little basin hollowed from the solid rock, related to the research of the rock, research the research of the rock. upon a curious little basin nollowed from the solid roca, evidently a reservoir designed to water the terraces below with a stream brought from distant hills by grades and aqueducts, some portions of which still exist. We drop down to rest on the rocks among the cactus, and look away over the brush-grown slope to the towers of the churches in Texcoco, rising from among the square white houses and to the shining waters of the lake bethe churches in Texcoco, rising from among the square white houses, and to the shining waters of the lake beyond. It is nearly 500 years since Netzahualcoyotl laid out these terraces and built and planted on this hillside for his pleasure. He banished the desert, but see how the desert has claimed its own again. Yet neither this desert nor the waste of time has obliterated the outlines of his wonderful personality—this hero-chief of Texcoco, who won back against heavy odds his inheritance lost the generation before and, in his riper, more peaceful days, was statesman, philosopher and poet. But greatest of all was he in this, that he turned away from the horrible religion of human sacrifices to stone idols and, nearly a century before the conquest, worshiped the unknown God of whom no images could be made.

"FIGHTING BOB'S" NAME.

"FIGHTING BOB'S" NAME.

Most persons have an idea that Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans acquired his nickname of "Pighting Bob" from some gallant service in the navy. A naval officer who was a cadet at Annapolis when Evans became a cadet tells this story of how he came to be thus christened: "Along in 1859 and 1860 there was a saloonkeeper named Robert D. Evans, who continually got drunk. Every time this happened, and it was several times a week, five or six policemen had to be called to carry the drunken chap to jail, and he was dubbed 'Fighting Bob.' So the minute a cadet appeared bearing the name of R. D. Evans, the nickname was applied to him. Brother officers of the rear admiral say that he got the luckiest nickname on record."—[Kansas City Journal.

AT THE LITERARY CLUB.

"With me," said the author, "genius is a raging fever!"
"See a doctor at once," said his friend, "and I'll pay
or the prescription—kill or cure!"—[Atlanta Consti-



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DANISH WEST INDIES.

FACTS ABOUT THE ISLANDS UNCLE SAMUEL IS BUYING.

From a Special Correspondent.

T. THOMAS (Danish West Indies) March 29.-By equiring St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, the three islands which constitute the Danish West Indies, we add about 130 square miles to our growing colonial possessions, get a corner on the bay-rum mar-ket, and increase our colored population by some 30,000 more black dependents. If this were all there was to the transaction, it would seem we need not care whether that august body, called the Landsthing, away over there in Denmark, ratified the deal or not. But there is a in Denmark, ratified the deal or not. But there is a greater significance to the transfer than the mere intrinsic value of the property involved. When we get St. Thomas we get the half-way-house between Europe and South America. It is here the ships plying in that trade put in for coal to feed their hungry engines. Hardly a day passes but one or more of these great carriers of a mighty commerce calls at this port. There are ships going South American way with dry goods from Leeds, Manchester and Birmingham. There are others on the back tack with coffee from Brazil and hides from Argentine and beef from Montevideo. Also it is the transfer station for the great Hamburg line—headquarters for the German merchant; a center from which he is radiating with unflagging energy and marked success. The ing with unflagging energy and marked success. The men-of-war of all nations drop here their anchors. Planted squarely on the line which separates the At-lantic Ocean from the Caribbean Sea, it is, strategically speaking, the gateway between the north and south. So it is a not-half-bad idea to have Old Glory hoisted at this vantage point on one of the world's most important highways.

Uncle Sam's Scouts.

During the late war with Spain our southernmost naval buting the late was with Spain our solder must make station was at Key West, and, not knowing what might be the attitude of some of the powers who held the entire northern boundary of the Caribbean, our statesmen experienced some rather nervous moments in contemplating possible contingencies. As soon as this "recenunpleasantness" was terminated, the United States gov ernment began crowding down this way. Every now and then a vigilant, uncommunicative official from Washerhment began crowding down this way. Every now and then a vigilant, uncommunicative official from Washington would happen along, looking over the field, and after him came detachments of United States marines. They are in Cuba, on both sides of the passage east of Porto Rico, on Crab Island and on Culebra. While, it is not his policy to tell about all the things he is doing, as well as his reasons therefor, to a man up a tree it looks as if your crafty Uncle Samuel is fixing his fences so that when the next international rumpus is kicked up in this section, he will have the other fellow on the anxious

The Three Islands

The island of St. Thomas is about thirteen miles long and three miles wide, it rises out of the water with an abruptness that gives it an exaggerated appearance of of the entire population—are very enthusiastic about the

height. Its country population is so sparse and its mountains are so precipitous that there is very little travel through the interior. But its harbor is one of the finest in the world and its life is altogether dependent upon the shipping.

St. John is three miles east of St. Thomas. It is a mere rock supporting less than a thousand people. It formerly had several valuable sugar estates, but when slavery was abolished most of the blacks made their way to St. Thomas to earn their living on the water way to St. Thomas to carn their living on the water front. Small boats are its only means of communication with the other islands. Only two steamers have called there in eleven years. One of these was a Dutch manof-war which ran aground. The whistle of this boat scared the natives so badly that many of them took to their heels. As a precautionary measure against the possible depopulation of the island, visits from other large vessels have not been encouraged.

Santa Cruz forty miles from St. Thomas is the largert

Santa Cruz, forty miles from St. Thomas, is the largest of the group. It is twenty-three miles long and six miles wide. It has a port on each end connected by a daily stage coach line. It is different from St. Thomas and St. John in that nearly all of its area is suitable for agriculture. It has nearly a hundred sugar estates and produces large quantities of different kinds of tropical fruits.

A Bone of Contention.

During the past, these islands have been a bone of contention over which the various powers have quar-reled and fought. The Englishman, the Frenchman, the Spaniard and the Dutchman have all had a try at them, and, they have, in turn, proved to be a millstone about the neck of each. When the flaxen-haired, ruddy-hued Dane is told to pack his trunk he will rejoice. He wants to go back to Demmark. To his credit it must be said that his administration has been an honest one. Under his rule law and order have prevailed, but there has been yery little progress. The young men have had to that his administration has been an honest one. Under his rule law and order have prevailed, but there has been very little progress. The young men have had to go away from home to look for work, and they have nearly all gone into United States territory. They have seen Porto Rico wake up under the touch of American energy, and their account of it has caused a desire among the people at home to come under the same enlivening influence. Of course there are exceptions; for instance, take the man who has been granted a monopoly on the drug business in St. Thomas for 100 years, to whom the mere mention of a change is as gall and wormwood; or the Hamburg Steamship Company, which opposes as a strenuously the transfer that, to prevent it, it offers to pay the entire expense of maintaining the government—a sum amounting to upward of \$900.000 per annum. Also you will find many citizens of various nationalities, who, while admitting that under existing conditions affairs are running at a very low tide, with no possibility of improvement unless there is a change of administration, will tell you that they are content to let well enough alone; that their taxes are small and their property safe, and they would rather have the peaceful, iethargic quiet of Danish rule, than the bustling, nerve-destroying activity that seems to follow everywhere the tireless, restless American. This sentiment is probably the result of tender feet inherited from an ancestry which wore wooden shoes.

Hopes of the Colored People.

prospect of American rule. They have an exaggidea of the privileges and advantages that will contem by the change. At present very few of the vote. The Danish colonial law regulating the right franchise is very specific. It says:

"The franchise, or right of voting, is vested in man of unblemished character, who has the right mativity or who has resided in the Danish West Islands for five years, who has attained the age years, who has not been legally deprived of the agement of his property, and who either owns a proin the municipality that is calculated likely to right yearly rent of at least \$75 in St. Croix and St. John of at least \$150 in St. Thomas, or in the preceding has had a clear annual income of \$500. He must, ever, have resided at least two years in the municipand six months within the elective district in which sojourns at the time the election takes place, an name must be on the list of persons entitled to vote. This law is so sweeping in its effect that only a

name must be on the list of persons entitled to vote This law is so sweeping in its effect that only a hundred of the 12,000 inhabitants of St. Thomas qualify, and the elections are very tame affairs. light-weight political orator, who poses as the volum champion of the down-trodden masses and deluges land with his florid, spread-eagle oratory whenever have an election in the United States, is conspicuous his absence in this country. There are no spoils to ward his eloquence, consequently he has no eye for needs of his suffering countrymen, nor ear for the vicalling in the wilderness.

Welcome for All.

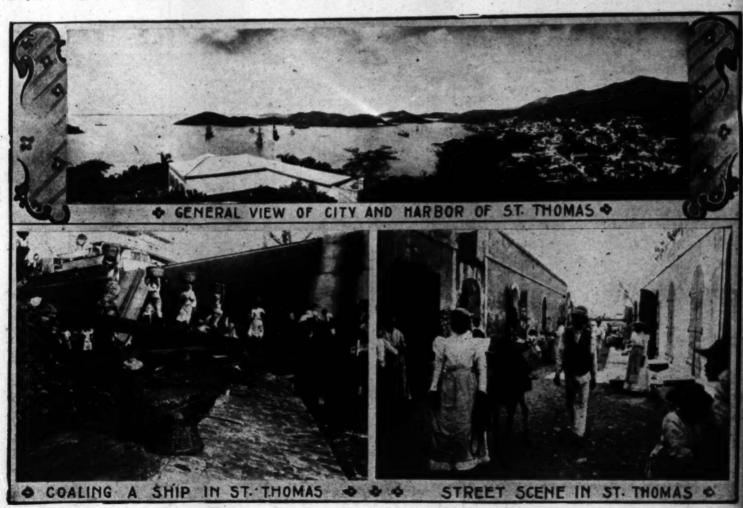
Welcome for All.

St. Thomas is an interesting place. When a ship posits nose into the mouth of the harbor the greater piton of the populace flocks immediately to the was front. It may be a grim, feroclous-looking ironelad the German navy, a bulging French merchantman, o trim pleasure craft from the United States, but no meter what flag it flies, the visitor is sure of a welcome. St. Thomas derives its scanty living from the pass craft, and the arrival of any vessel is the signal for joicing and a general outpouring. If it is coal that wanted, a long line of half-naked colored women soon crowding the gang planks. They carry the fuel their heads in large baskets and sing and laugh a shout as they work. The coal pours steadily into hold as the line awings round and round and the tis completed in an incredibly short length of time. I women receive a penny a basket for their labor and enough in five or six hours to keep the wolf from door until the next vessel puts in its appearance. The next vessel puts in its appearance in men are employed in transferring freight, and the penger who ventures ashore is besieged by an army small boys who are willing to pilot him about the pit for the consideration of a few cents. The town preciates the fact that its living must come from outside and it is well organized to get it.

"The Season."

"The Season.

The period from November to March is "the season in St. Thomas. During this time the shopkeeper reaphis harvest from the tourist, and His Excellency, the Governor, spends the greater portion of his salary in eatertaining the distinguished guests who call upon him The round of entertainments, inspired by the visits of the various warships, constitute a period of gayety whick keeps the social element in a whirl of excitement. If the stranger is not allowed to sit with the elect at these cere



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monious functions, he may find ample entertainment in visiting the various places of interest with which the community abounds. Chief among these attractions is the ancient castie of the infamous Bluebeard, than whom, it is averred, there never lived a more cruel, mercenary, or ungodly tyrant. From his lofty stronghold he was wont to scan the sea for passing prey, and, helms in league with the devil, woe was the invariable portion of all who chanced to pass that way. In his efforts to discover the secrets of eternal life, this infaman monster brewed the blood of maidens and held high orgy with the evil spirits. It is told that the ghosts of those he so ruthlessly murdered frequent still his long-abandoned haunt, appearing in the uncanny watches of the night and stalking through the gloom with noiseless tread in their ceaseless search for vengance. For an American quarter the eloquent native will tell this story in a manner calculated to give the unsophisticated tourist the shivers for weeks to come.

The idea of American control of these islands is not of

The idea of American control of these islands is not of recent origin. The proposition was up for consideration in 1867, but Alaska was purchased that year and our forefathers thought that was sufficient speculation in real estate for them to indulge in at one time. Considering the fact that these islands have been a drain upon the resources of every country that has owned them, the powers are laughing in their sleeves at what they consider a gold-brick purchase. We may have the last laugh, as we did in the case of Alaska. Time alone will tell.

FREDERIC J. HASKIN. The idea of American control of these islands is not of

COLLARS AND CHARACTER.

parel, a man's shirt collar takes a very decided part. A man does not clothe his neck with a collar of a particular shape merely because that particular shape suits the conformation of his neck. You see men with long necks who affect collars turned down to their shoulder blades. You also see men of apor lectic diathesis, and with no necks at all to speak of, who strangle themselves in tight all-rounders. Why should the one cultivate an uncalled-for décolleté appearance, and the other exhibit an equally uncalled-for "collared head?" It is their individual way of proclaiming themselves, I take it. You could hardly imagine Mr. Balfour, for instance, in an all-rounder; and Mr. Chamberlain would be unrecognizable in the latest phase of neckwear known as the "Toby" collar. This is an adaptation for children of a larger growth, of the more expansive collar you see displayed over the jacket of a lower form boy. It is much in favor, I observe, with undergraduate youth, and may be taken to proclaim them. M. Rostand and a certain school of French playwrights affect the collar of their grandfathers, who turned down its points over the cascade of a tremendous black satin cravat. For advertisement purposes the Rostand collar may be recommended, no doubt, but it is difficult to conceive that any one would mount it for any other purpose. Still, the ways of collar wearers are not always to be thus explained. At least, when you behold a man seated n does not clothe his neck with a collar of a parthat any one would mount it for any other purpose. Still, the ways of collar wearers are not always to be thus explained. At least, when you behold a man seated opposite you at dinner in a collar with the points carefully arranged so as to catch the angle of his jaw whenever he moves his head a hair's breadth out of the straight line, and to bring tears into his eyes, should he happen to disremember, you can hardly suppose that he wears that collar for the purpose of proclaiming himself of weak mind.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

HISTORY OF THE EARTH.

Prof. Chamberlain of the University of Chicago concludes that the nebular hypothesis of Laplace needs to be replaced or greatly modified. The parent body out of the carthesis of the carth he replaced or greatly modified. The parent body out of which the earth was evolved had only a limited amount of matter; only a very small proportion of this matter, near the exterior, was possessed of high energy of motion; the central portion had necessarily only low energy. The earth in its early history may be conceived to have been a small body growing gradually by the infall of material from without, and lacking in its early stages an atmosphere. Gradually the accretion of atmosphere permitted the gathering of water vapor and the oceans were in time formed. From this time forward the oceans protected the infalling matter, for decomposition takes place more slowly under water than under free exposure to air. This process continued gave rise to areas of higher specific gravity, and thus the superior specific gravity of regions lying under oceans is explained. From a very early stage volcanic action arose from the excessive generation of heat in the interior through self-compression. Volcanic action affects certain substances more than others and the present distribution of volcanic products is to be explained on these lines. If the temperature of the earth's interior is sufficiently accounted for by compression, then the temperature developed by the infall of matter may have been available for the sustenance of life from a very remote epoch, and the opposing time estimates of goologists and of biologists may be reconciled in this var—[New York Sun. which the earth was evolved had only a limited amount

A COMPOSITION ON MAN.

school here the children were asked to write an al composition. Here is part of what a little girl

"Man was made before woman.
"When God looked at Adam He said: 'I think I can
better if I try again,' and he made Eve.
"Boys are a trouble. They wear out everything but

My papa is so nice that I think he was a little girl on he was a little boy."—[Little Chronicle

QUALIFIED.

Oas Magnate (to consumer:) We understand that you have succeeded in beating the company out of your last month's gas bill by manipulating the meter. The office of president of this corporation at present being meant, we have sent for you in order to tender you the Position. You are evidently the man for the place.—[Chicago News.

PROF. LOEB'S WORK.

A REVIEW OF HIS INVESTIGATIONS AS TO LIFE'S SECRET.

By a Special Contributor.

THE fact that Prof. Jacques Loeb, head of the biolog-teal department at Chicago University, has repro-duced the manifestation of physical life in certain total department at Chicago University, has reproduced the manifestation of physical life in certain chemical actions and has demonstrated that the source of nerve and muscle stimulus is electrical, means more than was at first realized when the announcement of his discovery was made a few weeks ago. Dr. Loeb did not reveal all of the results of his experiments at that time, neither did he stop his labors when he accomplished the first success. He is not yet willing to lay any claim to having discovered the great secret of what life is, how it begins and why it ends, but he has left it to those who have seen the results of his recent experiments to draw the conclusion that he has arrived very close to the most astounding discovery of the century. Certain it is that a new physiology has been born, and a new pharmacology as well. We shall have to revise our text-books and our systems of treating with drugs.

"There will soon be announced," said Dr. Loeb to the writer a few days ago, "an account of the discovery that enzymes (the elemental forces of life,) which do not nominally exist in the human frame, may be actually created. Not by me is this announcement to be made," he added. "The work has been done by another scientist, and I cannot talk about the matter yet. You see, there are others working on these great problems."

Can life be created at will of man? Can a scientist show how to avoid death? Is there a reasonable way of lengthening life? These are questions which everyone asks. Formerly the answer would have been "Impossible!" Now the man in the street is saying, "Possibly," and the biologists who have been watching Dr. Loeb's work are ready to say, "Probably."

At any rate, that is the conclusion to which a study of Dr. Loeb's experiments inevitably leads. Here is a scientist who has already, in a sense, created life. He has taken unfertilized sea urchin eggs, from which, until they are brought into contact with the sperm, no life can develop, and he has, by means of chemical solutions, been able to dev

can develop, and he has, by means of chemical solutions, been able to develop those so that they are living organisms the same as though they had been developed in the ordinary manner. With other solutions, salts and chlorides, and other unfertilized eggs he has accomplished similar results. Other scientists have verified these conclusions by experiments of their own; the result is a matter of scientific history now, and what is called "artificial parthenogenesis" is a fact no longer to be questioned.

be questioned.

Dr. Loeb has gone further than this, however—further than any previous biologist. He has determined that the living organism is protoplasm in a liquid state; that death comes when the protoplasm passes into a more or less solid condition, and that life itself depends on the electrical charges of the protoplasmal particles. It was shown some time ago that poisons acted on the nerves in just this manner—the coloidal substance of which the nerves are composed began to solidify under the action of poison. Here we see the application of the new pharmacology. It is no longer necessary to administer medicines blindly. The exact effect of every drug, every chemical, can be ascertained without difficulty. The body, in illness or health, must be in a certain chemical state, which will be shown by the new methods of diagnosis. Granted that this latter may be accomplished, and it seems now that it will be, it is easy to see how the diagnosis. Granted that this latter may be accomplished, and it seems now that it will be, it is easy to see how the proper chemicals, or medicines, bearing the proper charges of electricity in themselves, may be used to restore the body to its normal condition. The scientists will have shown us a way to control physical life. This is probably very near to what Prof. Loeb meant when he said that he wished to understand life, to take it in his hands and play with it as he chose.

On what, then, does life depend?

"The present theory," says Dr. Loeb. "Is a second to see the constant of the present theory," says Dr. Loeb."

On what, then, does life depend?

"The present theory," says Dr. Loeb, "is that an electric charge keeps our protoplasm in a liquid condition so as to prevent coagulation. Life depends on the liquid condition of certain parts of our protoplasm; death comes with the coagulation of these parts; and the forces which make the manifestations of life possible are first all the light of the particles of the particles of this previous conditions. of all the electric charges of the particles of this pro-

If electricity is at the source of living energy, man's digestive apparatus is no longer to be regarded as a heat producing mechanism. His stomach is a dynamo and his nerves are the connecting media—the telegraph wires—for communication between the different parts of the for communication between the different parts of the body and the storage battery in his cranium. His heart is a big, muscular pump, which beats rhythmically, because of the electrical charges produced by chemical changes going on in the body. His lungs are a set of bellows, which suck in oxygen and expel carbonic acid gas for a similar reason. The cranial storage battery is the seat of a mechanical intelligence, which discuss gas for a similar reason. The cranial storage battery is the seat of a mechanical intelligence, which directs the actions of its surface extremities and maintains an electrical equilibrium in the body. We have, then, in ourselves, each an air and liquid pump, a storage battery and a set of wires, all operated by electricity created by chemical changes.

chemical changes.

The body has a certain constant charge of electricity when in a normal condition, just as the earth is said to maintain a certain balance electrically, and illness or death comes with a variation of this electrical state. This is, indeed, a new physiology.

The simplest form of life is the single-celled organism—the sea urchin is a good example. It was with this form that Dr. Loeb carried on most of his important experiments at Woods Holl, Mass., and in the Marine Observatory in Naples, Italy. Experiments of this sort were fundamentally important, for all life is simply protoplasm in some form or other. If. Dr. Loeb could determine what caused the movements of the little mass

of protoplasm which composes the sea urchin, he could

of protopiasm which composes the sea urchin, he could then determine with certainty the causes of the functions of life in many complex cells of living matter. Few have probably stopped to think what this theory means in its relation to our former beliefs in life, its spiritual creation, its origin and its end. Dr. Loeb has done that which has been puzzling the scientists for a century past—he has linked the inanimate world with the animate. the animate.

"Will it not be more difficult," I asked, "to harmonize this conception of life with our present religious beliefs than it was for Darwin's theory of evolution to be finally accepted by the Christian world?"

"I don't want to discuss that," replied Dr. Loeb. "All I can say is that for a long time I puzzled over the forces which rule in the realm of the animate and then I came to the conclusion that these forces were the same as those which ruled the inanimate."

those which ruled the inanimate."

After the theory came the experiments. The biologist reduced conscious life to a materal basis by creating conscious life. To be sure, this creation has as yet been done very crudely, but the significance of the result is no less important. Now that he has accomplished the prolonging of the life of the simple-celled sea ure hin, and more than that, the creation of life in these forms, he has brought the scientists and the churchmen face to face with the sternal why. The door of the mystery.

has brought the scientists and the churchmen face to face with the eternal why. The door of the mystery house of creation will probably remain closed to them. The greatest difficulty of the biologists is to explain the chemical character of life. Much of the phenomena of life can be reproduced in the chemist's laboratory, but, thus, far, only at such a high temperature that actual life is impossible. No one could explain why the functions of the body could be carried on at the low temperature at which they now operate.

"For example," says Dr. Loeb, "oxidation, a fundamental principle of life, takes place at a low temperature in the body. The air is inhaled by the lungs and the oxygen taken up by the blood in a very simple manner, but if the chemist attempts to reproduce this, he requires a tremendous heat."

Heretofore, the scientists have been in the habit of at-

Heretofore, the scientists have been in the habit of attributing this difference in temperatures at which the same chemical changes are brought about in the body and without it, to some mysterious principle or element of life. They called this element the enzyme, a term, says Dr. Loeb, which covers up our present ignorance. It has been Dr. Loeb's chief labor to discover a way to control the enzymes, and in this study he produced many of nature's processes. He made a plating in so-

many of nature's processes. He made a platinum in somany of nature's processes. He made a platinum in solution or in a very finely-powdered form digest fat the same way as it is digested by the stomach and glands. Likewise the action of bacteria in putrefaction was reproduced by the powdered platinum, and many other living fuctions were accomplished. Indeed, Dr. Loeb did what his predecessors had failed to do—he initiated much of the most secret life phenomena at the same temperature as that of the body. This is the heart of the wonderful success he has had.

"Our living matter has at least one common quality with solutions of platinum," says Dr. Loeb, "namely, that they are colloidal solutions, that is, liquid sub-stances. I should say that perhaps one of the most important features of the physical construction of living matter is this, that half of our living matter must be in a liquid state, and this liquid state is of the character of colloid solution with the same forces as are in the platinum colloids. What are these forces?

platinum colloids. What are these forces?

"Experiments have been made showing the effect of an electrical current in water in which were living cells. These cells, bearing negative charges, move toward the positive electrode. When they come in contact with it they lose their charges of electricity and die. The same thing happens practically with platinum solution. The negatively-charged particles move toward the positive pole, and when they come in contact with it the platinum sinks to the bottom of the jar. It is because of the electric charges that particles of heavy specific gravity like platinum can remain in solution. The particles of any solution treated in this way move toward the poles, and when the electrically-charged particles reach their opposite poles they give up their charges and we have the process of coagulation. This in the living world is death.

Our life depends upon the electrical condition of our "Our life depends upon the electrical condition of our protoplasm. Death is the process of coagulation. So it seems that the chief forces which render these manifestations of life depend upon the electrical condition of our protoplasm and that the force which makes life possible is primarily the electric charge. It would be very one-sided to think that from the electrical point of view all manifestations of life could be explained. In this we must remember that changes in temperature might bring about coagulation. Our study now is the forces which exist in the liquid part of protoplasm."

Are we any nearer the great mystery? Man may cre-

Are we any nearer the great mystery? Man may create conscious life, play with it, prolong it by chemical or electrical means, and yet, what is it that back of all, breathes into the organism the consciousness of life HERBERT WALLACE.

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THE PRESSURE OF LIGHT.

THE PRESSURE OF LIGHT.

M. Lebedew of Moscow has experimentally demonstrated that the pressure of light agrees with the theoretical determinations of Clerk-Maxwell. Maxwell's theory declares that the combined effects of the electrostatic and electrokinetic tensions give as a resultant a pressure in the direction of the propagation of the wave. He announced that the concentrated rays of an electric lamp falling on a metallic disk delicately suspended in a vacuum might produce an appreciable mechanical effect. The radiometer of Crookes is a device which arose from this suggestion, though its motion is chiefly due to heat. M. Lebedew has eliminated the effect of heat and measured the effect of the light from an arc lamp, and finds, in this very delicate experiment, results that agree within 10 per cent. of Maxwell's theoretical amounts. They show that the pressure is directly proportional to the energy of the light and entirely, independent of its color.—[New York Sun.

FAMOUS OLD CHAIRS.

TRADITION RELATING TO ENGLISH ROYAL RELICS.

By a Special Contributor.

N THE chapel of St. Edward the Confessor, in Westminster Abbey, rests the two coronation chairs of England. One is the old chair, with its curious tra-England. One is the old chair, with its curious tra-ditions, and upon which every monarch of England has been crowned since the time of Edward I. The other is the so-called new one, although it was made in 1689. The latter was made for Queen Mary, wife of William III, and was modeled after the pattern of the old one. It was last used by Queen Adelaide in 1831, but at the coming coronation of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, it will be used by the Queen, while King Edward will be crowned upon the chair that covers the famous old Stone of Destiny.

The tradition that follows this chair, or rather the

stone over which it is built, is a curious one, and makes the chair the most remarkable piece of furniture in the world. Under the seat of the old chair and forming a part of it, is a battered piece of dullish red sandstone measuring 26 inches long, by 16 inches wide, and 11 inches thick. It is clamped with iron clamps into the

CORONATION CHAIR.

bottom of the old oak chair, and is a sorry emblem of the power of the Scottish princes, who cherished the stone because of its sacred associations. It is variously called "the Stone of Destiny." "Jacob's Pillow," "Lia Fail," the "Stone of Scone," and the "Coronation Stone." Tradition regarding it dates back to the time of Jacob and Jeremiah. Many persons firmly believe the tradition that identifies this stone as the one upon which the patriarch Jacob rested his head, at Bethel, when he dreamed of the ladder to heaven and the angels ascending and descending upon it is narrated in Genesis xxviii, 21, 22, when he vowed that "if God kept him in the way he was to go, that stone should be God's house." Afterward the stone was converted into a pillar of witness, so the tradition goes, and as it is to be the seal of witness when the pledges God gave Jacob are fulfilled, Jacob carefully preserved the stone, and bequeathed it

yitness when the pledges God gave Jacob are fulfilled, Jacob carefully preserved the stone, and bequeathed it as an helrloom to his son Joseph.

The stone was known to be in the temple at the time of the Babylonish captivity, 580 B. C. It was "the Eben Scetia" or chief corner-stone of the temple in the sense of testifying to the Jehovah.

Jeremiah, the prophet, was a royal high priest in the temple at this time, hence he know the value of the

temple at this time; hence he knew the value of the stone and became possessed of it and took it with him

stone and became possessed of it and took it with him when he departed for Egypt, where he went, accompanied by his scribe, Baruch, and a remnant of the house of Judah, including King Zedeklah's daughter.

In those days the Phoenicians were great traders and they well knew the way to Great Britain and Ireland. Jeremiah took passage in a trading vessel bound for Ireland, but off the shores of Spain his boat became disabled. The King of Spain, hearing that the ship was richly laden, selzed it and appropriated the cargo. He took possession of the sacred stone, but when the ship was repaired and properly caulked, the King of Spain relented and then Jeremiah and Baruch succeeded in regaining the stone, made off with it to the ship and escaped to Ireland. caped to Ireland.

caped to Ireland.

Irish historians make mention of the arrival, about this time, of a remarkable individual, a prophet and teacher of God. named Ollam Falla, who was, the story goes, no other than the prophet Jeremiah. The annotator says that Ollam Falla had with him a sc the named

Baruch, or Brek, and a beautiful Hebrew Prince named Tea Tephi, and a stone called "Lia Fail," t

named Tea Tephi, and a stone called "Lia Fail," the "Stone of Destiny."

They placed the stone on the sacred hill of Tara, where it was used at the marriage ceremony of the Princess Tea Tephi. For, be it known, that she was a beautiful Princess, and soon won the heart of King Eochaird II, the Heremon, or Horseman, of Ulster, who willingly agreed to abandon the worship of Baal, and moreover accept the Decalogue and build schools for the Ollams, or teachers, if this charming Princess would become his Queen. She yielded to his appeals and, at her coronation, which took place on the hill of Tara, she was seated upon the stone "Lia Fail" and crowned Queen of Ireland in 587, B. C.

There is a tradition that in Ireland, during the corona-

There is a tradition that in Ireland, during the corona-tion ceremonies, when the kings were seated upon the Stone of Destiny, the stone groaned aloud if the claimant were of royal blood, and remained silent if he were a

The kings of Ireland were crowned upon this stone as late as A. D. 487, when the stone was removed to Dunstaffange Castle in Scotland by Feargus More, where it was used for the same purpose.

In A. D. 840 King Kenneth II had it removed to the

In A. D. 840 King Kenneth II had it removed to the monastery of Scone, in commemoration of the last battle that was fought there by the Picts. Hence it became the Stone of Scone and Scone became the "sedes principalis" of Scotland until the time of King Edward I in 1297, who, having subdued Scotland, seized the precious relic and carried it as a trophy in triumph to England and placed it in Westminster Abbey.

The oldest writer who tells the legends of the royal stone is William of Rishanger, in A. D. 1292. He describes the coronation of King John Balliol at Scone as follows: "John of Balliol is solemnly crowned at the following feast of St. Andrews, having been placed on the royal stone, which Jacob had placed under his head whilst he was journeying from Beersheba."

the royal stone, which Jacob had placed under his head whilst he was journeying from Beersheba."
Another writer, Joseph Robertson of Edinburgh, says: "It is sufficiently certain that from the beginning of our historical record, about the year 1100, the Scottish kings were inaugurated at Scone by being placed in the royal chair of stone." The geological description of the coronation stone as given by Prof. A. C. Ramsay, is as follows: "The coronation stone consists of a dull reddish or pur-



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

plish sandstane, with a few small embedded pebbles; one of these is of quarts, and two others of a dark material, the nature of which I was unable to ascertain. They may be Lidian stone. The rock is calcareous, and is of the kind that masons would call 'freestone.' Chisel is of the kind that masons would call 'freestone, marks are visible on one or more of its sides. marks are visible on one or more of its sides. A little mortar was in the sockets in which the iron rings lie, apparently not of very ancient date. To my eye the stone appears as if it had originally been prepared for building purposes, but had never been used."

There was formerlyy a piece of wood or metal attached to the stone, on which was inscribed the following prophetic counlet:

hetic couplet.

'If fate go right, where'er this stone be found,

The Scots shall monarchs of that realm be found." The Scots shall monarchs of the Or as Sir Walter Scott translated it:

"Unless the Fates be faultless grown, Or prophet's voice be vain, Where'er is found this sacred stone, The wanderer's race shall reign."

The wanderer's race shall reign."
"It was one of those secular predictions," says Dean
Stanley, "of which the fulfillment cannot be questioned.
Whether the prophecy was actually inscribed on the
stone, may be doubted, though this seems to be implied,
and on the lower side is still visible a groove which may have contained it; but the fact that it was circulated and have contained it; but the fact that it was circulated and believed as early as the fourteenth century is certain." Dean Stanley further says: "The stone is the one primeval monument which binds together the whole empire. The iron rings, the battered surface, the crack which has all but rent its solid mass asunder, bear witness to its long migration. It is thus imbedded in the heart of the English monarchy—an element of poetic, patriarchal heathen times, which, like Araunah's rocky threshing-floor in the midst of the Temple of Solomon, carries back our thoughts to races and most extinct; a link which unites the land to the traditions of Tara and lot the charm of our complex civilization w our mother earth—the rocks and stone ture."

King Edward I, having brought the "St to England, had a magnificent oak chair m it. The chair was beautifully carved an rated with false jewels, and was further rated with false jewels, and was further embel with painting, the artist being the famous Master ter, one of the artists of the Painted Chamber is minister Palace. Today the chair is old and batters jewels are gone, the carvings broken, and the pais mere blotches of muddled color. Yet at each cotion, this chair, with its covering of cloth of gold, moved into the sacvarium and the sovereign of En is crowned upon it.

The only occasion upon which it has left the was when Oliver Cromwell was installed in it as Proctor in Westminster Hall. At the Treaty yof Nampton, the victorious Scots demanded the region of Jacob's Stone, together with the regalia and jewels of Scotland. This was consented to by Is and Mortimer in the reign of Edward II. The pof London allowed the commissioners to take the reand crown jewels but when they attempted to re-

of London allowed the commissioners to take the and crown jewels, but when they attempted to it the stone from Westminster Abbey, the people r masse and resisted. The excitement and tumult great that the stone was left undisturbed in the while the magnificent jewels and rich regalia were H. R. P. FORI away undisputed.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

This noem has just been accepted by Kinz Edward Only a seaguil, but a living thing—
A wild, free bird, radiant with love of life, Full of affection for fair liberty!
Clinging to freedom with tenseity.
A soft gray bird, with dark and lustrous eyes, Within whose depths the light of instinct shines. This fair creation of great Nature's hand is claimed by fashion to adorn (?) that genr, Or twisted and misshapen fantasy Of woman's art, which she has called a bat. Ye Girls! When will such barbarism die?
O Queen! Speak out and say it must not be. O King! Safeguard the birds of Britain's isle. O Parliament of men! Protect their lives, And save them from the clutch of Fashion's clay

O Parliament of men! Protect their lives,
And save them from the clutch of Fashion's claws.

Once I came on a scene of cruel pain.
A scene the fruit of Fashion's selfishness.
Scudding before the wind in my small skiff,
I entered a lone bay, girt round by rocks,
The home of the wild sea birds. Here I found
Fashion's purveyors busily at work.
Dead birds were floating 3n the pale-green cea
And birds with broken legs and wings sent acreams
Of agony upon the sunlit air.
They pierced me to the heart. On every fide
Hell was at work, and demons, slaughtering.
Brought down their victims like a shower of hall.
They struck the water ne'er to rise again;
And all around was blood and migery.
Where hitherto fair Peace had spread her wings.
One poor bird passed me seeking to escape.
A broken wing was dragging by its side,
And both its lustrous eyes were shot away.
Leaving two sightless cavities instead,
From which a stream of red blood flowed apace,
Where could it go to, broken-winged and blind?
Death by starvation was the only fate
Awaiting it if it should get away.
Alas! its fate was one which many shared,
Who managed to evade the pick-up. Round
I turned my skiff, and left the scene of pain,
Which I, alas! had not the power to change;
And yet its memory can never fade,
For it was photographed indelibly
By the deep horror which possessed my soul,
And all this torture, all this misery.
What for? Why, to disgrace a woman's hat.
—[Florence Dixie in London Maft.

STRANGE NOTICES.

STRANGE NOTICES.

Some correspondents have been making public curio notices which have come to their own knowledg Among them are the following, which need little cos

ent:
"I kill myself every Tuesday and Friday."
"Take notis when this board is out of site th is dangerous."
"Widow with large family wants washing by

week."
"Ladies and gents sold and healed; ladies is. 6d.; g.
2s. 6d."

"This is the old shop just come from above."

"A large stock of ladies' hose, pure cashmere, to cleared at 8%4. per pair. They won't last long at price."

"A homizable between the companies of the companies of

"Abominable belts made to order."
"Sailor's vitals cooked here."
"Why go furthef and be guiled elsewh

"Closed for the day owing to funeral of propri wife, and who will carry on as usual tomorrow a ing."—[Tit-Bits.

CAN A MAN SAVE HIS OWN SHIP?

A problem in shipping law has been raised at mouth, where the owner of a trawler has present claim to an insurance club for salving his own re Four hands went ashore, leaving only two young haboard. When they tried to return the ebb tide vented them reaching the vessel, and they had to at the beach. The owner, going down to her, and ing her in what he considered a position of risk, a man to assist him, and together they brought the traback into the harbor. He holds that the insurers are compressed him for saving his own trawler.

He ret

April

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13, 1901

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********* SOLOMON'S KLONDIKE.

A FAMOUS EXPLORER TELLS OF HIS VISIT TO THE LAND OF OPHIR.

From a Special Correspondent.

ONDON, April 2.-Dr. Carl Peters, the fierce, relute little explorer whom Germany has to thank today for most of her East African possessions, is patting ready to go back again to the scene of the bat-thes triumphs, defeats and discoveries that have made is life for the last eighteen years more exciting than a

He returned from his latest journey in East Africa a new months ago with new proofs of a theory that has been put forward by himself and others—a theory that is of uncommonly popular interest, for it directly consens the Bible.

Many attempts to interview

errs the Bible.

Many attempts to interview the tempestuous doctor have been made since he arrived in London, but he has hem so busy writing another book and rushing about to dinners that he had no time to talk until this week when by good fortune I got an afternoon with him. The doctor is a small, fiery man with bristling mustaches and the same sort of cold light-blue eye that distinguishes Kitchener. He has the air of knowing what he wants and of being unable to see any reason why he should not hew his way straight to the goal. According to his own story, that is exactly what he did in South Africa when he first sallied forth in 1884 on his own account, without any particular authority from the German

to his own story, that is exactly what he did in South Africa when he first sallied forth in 1884 on his own account, without any particular authority from the German government and spotted all over with German flags a put region of Central Africa. The natives sometimes get the worst of it, but, as Dr. Peters said yesterday, whose natives hadn't attended the Geneva convention, and if they with 20,000 armed men didn't always follow the exact etiquette of warfare, I with thirty-five armed men couldn't be too particular either."

Bismarck did not altogether approve of the enterprise of this Cecil Rhodes of Germany, but on the other hand, the young Emperor made a personal friend of him and appointed him Imperial High Commissioner of the Killimandjaro district. The doctor went back to Germany for a time and was a great figure in the Reichstag, where he was supposed to be the personal representative of Emperor William. His opponents drummed up against him some old charges of cruelties to natives, and when they finally got him censured, the doctor shook the dust of the Fatherland from off his feet and came over to live among his old-time enemies, the English, afterward starting off again for Africa to see what he could pick up on his own account.

Little Has Been Said About It.

The battles of his pevious trips have covered him ver with scars, but this expedition was fairly peaceful, it it seems to have been one of the most interesting of the lot, although practically nothing has been said about

"This time," said Dr. Peters, "I have brought back what I believe to be final proofs that the district between the Zambesi and Sabi, stretching from the Indian Ocean almost as far back as Bechuanaland and including part of Portugese East Africa and most of Rhodesia, was King Solomon's Klondyke. It was likewise the Klondyke of the Queen of Sheba and before fire day had contibuted to the wealth of Egypt. Yet with whole nations puting gold from this wonderful 750,000 square miles in greater or less quantities for 4000 years, apparently only the surface of it has been touched. They could not go below the water level, yet in some of the mines, at less, the farther down you go the richer they got. It is the richest country the world ever knew and I fully believe that its future is to be greater than its past."

It is a wonderful story that has been pieced out step by step. You have to go at it just as Sherlock Holmes did, says the explorer. He got the clue in the first place, other explorers shed new light on it, now the doctor believes he is going to clinch the thing forever, with the facts turned up in this latest expedition. The nature of these proofs as unfolded in the doctor's Park Lane den yesterday would make them rather uninteresting if presented here, but the conclusion is of popular interest. Incidentally, it shows that Arabia, which used to have the reputation of being fairly paved with gold, was a gigantic fraud.

Eblical Land of Ophir. This time," said ,Dr. Peters, "I have brought back

Biblical Land of Ophir.

"So there is no doubt," continued Dr. Peters, after tensery displaying some of his new proofs," that this land is none other than the Land of Ophir of the Bible, and also that it was to this country and not to Somaliland, as has been supposed before, that the Egyptians sent an expelition a few years before Moses was born. Their lastriptions tell a good deal about it and speak of their puting copper, among other things, but they couldn't have get copper in Somaliland. The called the country had the same that the matter is hardly open to question saw. I had supposed at first that this Land of Ophir was the same that the matter is hardly open to question saw. I had supposed at first that this Land of Ophir was discovered by the Egyptians, but now I believe it was in the possession of the Punic tribes when the Egyptians went down there to levy tribute and afterward apparently to establish colonies. It looks to me if the Egyptians had gone up the Zambesi River and that later on King Solomon approached the district from Sofala, though I can't prove this.

"Long after the Egyptian invasion, the Queen of the country is what we now call Jemen in

Im Sofala, though I can't prove this.

"Long after the Egyptian invasion, the Queen of the laba, whose country is what we now call Jemen in rabia, was the mistress of the whole east coast of trics. Her Sabacans had annexed this Land of Ophir if made it a tributary colony, and thence came all the mat wealth that she had, and that made the gold of rabia, so much talked about. As a matter of fact, there un't any gold in Arabia, except what the Arabian ders brought over from Ophir.

When the Queen went up overland to see King Solo-

mon, apparently, most of the gifts she took with her came from this treasure land of hers. Now, from my own rendering from the Hebrew and from the outside facts, I should say that there is a lapse of time between the tenth and eleventh verses of the tenth chapter of First Kings, for it appears that it was the Queen of Sheba who told Solomon and his naval ally. Hiram, about the Land of Ophir, and that she provided them with pilots to lead them to this land. One reason for her doing this may have been that she had to keep fighting the natives all the time in order to hold the colony.

"One can guess at the tremendous amount of gold Solomon and Hiram got from these mines from the estimate based on Bible figures, that on one trip alone they took \$156,000,000, estimating the value by weight by the present ratio. And apparently they made an expedition every three years 'bringing gold and silver, ivory and apes and'—not 'peacocks,' as it says in the King James version, but guinea fowl. All of these thingswere to be found in the Zambesi country, and not in Arabia or any of the other places where the Land of Ophir was supposed to be."

Anyone can see for himself, in the book of Kings, how

Anyone can see for himself, in the book of Kings, how Solomon plunged into luxury after he had discovered these gold fields. Apparently, the Jews and Phoenicians kept this gold trade as long as the Jewish empire stood. After them, the Sabaeans kept on working the fields until overrun by the Mohammedans, but since them, not much gold has been taken out. De Detail much gold has been taken out. Dr. Peters says the amount of life supported by the fields can be judged from the fact that 75,000 ancient gold workings have been found in this marvelous district, and 500 ruins of cities



DR. CARL PETERS.

and temples, some of them on the Zambesi, dating back as far as 2000 B.C. Dr. Peters believes that the natives of the district show distinct traces of the ancient invasions. The Hottentots, he says, are probably half-castes of the Egyptians and Bushmen, and that the Makalunga came from the Sabaeans and the Bantu tribe, whereas the Zulus are pure Bantu.

"With all this working," said Dr. Peters, "I believe that this territory, which takes in Mashonaland, parts of Matabeleland, Manica, Inyanga, and the whole of the Makombe country, will prove to be by far the richest gold land on the planet. I have also found there silver, copper, white mica, diamonds, almost any mineral, in fact. The ancients had the better of us, though, in one way, for they had slaves. We have to pay for labor."

The explorer says he is going back to continue his exploration of the last three years, to take up new gold mines which he has located, and look after some diamond, tin and copper fields on which he has his eye, and then proceed from Rhodesia in a westerly direction in order to make a study of the Bushmen and the Hottentots. This next expedition will probably last about two years.

Carried His Life in His Hand.

Carried His Life in His Hand.

Although the doctor is still on the good side of fifty, and is the son of a Lutheran clergyman, too, he has seen about as much fighting as any man who is hot a professional soldier. He has commanded twenty-three combats with natives in Africa, always at the head of his escort, and was the first to beat the savagé Massai tribes on the high plateaux east of Lake Victoria. In a night attack on a fortification of the Gallas on the Upper Tana, when he commanded the German Emin Pasha relief expedition in 1889, he was laid low by an assegal, but succeeded in dispersing the tribe. His death was reported and officially confirmed in the German Reichstag, a fact which enables the explorer to possess a big volume of obituaries of himself, which he says he reads whenever he feels blue and wants a little cheering up. He pulled through from that fight in time to get into another with the Massais in the same year. They rushed his expedition in a high forest and managed to corner

the doctor alone. He had shot down seven men and just missed an eighth, who was aiming an assegal at him at a distance of three feet, when a boy attached to the expedition, sent a charge of lead into the native's face. On a number of other occasions he has just managed to escape by the skin of his teeth as it were, besides having been shipwrecked twice and having had to swim for his life on one occasion.

Battle With a Lian.

"I came uncommonly near being killed by a lion on this last trip," said the explorer when pressed for ad-ventures. "When we were in camp near the Lupata, the natives rushed in greatly excited and said that three lions had got into their kraal and knocked out a few of lions had got into their kraal and knocked out a few of the natives and—worse yet, so I judged from their report—several pigs. It was a mile and a half away, and I went over with some of my expedition. I stationed myself beside a tree and some of the natives went to beat the lions out of the bush. Soon a magnificent animal feaped forth in my direction. I fired and missed, and before I could get a second shot, the lion turned like a flash toward me. He knocked down four natives in his path with one blow of his paw, and in an instant he was on the man who stood beside me, gripping his shoulder and shaking him with great roars. I fired a second bullet into the beast's ribs, rather high, for fear of hitting the man beneath. The lion dropped his victim and turned on me, and for an instant, we stood there eyeing each other, while, beyond, I could see the man who had the rest of my cartridges, running away as fast as he could go. I turned my rife over ready to fight for my life with the but when, much to my relief, the wounded lion crawled off into the twelve-foot grass beyond, stopping on his way to deprive a native of the upper part of his thigh with one blow of the paw. The lion was afterward found dead in the bush.

"There is wonderful hunting in that country. Rhi-

llon was afterward found dead in the bush.

"There is wonderful hunting in that country. Rhinoceros and crocodile are plenty in the Zambesi, and in the valley are elephants, buñaloes and zebras, with a wonderful profusion of birds, guinea fowls, ducks, geese, snipe, flamingoes, pelicans in thousands. In the forest district of the southern Macombe country are llons, leopards, hyenas and jackals, who make traveling dangerous."

CURTIS BROWN.

ONLY ONE WAY IS RIGHT.
"My boy," said Uncle Hiram, once, while giving me ad-

'The saw that doesn't wobble is the one that cuts the

saw that close applies itself, within its narrow

groove, Will scon or late fulfill its work by keeping on the move. When halfway through, temptation may beset it, like as

To leave the place that seemeth bard and seek a thinner

shifting saws will learn, at length, when failure they invite,

nany a way o' doin' things, but only one way's

"And bear in mind, my boy, through life, if tempted tasks to shirk.

Success is but a second crop, the aftermath of Work.

A lubricator tried and true is Perseverance Oil,

And Fortune's smile is rarely won except by honest toll.

A safe cross-cut to Fame or Wealth has never yet been found.

The men upon the heights today are those who've gone

ongest way, inspired by the sayin', somewhat trite:
's many a way o' doin' things, but only one way's

I knew my Uncle Hiram had achievement's summit reached;
 I knew him as an honest man who practiced what he

And so I paid the lesson heed, and rapt attention gave, When, in an added afterthought, he said: "My boy, be

Act well your part; tenaciously to one straight course

Though men declare you're in a rut—work on, and never fear; You'll realize, when you, at length, have reached achieve-ment's height;

There's many a way o' doin' things, but only one way's -[Roy Farrell Green, in Succe

WHEN LATIN WAS USEFUL.

WHEN LATIN WAS USEFUL.

The daily newspapers have presented the public with so full a record of the facts of Lord Dufferin's life that it is not necessary to do more here than give one picture of the man as he lived. This concerns his visit to Iceland, which took place in the year 1859, when, chartering a yacht, he made the voyage to Ultima Thule, which is related in his wonderful book, "Letters from Hight Latitudes." Going twenty-five years later over the same ground, the present writer found the memory of Lord Dufferin still vivid in the minds of the Icelanders. He had made himself specially agreeable to that simple and hearty people. While on the coast he was able to communicate with them by the use of English, French or German, but when his investigations carried him far inland among the Jokuls of the great. desert, which stretches almost from north to south, the difficulty of intercourse became at length very great. This finally reached its climax when at a village north of Thing-veilir, the ancient Mount of Laws of Iceland, the villagers, headed by their priest, wished to present an address to their distinguished guest, but knew he modern language except their own. "Speak in Latin," said Lord Dufferin. The priest did so, and in Latin, Lord Dufferin replied, and the priest interpreted to the people and everbody was happy and content.—[Household Words.

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APICULTURE

THE HONEY BUSINESS AND HOW IT IS \$ CONDUCTED IN CALIFORNIA.

By a Special Contributor.

A S IN the case of nearly everything else in California, much of the success or failure of the annual honey crop depends upon the season's rainfail. In a few limited sections, where large fields of alfalfa—subject to irrigation—or other honey-producing plants (such as beans in Ventura county)—are largely grown, there the production of marketable honey resolves itself into about the same proportion as the growing of an orange or lemon crop in irrigable districts. But California produces more honey than any other State in the Union. Greece leads the world in both average production and average consumption of this article, statistics for the past ten years showing that on an average, each and every colony of bees in that country has

world in which the prospective product is more uncertain than this. In fact, the crop is never absolutely safe until it is in the cans ready for shipment.

There are 2000 beekeepers in Southern California, owning not far from one hundred and forty thousand colonies of bees. In Los Angeles county alone are 30,000 swarms in captivity, while from Ventura county north to the British line, there are an unknown number of small beekeepers, the product of whose hives is insignificant, and whose honey seldom reaches the market owing to its poor quality.

In Siskiyou, the most northerly county of this State, twelve tons is considered a good annual yield of honey from 2000 hives of bees. In Southern California, the same number will produce, in an average year, 100 pounds per colony, or 100 tons for the lot. It is surprising in this connection to note that, while Washington, Oregon, Utah, Arizona and Colorado combined produce only about three hundred cars of honey per year, the big and far-eastern State of New York stands next to California as a honey State. We, as a State, produce over five hundred cars in an ordinarily good year, of which Southern California produces 200.

California's honey, especially comb honey, is admittedly the finest produced in America. The bees of

straight. The foundation comes in large sheets, it been run through a machine which covers both the sheet with little hexagonal dents or holes, also sixty-fourth of an inch deep. On this, as a little workers build up their six-sided cells, making them true and straight when guided means. This building of hexagonal cells, the on by the use of which any space can be entirely one of the wonders of nature, and I have often to with a little boy friend of mine, "How did ti learn to build it so?" But this is not by any me most interesting phenomenon to be observed in the and there is probably no other animal (or insedustry which shows the results of care or neglecquickly than the keeping of bees. As most is know, there are three sexes among bees—queens, (males) and workers (neuters.) Of the first-namone dwells in each hive. When there are more, the bees "swarm." Now, it requires 4500 age bees to weigh one pound, and as a healthy should weigh (without hive or comb) from ten to pounds, it is evident that there are not far from individuals in a colony. Of these, the great mare workers, a very few are drones, and, as ha said, one is the queen. The queen's fecundity is nous, surpassing even that of the ant-queen, and, the scason of honey flow, she deposits 2000 eggs p. This is necessary to keep pace with the awful mo prevalent among the workers, whose average lifting the summer season is eight weeks at most, as little more at other times. The life of a drone certain; that of a queen not more than three when her usefulness becomes impaired and she dies or is killed by the watchful beekeeper.

Perhaps the largest single apiary in the United if not in the world, is that of J. F. McIntyre, Is in the hills near Sespe, Ventura county. Cal. are 500 colonfes in this one yard, about four tin large a number as eastern bee men think can be profitably at one point. There are many owners greater number of bees than this in California. Son, Bros., foe instance, have nearly a thousand divided among three or four apiaries near Full Orange

Ana.

Bees and beekeepers are not strangers to our On my recent trip into the Death Valley region numbers of wild bees near the springs and vapiary of well-kept colonies in clean, but old-fashives at one of the ranches where we stopped of their honey came from a big alfalfa lot be house and was of a pale-straw color, unlike the whiteness of our local mountain honey. A can been going the rounds of the press to the effect machine has at last been invented which mai comb, fills it with glucose, or honey—as the cape—and seals it over with wax. Although the ab of such a report is apparent, so much damage is done to the beemen of the eastern States that coughly reliable firm of honey dealers has posted ward of \$1000 for an authentic piece of manufacomb there has been a lack of with

omb honey. Hitherto there has been a lack of unity, mong the apalarists of the United States in among the apalarists of the United States in general among the two thousand or so engaged in the or pursuit in Southern California as well, but just at each the ample prospects of an excellent year seem be bringing them all closer together. As a result, pare on foot for the building up of an organization tknown as the Southern California Honey Production. In fact, the Secretary of State at Samento has already granted them a charter.

HARRY H. DUN

Alalifornian Apiarist and His Abiary of W.H. Mendleson, Ventura

produced one hundred pounds of honey for each and every season; beyond this, the average consumption of honey in Greece is fifty pounds per individual per year. In England only one-half pound per individual is caten, while in the United States each one of us is supposed to eat one pound. Residents of almost all the Mediterranean countries are large honey-eaters, probably owing to the prevalence of wild bees in those countries.

tries.

A good season in Southern California will yield five tons of honey to every 100 colonies of bees, provided they are well located and cared for. Northern California amounts to but little from the apiarist's standpoint, owing to the prevalence of cold rains and heavy fogs; hence, the principal apiaries and most advanced students of this industry are found in the thirteen southern counties embfaced by The Times in its recent delineation of what constitutes "Southern California." A prominent beekeeper of Los Angeles gives me, as his bona-fide estimate of this section's production for the coming season, 250 carloads. Yet there is no industry in the

Switzerland make the finest honey in the world. They are scattered among the petty land owners of the little mountain republic to the number of 510 colonies to every thousand people. Their production of honey is low, however—only thirty pounds to the colony annually, while, according to government statistics, each "freedom-lowing Swiss" gets away with thirty-six pounds of honey during the same length of time. The Swiss government has been looking into the honey industry at home, and has issued some very interesting reports upon the keeping of bees as a money-making proposition. The Department of Agriculture at Washington is also beginning to notice the advances which have been made along this line during the past decade.

If this year proves a successful one, it will be the first time in a quarter of a century when one good year was followed by another. Last year was a fairly productive season for the beekeepers, though by no means up to 1896, when Southern California alone shipped out 500 carloads. Such shipment is, of course, in excess of the home consumption. The people of the Pacific Coast

AGE OF THE BRASS BAND.

"As antiquities go nowadays, the brass band is ancient institution. That is to say, its inventor 1894 at the age of 80. There were horns before A Sax, to be sure, but not such horns as we have n they could not play every tune in every key. The root even play a scale in any key. The very first entirely of brass was organized in 1835, and I deany of the instruments then used could be played by modern musicians without special practice. It 119 years back to 1783, when a full regimental is the British army consisted of two obose, two cit two horns and two bassoons. It must have seven funnier than Tennyson's famous combinar flute, violin and bassoon.'

Note that the modern bands of forty-two has half as many obose and bassoons as the ancien of eight pieces, seven times as many clarinets as times as many horns, to say nothing of the saxas which are part chrinet and part horn."—[Harvey erland in Ainslee's.

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ble men, by a To Charler retort. I and in a us not qu "No, C His child

are not is answered "Your I ness." Right one who a way to you from Rachel As He look with an and rode Lieut. I fee, was a manly qu timately.

1909

RACHEL ADAMS.

A STORY FROM THE TIME OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

By a Special Contributor.

ortly after the battle of Princeton, in the r 1777, and Washington and his band of patriots i made themselves safe in the rugged hills of New

Jersey.

Nearly a score of miles from where the American srmy lay, secure and jubilant over its recent brilliant victories, on a wooded ridge that overlooked a fertile ralley, stood the unpretentious cottage of Mrs. Adams, the was the widow of Joseph Adams, a valiant patriot, who had given up his life for independence early in the struggle. Here the Widow Adams and her daughter, tachel, a lovely girl of 18, with dark eyes and cheeks the wild rose, lived alone, depending for a livelised on the few tillable acres that they owned below the edge.

sod on the few tillable acres that they owned below the ridge.

No firmer, more loyal patriots lived in the colonies than Mrs. Adams and Rachel, and although they felt their bereavement deeply, their courage was of too high an order to yield to despair, or make them condemn the cause which bad taken away their protector.

Charles Rigdon, whose father's well-cultivated lands by just across the little river from Mrs. Adams's cotage, would gladly have done all in his power to alleviate the troubles of Rachel and her mother. Young Rigdon at Rachel had grown up together from childhood ater, this early friendship of the boy and girl had ripad info a warmer feeling on the side of the young an. Rachel, however, could not reciprocate his passes. He urged his attentions upon her, but with no success. Indeed, he annoyed her not a little, and only the teem in which she'held their childhood's kindly feeling weented her from dismissing him in such a way that he mild not be likely to return. In those times friends and a great deal to two lonely women, and Rachel diked heartily to hurt Charles Rigdon's feelings. The se came sooner than she wished, however, when she is forced to speak very plainly to him.

The gray gloaming of a cheerless winter evening was ling over the ridge. The wind piped weirdly down i woody slope. Rachel Adams, enveloped in an old id shawl, was penning her chickens up for the night.

The gray gloaming of a cheerless winter evening was ling over the ridge. The wind piped weirdly down a woody slope. Rachel Adams, enveloped in an old id shawl, was penning her chickens up for the night, idenly a young man rode up the slope and reined in here the little rock poultry shed. by ingring to the ground, he approached Rachel and id to throw an arm around her waist, as she leaned ward to adjust the door. With flashing eyes she

The ward to adjust the door. With flashing eyes she drew back.

"How dare you take such a liberty with me, Mr. Rigdon?" she cried, a sting of anger in her tones.

The young man's face flushed, and his voice shook with the force of his passion. "Is it possible, Rachel, that I have made a mistake in the regard with which I was pleased to believe you favored me?"

"If you believed my feelings for you were other than assety friendly, you have, indeed, made a mistake," she answered, slowly retreating from him as he advanced. Some one else has come between us," he declared, his yes flashing with a gleam of jealousy.

The girl was silent, but the rich crimson that flooded ar cheeks told him someone else held the supreme lace in her heart. He had feared this; but had been usping to get ahead of his patriotic rival.

"It's that Lieut. Woodard, with his constant trailing hout the colonies after his fanatical leader, Washington, but has won you," he cried hotly.

The girl drew herself up proudly, and answered as smally:

"Gen. Washington and Lieut. Woodard are brave, nole men, far too good to have their names even spoken
y a Tory sympathizer."

Charles Rigdon winced visibly under the force of her
stort. By a great effort he controlled his rising anger,
of in a changed tone, said, entreatingly: "Rachel, let
not quarrel. Be my wife, won't you?"

"No, Charles. My father fought and died a patriot,
is child will never marry a man whose sympathics

"No, Charles. My father fought and died a patriot. His child will never marry a man whose sympathies are not in accord with principles which he upheld," she answered firmly.

"Your mind is tainted with this foolish patriot business," Rigdon said, with a darkening brow. "You love one who runs after these misguided Whigs. I'll find a way to pay him up with compound interest for winning you from me, and humble your haughty spirit, too, Rachel Adams!"

a way to pay him up with compound interest for winning you from me, and humble your haughty spirit, too, Rachel Adams!"

He looked into her beautiful face one second, then, with an exclamation of anger, vaulted into his saddle and rode away down the ridge.

Lieut. Harry Woodard, an officer in the colonial service, was a brave, handsome young fellow, whose gentle, manly qualities endeared him to all who knew him intended in the service of the widow and the heart of the daughter. Almost a week went by in which Charles Rigdon did not once put in an appearance. But Rachel, occupied a knitting warm stockings to send to Washington's syal soldiers, did not miss him. Since the struggle for dependence had actively begun, the two families had smewhat drifted apart. Charles was the only member who had tried to maintain the old relations of friendeness. Rachel did not regard his threat as anything stous. Backel did not regard his threat as anything stous of the was sorry to have offended Charles, but she was screlly glad to be rid of his annoying attentions.

A chill, stormy day was drawing to a close. Rachel

stood at the window of their little kitchen and watched

the scattering descent of snowfakes. She was thinking of the patriot army up in the hills, and wondering if there was plenty of food and clothing for all. Suddenly four horsemen galloped up and drew rein at the little rack of fodder where the cow was feeding. The girl saw at a glance that they were British soldiers, and her heart swelled with vexation. Hitching their horses where they would be as little exposed to the storm as possible, the British troopers strode boldly into the kitchen and took seats before the fireplace, where a log was burning cheerfully.

They were coarse-faced men, and their rude stares and evident lack of respect for the defenseless condition of the women made Mrs. Adams and Rachel shrink away in apprehension.

the women mad ay in apprehensic

stly weather out," remarked the leader, "It's beastly weather out," remarked the leader, stamping the snow and mud from his large boots on the clean hearth. "Here, pretty wench, you and the old dame fly around and get us some supper," he said, leering at Rachel. "Hurry up!" he continued; we've work before us tonight, and we need bracing up."

With as good grace as was possible to assume, under the circumstances, the mother and daughter prepared supper for their unbidden guests. As the four soldiers seated themselves ground the table, the leader said: "We'll excuse you now, ladies, as we have some private affairs to discuss."

Only too bhankful to get away from the presence of the

only too thankful to get away from the presence of the troops, Mrs. Adams and Rachel mounted a little ladder that conducted them to a small room directly over the

carcely had they gained their retreat when the s Scarcely had they gained their retreat when the sound of a horseman coming up the rocky ridge-road fell on their ears. From a small window Bachel watched the newcomer dismount and come toward the cottage. There was something familiar in the man's gait, and, disguised as he was, she was not slow in identifying him. "It's Charles Rigdon, mother," she whispered. "I fear they are brewing some vile plot."
"It may be, child."
"Mother," said the girl, "I am going down the ladder and play spy."

play spy."
f you should be discovered

"If you should be discovered."

"I shall not be. Don't worry, mother."

So saying, Rachel descended the ladder to the narrow hallway below, and noiselessly entered a little clothes closet adjoining the kitchen. The table where the British soldiers sat was just the other edde of the thin partition where the girl crouched. By inclining her earshe could distinctly catch every word of their conversation.

"Good!" cried the leader. "Cornwallis would give a good deal to learn the exact plans of that old American fox. The young officer can give us all the information we want, even if we have to torture it out of him. But

we want, even if we have to torture it out of him. But how did you manage the business?"

"Easy enough. 'I've been watching Lieut. Woodard's movements quite closely. Well, today he was visiting his grandparents on the sly. I've just come from him. In my disguise, I took him a false message from the widow here, whom I reported very ill and desirous of seeing him tonight. The lieutenant is dead in love with the girl, and promised he would come just as soon as he could break away from his grandfather, who is very feeble. He'll be here in the course of an hour and a half. Have the men take the horses into the wood and secrete them. If left at the fodder, they would surely arouse some suspicion. We must arrange things so he will walk unsuspectingly right into the trap."

Rachel Adams waited to hear no more. She crept notselessly back up the ladder and reported to her mother what she had overheard.

mother what she had overheard.

"It is, indeed, a wicked plot," said Mrs. Adams. "But we are powerless to give warning."

"No, I am going to outwit Rigdon; see if I don't!" she said in an excited whisper, her eyes flashing resolutely. lutely.
"But what can you do?"
"I can go up the Morristown road, meet Lieut. Woodard, and tell him."
"Annual tell him."
"Annual tell him."
"Annual tell him."
"Annual tell him."

"Mother, am I not a patriot's daughter? It is to save noble patriot that I must go. Fear not for me." Wrapping herself in a mantle and nubia, Rachel

wrapping herself in a manute and nubla. Rachel Adams kissed her mother, and, quietly descending the ladder, let herself out at a small back window at a remote quarter from the kitchen. The darkness of night, semi-stormy, enwrapped the woody ridge. Rachel crept silently around the cottage, and threw herself behind some dense currant bushes just in time to escape three of the troopers, who came out to remove the horses.

She followed them at a safe distance, and located the place where they secreted the horses. As soon as the soldiers returned to the cottage, she hurried forward, selected Rigdon's horse, and untied him. The horse knew her. Rigdon had often allowed her to ride him, when they were better friends. The horse was one of the best in the country, and she knew if she could get a good start, she could defy all pursuers.

Climbing into the saddle, she rode away down the dge toward the Morristown road. The storminess of ridge toward the morristown road. The storminess of the night was increasing. The chill air made her shiver and caused her to draw her mantle closer around her. But undaunted by snow and wind, she rode on, brave in her purpose to meet and warn Lieut. Woodard of the purpose to meet and laid to capture him.

At the foot of the ridge she took the road by which she knew Woodard must come to reach her mother's cottage. She was just congratulating herself on having stolen away without being discovered, when snidelily the steady stroke of horses' hoofs striking the hard, frezen road behind her, told that her flight was known and that pursuers were on her track.

Like a frightened bird, she sped along through the night and storm, the noble horse of the man whom she was outwitting never once offering to slacken his swift pace. The sounds of her pursuers reached her more dis-tinctly every minute, and despite the speed at which

Rigdon's matchless animal was whirling her along over gaining ground.

Another mile was rapidly passed over. The enemy was certainly nearer than before. Did Fate intend to deal cruelly with her and let those troopers overtake her? Must the man whom she loved fall into the hands of those rough soldiers who would not scruple to subject him to the most unkind treatment in order to accomplish their designs? complish their designs?

"He shall not be taken! On, good Brutus!" she cried, of heeding the numbness of her chilled hands. Brutus sprang forward at the girl's command, and she

Brutus sprang forward at the girl's command, and she felt new courage enter her breast as she was carried swiftly along past the trees whose gaunt limbs stretched across her path and almost swept her from the saddle. They were silent foes, trying to bar her progress, and her spirit rose afresh with the necessity of dodging their blows and fighting her way through.

Brutus had just carried her safely across the ford of the stream that wound its course along the ridgeside, when a horseman galloped up rapidly from an opposite direction, and reined in before her. The newcomer grasped her bridle-rein with one firm hand, while she heard the ominous click of a revolver in the other.

In her sudden terror the girl believed that she had fallen into the power of one of Rigdon's al les, stationed there to act as spy at the ford. Her brave heart had

there to act as spy at the ford. Her brave heart had almost yielded to despair, when a familiar voice de-

'Oh, Lieut. Woodard!"

'Rachel!'

The next moment her chilled, fluttering little hands are held firmly in his warm ones, while he listened to er rapid account of the occasion of her brave ride to

Riding back to his grandparents' comfortable dwelling as quickly as possible, Lieut. Woodard found the three American troopers sent to him as an escort by Gen.

Leaving Rachel in his grandmother's care, the young officer and his escort had a gay time of it, chasing the British soldiers down the road and beyond Mrs. Adams'

Mrs. Adams, scated behind Lieut. Woodard, was then taken to Rachel. Rigdon was severely punished for the revenge he had planned to take. He was thrown violently from the trooper's horse that he was riding in pursuit of the girl who had fearlessly outwitted him, and was made a cripple for life.

Acting upon the urgent request of Woodard's grand-

Acting upon the urgent request of Woodard's granuparents, Mrs. Adams and Rachel mode their home with
them during the rest of the revolution. Lieut. Woodard was highly pleased over this arrangement, and
when he retired from the Continental Army, covered
with a patriot's honors, he was successful in persuading Rachel to stay in the old ridgeside home always
as his happy helpmate.

AD. H. GIBSON.

VACCINATING A DOG'S EAR.

NEW YORK SOCIETY WOMEN'S PETS PROTECTED FROM SMALLPOX.

[New York Journal:] The Westminster Kennel Club dog show will exhibit 2366 "bow-wows" of the 400 next week at Madison Square Garden, and, in accord with the latest society fad, the majority of the canines will be vaccinated against smallpox, distemper and other contagious diseases to which the barkers are heir

The number of exhibits establishes a new record for bench shows in this country. The entries include 118 pointers, 200 sporting spaniels, 159 buildogs, 125 built terriers, 215 Boston terriers, 136 beagles, 160 fox terriers. There are 43 old English sheep dogs, as compared

with 7 a year ago.

Among the bull terriers will be William Sullivan's Boozer, who has a reputation for saving lives in Broad-

way.

The man who has furnished the vaccination fad to New York's 400 is Dr. T. Delaney, a veterinary surgeon of No. 200 West Flity-fourth street. Within the last few days Dr. Delaney has vaccinited nearly three hundred dogs, and his number of calls is increasing daily.

For the last seven years Dr. Delaney has been experimenting upon a theory, original with him, that a virus could be found which would make dogs immune from contagious diseases, just as human belong a near new new.

from contagious diseases, just as human beings tected from smallpox.

Recently he has perfected his discovery. In a number if test cases, where dogs after being vaccinated have seen exposed to contagion from virulent cases of dismaper and other diseases, e has not had a single fail-

ure.

It is almost an hourly occurrence for a handsome car-riage to drive up in front of Dr. Delaney's office and for a society woman to alight with her high-bred pet in

rage to a society woman to alight with her high-bred pet in her arms.

The dogs are vaccinated inside their ears, so that it will be impossible for them to irritate the wound by scraping the scab that forms. The tiniest prick of a surgeon's scalpel is all that is necessary.

TWILIGHT IN THE TROPICS.

TWILIGHT IN THE TROPICS.

There is a widespread popular notion that twilight in the tropics is very bright and that daylight is almost immediately succeeded by night. Twilight lasts until the sun is about 18 deg. below the horizon, and even in the tropics it requires more than an hour for the sun to reach this depression. Prof. Balley of the Harvard College observatory station at Arequipa, in Peru, has lately printed observations bearing on the point in question, as follows:

follows:

On Sunday, June 25, 1899, the sun set at 5:30 p.m. local time. At 6 he could read ordinary print with perfect ease. At 6:30 time could be told from a watch face. Until 6:55 p.m. (nearly an hour and a half after sunset) the shadow of an opaque body on a white surface was still visible. Similar observations were made at another tropical station on August 27, with like results. Coarse print could still be read forty-seven minutes after sunset.—[New York Sun.



Stories of the Firing Line * Animal Stories.



T WAS during the rapid collapse of the Southern Confederacy that the interesting incident I am about to relate occurred, but which I have never seen in

print.

I think it was on the receipt in Washington of the news of the fall of Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, around which so many battles had been fought. As the news was circulated throughout the city the people went wild with joy. Stores were closed and mearly all business, both public and private, was abandoned, and crowds gathered on the streets of the city, shouting and cheering, and individually offering constructions to each other.

shouting and cheering, and individually offering congratulations to each other.

A sudden impulse seemed to spread through the excited crowds as if by magic to go to the White House and congratulate the President on the signal victory, and the happy populace wended its way in that direction, gathering as it went, whatever flags, etc., it could find along the route to enliven the occasion, and, when the immense concourse had gathered in front of the White House, it found a military band (probably the Marine hand) was there. was there.

The great crowd cheered and the band played na-onal airs and war melodies, and the President was

The great crowd cheered and the band played national airs and war melodies, and the President was called for.

He at once appeared at the main entrance and stepped out to the front of the portico, looking happier than at any time during the four long years of war and strife, and addressed the countless throng before him.

He made no attempt at oratory, but talked to the assemblage in his well-known, kindly manner.

The thing most remarkable about his address was that not one word of exultation was uttered by him. In that hour of triumph. On the contrary, he referred to the enemy as "Our erring brethren across the way," and closed his remarks substantially as follows:

"The band we have with us has rendered many beautiful airs, but there is one tune which has ever been a great favorite of mine that it did not play, and, by right of conquest, I think it now properly belongs to us. I refer to 'Dixie.' Will the leader of the band favor us with 'Dixie.' "

Of course, the request was complied with, and I don't

Of course, the request was complied with, and I don't believe "Dixie" has been played before or since as it was on that occasion, and when the last note had been given a mighty cheer went up from that vast concourse of happy people, which could be heard for miles around, and then and there "Dixie" was christened by the lamented Lincoln as one of our national airs and adopted by the people assembled there.

Why not go further now and have it recognized all over our country, thus paying a compliment to both

over our country, thus paying a compliment to bot Lincoln and the South?—[H. H. Twombly in Washing

Bravest Act He Ever Saw.

O NE of the bravest acts I have ever seen was at the battle of New Hope Church, Georgia, on May 27, 1864. Maj. John M. Farquhar, at present a member of the Industrial Committee appointed by President McKinley, was the man whose act seems to me worthy to be set down beside any history has ever recorded.

down beside any history has ever recorded.

At that time Maj. Farquhar was provost marshal of the Third Division of the Fourth Army Corps of the Army of the Cumberland. He was detailed by Gen. Thomas J. Wood, commanding the Third Division, to carry an order to the colonel of the Thirty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

He started to execute the order, but found the way so obstructed by Confederate forces that he could not get through except by making a wide detour. To do

get through except by making a wide detour. To do this meant defeating the plan of the commanding gen-

There was little time for him to think. The dispatch was in his hands the was responsible for its safe delivery. Failure meant defeat. Maj. Farquhar realized these things as only a soldier can.

these things as only a soldier can.

In front of him stretched the wall of the Confederate breastworks. The long detour which assured his own personal safety meant a dangerous delay in the delivery of the order. In a moment his mind was made up. Without an instant's hesitation he urged his horse up the side of the breastworks, and under the fire of ten thousand muskets used the top for a bridle path for a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards, until he found a place where he could continue his journey without danger of being again halted or hindered.

Mental, moral and physical bravery were required to

Mental, moral and physical bravery were required to accomplish what Maj. Farquhar did. He never lost his mental balance, else he would not have been so quick to think of a way out of the difficulty. The knowledge of the responsibility placed on his shoulders made him morally brave. As for the physical danger, no man could dare more than riding over a hundred yards under fire on the top of the enemy's breastworks.

Maj. Farquhar represented a Buffalo district in Congress for several terms.

for several terms

Under all circumstances he has been found quite as brave as when under the fire of ten thousand muskets in the hands of Confederate veterans.—[Col. William F, Cody in Washington Times.

Staff Officer as Sherlock Holmes.

W E WERE hot after Dewet in the Cape Colony, and there seemed to be some doubt as to whether we were on the track of the main-body, or whether the wily Boer had detached a small party to lead us off his track. Every farmhouse we passed told the same story—no Boers had passed as far as the owner knew.

It was a straightforward answer given in every case,

and the fact that the farmers' forage was in every case untouched gave some sort of credence to the story. At last we came to a farm, and the staff officer rode up to the stoep and made the usual inquiry. No; no Boers had passed nor stopped at the farm. The staff officer plicked up something from the ground and examined it.

A Trained Bantam.

1 UNCH" is an intelligent, belligerent and neplicked up something from the ground and examined it.

for a moment.

"Have you any peaches?" he asked at length. Yes, the farmer had some peaches, and quickly produced some, very glad to be of service to the officer and happy to supply his needs. "Do you have a good erop of peaches every year?" was the next question. "Not such a good crop," was the reply, the farmer by no means sorry to get off the embarrassing question of the passage of Boers and on to the less dangerous topic of horticulture. "Do you eat many yourself?" was the next question. No, they were all prepared for market.

The officer thought awhile, then said to the astonished farmer, "Last night a large body of Boers came to your house and asked for food. You had none, but you entertained them as well as you could with the best you had to offer."

The farmer for a time protested his innecessor.

The farmer for a time protested his innocence, but eventually admitted that something of the sort had occurred. Asked afterward how he had arrived at the truth of the story, the staff officer pointed to some overripe peaches which had been bitten through and thrown away, and to a perfect litter of peach stones in front of the farmer's stoep.—[Edgar Wallace in London Mail.

The Dust Saved Washington City.

The Dust Saved Washington City.

11 Did I ever tell you how clouds of dust once saved Dwashington city from what many people believe would have been certain capture at the hands of the Confederates?" asked a member of the old Veterans' Reserve Corps, which was on duty at Fort Stevens during the war, to a crowd of companions in a downtown hotel the other day. No one in the assemblage had heard the story, and so the veteran continued:

"It was when the army of Northern Virginia was just outside the capital city. You may remember that Gen. Early, who was in command of this particular division of the Confederate forces, in writing to refute statements published in Northern papers to the effect that he could easily have marched into Washington, said: 'I knew the defenses were weak when I arrived, but my troops were so exhausted from the enforced march that a halt was absolutely necessary, and the next morning I knew by clouds of dust that reinforcements had arrived. "That dust, gentlemen, was raised by a few men, not exceeding one hundred, of the Veteran Reserve Corpa. The temporary commander of this company, a stout may of medium height, whose name or rank I did not learn, because he wore no blouse or insignia, placed the men in line in the rear of and between Fort Stevens and Fort Slocum. After making a short speech, in which he urged every man to do his best, he directed us to march down some distance on the grass past Fort Stevens. Once there, he told us to break ranks and right about, returning in the middle of the main road and kicking up all the dust we possibly could. We doubled on the line, marching down on the grass and coming back in the dusty road. It was a dry season, and we all had on broad-soled shoes. We made the dust fy, I tell you, and it is no wonder Gen. Early thought reinforcements by the thousands had come to the relief of the handful on duty at the forts."—[Washington Star.

ANIMAL STORIES.

His Dog Helped Him Out.

ARL E. TRAUTMAN, whose drug store is on the ground floor of an apartment house in Jersey City, was held up in his store by three men who carried

was held up in his store by three men who carried revolvers. An intelligent English setter dog that attacked one of the men saved Trautman from robbery. Trautman was behind his prescription counter, reading, when the three men entered. As he stepped behind a sales counter to attend to his supposed customers, he looked into the muzzle of a revolver.

"Throw up your hands," demanded the man behind the pistol. Trautman's hands went up with alacrity, but his

pistol. Trautman's hands went up with alacrity, but his mouth opened also and he yelled.

"Stop that floise," commanded the leader of the trio. Trautman was silent before the pistol. One of the other men was making his way behind the counter where the money drawer was, while the third man stood at the door on guard.

Trautman's yell had awakened his setter, and the door.

door on guard.

Trautman's yell had awakened his setter, and the dog bounded into the store from a rear room. The dog jumped upon the man behind the counter, as he was about to pull out the money drawer, and the dog's teeth were fastened in his trousers.

There was a struggle between the man and the dog and Trantman took advantage of the fact that the eyes of the leader of the burglars were no longer on him and he was no longer covered by the revolver. He gave a series of yells that would have done credit to a Coman-che. At this the dog released his hold on the burglar and began to bark.

The tenants of the apartments upstairs were aroused

The tenants of the apartments upstairs were aroused and feet were heard on the stairway.

"It's all up," shouted the man at the door, as he ran out. The second man followed, rubbing that portion of his anatomy where the dog's teeth had been, while the leader remained for a few seconds, again covering Trautman with his revolver until his comrades got away. Then he ran after them.

The police were notified and the reserves turned out

A Trained Bantam.

14 D UNCH" is an intelligent, belilgerent and it bantam rooster, and he belongs to Mildred Br Mildred is an Armourdale (Kan.) girl, and lives with grandfather, J. M. Enochs, on Kanzas avenue. She raised "Punch" from the time he was a fluffy chi which could sleep in a teacup until now, full grows would have difficulty in roosting in a quart meas Mildred has devoted some attention to the educatio "Punch," and she is as fond of him as he is of "Ju the little brown hen which was given him for come a few months ago. "Punch's special accomplishm show great intelligence and careful training.

"Punch; here, Punch," Mildred calls, and the bant trots up to her from a neighbor's hower garden or behind the barn, followed by "Judy." He files up alights on Mildred's outstretched hand at her mands.

"Now agent" and

alights on Shidred's observable and away the bantam a mands.

"Now, crow," she says, and away the bantam a straining and twisting his little body, splitting the with his diminutive "crk-ck-ck-ck-ck-r-r."

"Crow once more," and again he lets out his with his diminutive "crk-ck-ck-ck-r-r."

"Now we'll have a boxing match," says Mildred she places "Punch" in position at his corner of an provised ring, "Punch's" favorite antagonist in dred's grandfather, and as Mr. Enochs makes je at the little fellow he defends himself with beak claws, pecking at the veins and cords of the heaking passes, feints, undercuts and hooks his feet. "Punch" never tires of this game, and he p it with the utmost good nature.—[Kansas City Sta

Menkey Get the Jam.

A SWEET little story concerning a pet monkey and a A pot of jam is vouched for by a Johns Hopkins University man now residing on McCulloch street.

It was in the country and all on a summer's day that the family monkey was seen scudding homeward literally drenched in raspherry jam. He was pursued by an irate neighbor with uplifted broom, but once safe on the home plot he swung himself lightly into the nearest tree and peacefully listened to her tale of wrong. It seems the neighbor had some hours before been making jam, a great bowl of which sat cooling on a table beneath the trees. This the monkey spied, but had scarcely started liberally helping himself to it when he was discovered. With loud outery and the broom the lady started toward him, when the mischievous beast, knowing his minutes were numbered, hastily overturned the bowl on the table. Then, rolling himself joyously in it several times from head to heels, he scampered beyond her reach. During the resital of her wee, and, in fact, for the remainder of the day, the monkey sat scooping the sweetmeat from his body and licking his paws with glee.—[Baltimore Sun.

FARMER WAINWRIGHT of Cases

ARMER WAINWRIGHT of Cascade has a pet goat I and a pet puppy that are great friends. Together they ramble through the neighborhood during the goat's spare moments, when there are no oyster cans, door scrapers and other edibles for it to nibble.

The singular behavior of the goat Sunday afternoon attracted the attention of the farmers. It ran to and fro, bleating piteously, and seemed half distracted. Some one suggested that the animal should be followed. The goat seemed to appreciate the fact that it was understood, and led the way to the rear of the yard, where the puppy was found in a pit ten feet deep, almost in its last struggles.

The puppy was rescued and restored to the goat, which greeted it with fond caresses and bleated its thanks to the rescuers.—[Susquehannah (Pa.) Correspondence New York Sun.

T

Be girls ever; if so fathe down hymre Carti wa pears yard was it an ing he would powd with — [Pt]

The Pigeon Knocked.

A T AN early hour yesterday morning John L. Lague A of Stettinius avenue, East Walnut Hills, was roused from his slumbers as was Poe by his famous "Raven," by a persistent tapping of a carrier pigeon at his chamber window. The tap had the sound of large-sized hallstones beating against the glass. The continued tapping and a flutter caused Mr. Lague to go to the window. He saw a large and beautiful carrier pigeon standing on the window ledge.

When he opened the window, the bird, without the least timidity, stepped into the room and permitted Mr. Lague to take it up in his hands without the least objection.

jection.

Upon examination, the pigeon had a small metal band round the right foot, bearing the registered mark, "T 18, 815."

The bird has the appearance of baving flown a long distance, as it was very tired. The pigeon will be kept by Mr. Lague until the owner claims it, if he can be found.—[Cincinnat] Enquirer.

The St. Bernards at Work.

THE military authorities in Bavaria are employing specially trained dogs to carry letters and provisions to the snowed-up garrisons among the Bavarians Alpa These dogs are of the St. Bernard breed. The mountain garrisons are often snowed in three or four weeks at a time, cut off from all communication with the outside world. A regular bi-weekly post has been established, ten dogs traveling together. All provisions of a heavy kind are in store in the garrisons, but lighter delicacis are often lacking, and these, together with letters, are carried round the dogs' necks.

When the snow is frozen heard enough six dogs are bitched to a small car piled with things. The authorities on the whole are satisfied with their experiment. [New York World,

Brouse, with her She has chicken rown, he measure, ation of ation of "Judy," company shments

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GOOD SHORT STORIES.

Compiled for The Times.

Took the Long Shot.

Took the Long Shot.

A S EVIDENCE of the ruling passion of jockeys to keep their eyes open for good odds, a well-known horse owner told this story last night: "One of my jockeys," he said, "had been ailing for weeks. He had tried to doctor himself without success, and I suspected that he might be suffering from some serious stomach trouble. I told him to go to my physician in Thirty-fourth street, Dr. Blank, and see what he could do for him. I also gave him money enough for his doctor's bill. Several days later I saw him and I said:

"Well, what did Dr. Blank say about your case?"

"I did not go to him."

"Why not?" I asked.

"Well, sir, when I got to his house his sign read:
"Dr. Blank, I to 2," and looking across the street I saw a sign, "Dr. Dash, 12 to 1," and I picked Dr. Dash for a long shot. He proved a winner, too, and I'm feeling better already."—[New York Sun.

J. A. SMITH, Jr., is in the habit of dining at the Gibson House restaurant, and one day during the past week came out second best in a passage at repartee with Claude, the boy who attends to the hat-rack.

Mr. Smith sallied forth from the restaurant after enjoying his meal, and, as Claude handed him his top piece, he thought he would quiz the lad.

"Is this my hat?" he asked.

"I don't know," was the answer.

"Well, then, why do you hand it to me if you don't know whether it is my hat or not?" queried Mr. Smith sharply.

know whether it is my hat or not?" queried Mr. Smith sharply.
"Because that is the hat you handed to me when you went into the restaurant," answered Claude.
The boy's answer stunned Mr. Smith, and he did some rapid-fire thinking as he left the hotel.—[Cincinnati En-

A Dark Knight.

A Dark Knight.

A LITTLE girl was trying to get her smaller brother hacross the rushing stream of Broadway. She had the small chap fast by one hand. His other hand clasped his ragged jacket as if for courage and support. Twice they tried to start across and twice retreated to the sidewalk. Then the girl looked about for help. She let several unpromising people pass her. Then she saw a shuffling, limping, half-witted-looking negro boy draw near. She saw something in his face that wasn't apparent to anybody but a child.

"Please, won't you help me'n my brother 'crost the street?" she asked with confidence. The negro smiled charmingly. A genuine, lovely look came over his dirty face.

"Come on, kid!" he said, seizing the small boy by the hand, and plunged ahead among the cars and horses, the two in tow in line behind him. They ran on with-out looking around, and he returned singing with Afri-can placidity: "Everybody's awful good to me!"—[New York Mail and Express."

Too Kind-hearted.

THERE is one young woman in this city whose benev-located disposition received a severe shock last Sunday evening. She was at church and sat directly behind a tall, well-dressed stranger, with a raveling, hanging in

his collar.

Being one of those generous-hearted, whole-souled girls who grow up to be motherly old ladics, a friend to everybody in town, she thought how glad she would be if some kind-hearted girl would do as much for her father were he to go to church with a raveling hanging down his back, so when the audience rose for the first hymn she concluded to pick it off.

Carefully raising her hand, she gave a little twitch, but it was longer than she supposed, and a foot or more appeared. Setting her teeth, she gave a pull and about a yard of that horrible thread hung down his back. This was getting embarrassing, but, determined, she gave it another yank and discovered that she was unraveling his undershirt.

Her discomfiture was so painful that chloroform

ing his undershirt.

Her discomfiture was so painful that chloroform would not have allevlated her sufferings nor a pint of powder hidden her blushes when the gentleman turned with an inquiring look to see what was tickling his neck.

—[Philadelphia Inquirer.

nco Men Buncoed

TARMER THOMAS J. NEARN, of Shawangunk got the better of a pair of bunco men today.

The first one, representing himself as a New York business man in want of a country place, called on Nearn and offered such a liberal price for his farm that a deal was soon made.

The two were looking about the farm, and the purchaser was telling of improvements he proposed to make, when Bunco Man No. 2 put in an appearance. He was roughly dressed and professed to be a drover anxious to buy stock. He acted as if half drunk, and soon began bragging of a new game he had learned in New York, last week. Then, producing some cards, he began throwing them clumsily and offering to bet that no one could bick out the "joker."

The farm buyer made several wagers and won easily, and then found it easy to persuade the farmer to try his luck. The manipulator of the cards suddenly grew skillful, and very soon the proceeds of Farmer Nearn's last milk check, about \$50, were in the drover's pockets.

With the loss of his money came the realization that a had been victimized.

he had been victimised.

"I've got some more money in the house," said
Nearn, "and I'll get it and try my luck again. That
dog-gasted joker can't fool me allus."

He made a quick trip to the house, and on his return pulled out, not a "roll," but revolver, which he
leveled at the bunco men and told them to throw up
their hands.

turn pulled out, not a "roll," but revolver, which ne leveled at the bunco men and told them to throw up their hands.

They saw determination in the old man's eye, and up went their hands. His first care was to relieve them of their revolvers. This done, he said:

"Now, hand over my money, and all the other cash you'we got about your measily carcasses."

They handed it over.

Then he told them to "git," and they "got."

"Doing bunco-men pays a durned sight better and is a heap more excitin' than farmin," he remarked to his nelghbors later.—(Middletown (N. Y.) Correspondence New York World.

Chaplain Was Wise.

W HEN Representative "Hank" Smith of Michigan was a student at Adrian College, one of his most intimate chums was a young man who afterward became a preacher. The two met the other day in the Capitol, and Mr. Smith and Rev. Charles E. Wilbur, now of Western Pennsylvania, leaned up against one of the big marble columns and indulged in reminiscences.

big marble columns and indulged in reminiscences.
"Charles has just told me a story about a Congressman," quoth Mr. Smith, in the midst of their jolly confab. "It is about a member of the House who once brought his little son here to Washington with him. The youth sat by his father's aide one morning when the chaplain offered prayer.

"Papa," exclaimed the boy, 'why doesn't the chaplain pray for the members of the House?"

"He is too wise a man to do that, my son,' was the paternal reply. 'He is praying for the country."—
[Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Parson's Explanation.

The Parson's Explanation.

RNEST THOMPSON-SETON—he of animal-story telling and converted-name fame—was describing to a clergyman the other day some of his experiences with various animals, particularly squirrels.

"It is an astonishing fact," said Mr. Seton, "that I found, after some few tests, that I could attract squirrels, howsdever wild, by singing to them. Whenever I sang, they would come out of their holes or down from the trees, and though at first showing some timidity, sit and listen intently and apparently with enjoyment. I remember one day, however, when, after singing them various songs—rag-time and others—I tried 'Old Hundred' on them. Would you believe it, the instant they heard it they scampered off, nor could I induce them to return that day. And to this day I can't understand why."

The clergyman, a far-away look in his eye, suggested.

The clergyman, a far-away look in his eye, sugg

"Probably they were atraid you would next proceed to take up a collection."—[New York Times.

St. Peter No Negro.

St. Peter No Negro.

THERE is a doorkeeper of the House of Representatives who was born in the Green Isle and is so proud of his native land that he never tires of telling of the famous men of the same extraction. Some of his assertions are in singular contradiction to history, and Congressmen often cajole him to converse upon this favorite theme for their amusement. One day he said that St. Peter was an Irishman.

"Well," said Benton McMillin of Tennessee, who was then in Congress, "you can bet he was not a negro. No colored man would have given that cock the chance to crow three times."—[New York Times.

A Question of Conscience

A Question of Conscience.

A MAN was talking to his fellow-travelers in a Pullman smoker.

"On one occasion," he said, "I was down in the mountains of Tennessee, where everything is primitive, and on Sunday I attended a Baptist church. Much to my surprise and interest, the women were seated on one side of the house and the men on the other. I had never seen anything of the kind before, and after services were over I spoke to one of the members about it, as he was a pillar of the church and a man I knew quite well.

"We have always done it that way," he said in explanation.

planation.

"'But why?' I persisted.

"'So's to worship God accordin' to our own consciences, as the Constitution pervides,' he replied, in a matter-of-course tone.

"'But sitting on opposite sides of the church doesn't make any difference with your conscience, does it?' I heart on.

kept on.

"Doesn't it?" he said, with emphatic confidence in the knowledge that it did. 'Well, it makes all the difference in the world. Do you mean to say that a man kin set over there alongside uv his wife, where she kin nudge him in the short ribs with her elbow every time the preacher says anything she thinks fits his case? I say, kin a man do that and worship God accordin' to his conscience? Not much, he can't, I reckon, nowhere, an' pertickler not in this neck uv woods.'

"The explanation and the argument carried conviction beyond all controversy, and I had no more to say."

—[Kansas City Star.

Trousers Reversed.

PEPRESENTATIVE JOHN F. LACEY, of the Sixth Iowa district, tells the following:

"A funny thing happened at one of the Presidential receptions last winter. One of my constituents was doing Washington for the first time, and I was exhibiting the Hons—in fact the whole menagerie, for it is not exclusively lions that are on exhibition at our high so-

clety functions. As we circulated among the crowd we met Dr. Mary Walker—yes, she was in full evening dress—of the bifurcated variety; décolleté, too, in her low-cut vest.

"My friend, like many others visiting Washington for the first time, had been very anxious to meet her, and, indeed, I suspect he would rather have missed a peep at the President than the sight of her; for we have had twenty-five Presidents, you know, and there is only one Dr. Mary Walker. So I introduced him. Just at that moment Minister Wu approached, and, stopping to shake hands with me, was introduced to her also.

"The spinal inflection was barely completed when the little doctor stepped back a pace, and, drawing her rather slight anatomy up to the uttermost semblance of dignity that she should command, with an expression of utter disapprobation upon her countenance, eyed the big Chinaman most severely for a moment.

"With a look of astonishment at this attitude, to which the popular diplomat is so little accustomed, he waited in curiosity for what was coming, for Dr. Mary's expression was portentous. At last she let him have it, with a look that might have annihilated one less a philosopher:

"Why do you wear pettleoats, Mr. Wu?"

"Why do you wear petticoats, Mr. Wu?"
"The Minister, smiling blandly, as only Chinamen can,

replied:
"Because it is the custom of my country, madam;"
and then, after a slight pause, to give his words all the
effect possible, "Why do you wear trousers, madam?"—
[Lippincott's Magazine.

• • •

His Bad Boy.

PROF. HARRY THURSTON PECK, editor of The Bookman, has written a delightful story for children. It is entitled "The Adventures of Mabel." A few days ago a woman entered one of the Chicago stores to buy a book for her little girl.
"How old is she?" the clerk asked.
"Five."

"Five."

"Here is a nice tale for a child of that age," the clerk said, handing out Prof. Peck's story about Mabel.

The woman took the book, looked at the title page, and then handed it back saying:

"Mercy! I don't want that in my house. I've read some of that stuff he wrote about that bad boy, and that's enough for me."—[Chicago Record-Herald.

Strange Bedfellows.

Strange Bedfellows.

ITTLE Tommie had been put to bed alone. It was upstairs, and the thunder rolled and lightning flashed unmercifully. He lay quietly until he could no longer stand it, and then his little nightgowned figure appeared at the head of the stairs.

"Ma!" he cried.

"Yes, my son," came the calm rejoinder.

"I'm afraid, ma. It thunders so, and I'm all alone."

"Go back to bed, Tommie," came his mother's voice.

"Don't you know nothing can hurt you?"

Tommie went back to bed, but not to stay.

"Ma!" he cried again, and this time the little figure was half-way downstairs.

"Tommie," called his mother, "don't you know I have told you nothing can hurt you, God is always with you?"

"Then, ma," and this time there came an audible snift."

"Then, ma," and this time there came an audible sniff from the weeping Tommie, "you come up and sleep with God and let me sleep with pa."—[Katherine Louise Smith, in Lippincott's Magazine.

A the Altar.

A B ELDERLY minister is fond of telling of a "break" he once made at a double wedding of two sisters. It was arranged that the two couples should be married with one ceremony, the two brides responding at the same time and the two bridegrooms doing the same. There had not been any previous rehearsal, as the minister had come a long distance and had reached the church but a few minutes before the time for the cere-

mony.

All went well until it came time for the minister tassay, "And now I pronounce you man and wife."

It suddenly became obvious to the minister that the usual formula would not do in the case of two men and two wives, and he could not think of any way of making "man" and "wife" plural in the sentence. In his desperation and confusion he lifted his hands and said solemnly: "And now I pronounce you, one and all, husband and wife!"

wife!"
A minister whose first parish was in the backwoods of the West some years ago says that he once married a very seedy-looking bridegroom to a buxom girl of perhaps twenty years. The ceremony was performed in the log-cabin home of the bride's parents, and there were many guests present. When the bridegroom repeated the words, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," a tall, lank fellow with a huge tobacco cud in his bulging cheek drawled out nasally:
"That goes Hank's bull terrier, by gum!"—[Lippinecott's Magazine for April.

What the Fatherland Lost.

What the Fatherland Lost.

S TORIES follow thickly in the wake of the visiting Prince. During his tour of the steerage aboard the Kronprinz Wilhelm His Royal Highness accosted a man sitting on the floor, propped against a water butt. The German nationality of the man was stamped upon him in plain characters, but he was not one of those sunny good fellows of whom the Prince seems to be a type.

"Why have you left the Vaterland?" asked the Prince—his customary query.

"Why have you left the Vaterland?" asked the Prince—his customary query.

The man raised his massive head and glanced at the Prince with no softening of his unhappy countenance. "I left there because I am a free man to do as I choose," he said with surliness. Then he glanced significantly at his meager belongings and added, sneeringly: "The Vaterland has not lost much!"

The Prince flushed. "No country can afford to lose a man who is conscious of his freedom," he said quickly, and passed on.—[New York Times.

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FOR CLEAN STREETS.

A WOMAN'S SUCCESSFUL INVENTION FOR SWEEPING PAVEMENT.

BY WILLIAM S. CRANDALL, Editor of the Municipal Journal and Engineer

F THE many phases of municipal housecleaning, there is none which interests the average citizen there is none which interests the average citizen more than the cleaning of the streets. When Col. Waring first introduced the "White Wings" system in New York, some six or seven years ago, the taxpayer was appailed by the enormous increase in the expense involved in cleaning the streets, but his anger was appeased by the fact that the Waring system reduced the annoyance from flying particles of dust and dirt and stones in dry weather and the slippery, slimy mud in wet weather to the minimum. The transformation from the old to the new or a more efficient method of cleaning the streets, was so marked that even the chronic growler and fault finder was silenced.

But the system introduced by Col. Waring has seen its best days for a better one has been discovered. The hand method of cleaning the streets was discarded in English cities fifteen years ago and sanitary sweepers were substituted. The principal streets of Great Britain are better cleaned that the cleanest of American cities, and the expense involved is from one-half to three-quarters less.

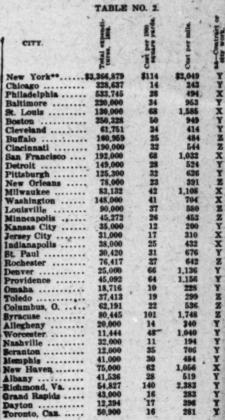
Besides this, many of the cities utilize the refuse collected in various ways, selling large portions of it at a profit, so that a portion of the expense is provided for by the revenue from this source.

The Yankee inventor has not been idle in the meanwhile and has succeeded in building new types of street-sweeping machines, some of which are even more effective than those employed on the other side of the Atlantic. The most efficient machine, perhaps, that has yet been constructed is one invented by Miss F. W. Parpart and H. D. Layman of New York. This machine, which is largely the product of a woman's brain, will sprinkle, sweep, load, compress and cart away the dirt, dust and refuse of the streets without the aid of hand labor and at a cost of 50 per cent. less than the most efficient work can be done by hand. For instance, last year it cost the City of New York nearly \$5,000,000 to clean its streets by hand. Coording to the estimate of the present Street Commissioner, Mr. Woodbury, it will require more than \$5,000,000 to perform the work of the department. If the Layman and Parpart sanitary sweeper were used it would reduce the expense to \$2,500,000 at one stroke, for it has been demonstrated by actual trial that this machine can clean 10,000 square yards of street in New York at one-half the present cost and still leave a profit for the contractor who performs the work. One surprising feature about the work performed by this machine is that it can be operated in the day time without impeding the traffic of the street, without raising a dust or annoying pedestrians in any way. It could be operated in the busiest part of the day upon Broadway or Fifth avenue, New York. Beginning with 11

contracted for several of them, as well a cities, so that the use of street-sweeping be more extensive the coming season the New York City has been commonly che ducting the most expensive street clean in the world, but statistics which have from annual reports received from a lileading cities disprove this statement. A ports received, the city of Richmond, Vamile to clean its streets during the year New York paid \$2049. There were eight cities which paid from \$1000 to \$1700 their streets. It cost Chicago only \$345, into pretend to clean its streets except on it had its spring housecleaning. The tots for cleaning Chicago's streets in 1839 am 637, with a total mileage of streets of greater than New York—it made an appretion half a million dollars. The follow tain a large amount of valuable information in the streets of our principal cities given can be relied upon, as they were annual reports of the cities named:

TABLE NO. 2.

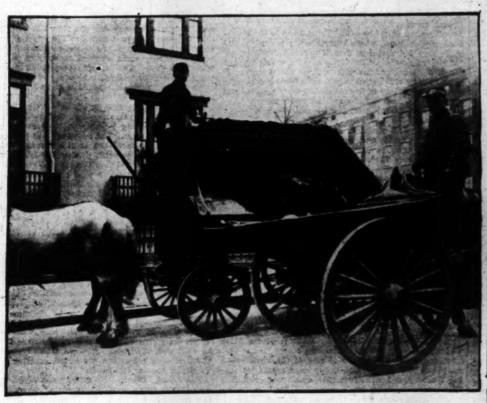
TABLE NO. 1.



a-Abbreviations: a-X work by c At an official is



SWEEPING ONE OF NEW YORK'S ROUGH STONE STREETS.



DUMPING THE LOAD-CAPACITY OF BOX TWO CUBIC YARDS.

1, 1902

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,000 454 ,000 ,068 ,549

900 545

pavements as on the smooth. The noise was not perceptible and there was absolutely no dust, as one of the attachments of the machine sprinkles the surface with the fisest spray of water just before the broom touches it. By this means a larger amount of refuse can be packed into the box. The general working of the machine is well shown in the accompanying illustrations. One of these machines, with the service of a team and one man, will keep about two miles of street clean every say. By the hand method this would cost over \$4000 per year, but with the use of the machine it would cost only about \$2000 in New York City for the same length of time. With the introduction of this efficient machinery for cleansing the streets, there is no reason why the average American city should not keep its streets in a sastary condition. Even with the imperfect methods say employed in the cleansing of the streets of New York the death rate has been lowered, which reduction has been due, the Sanitary Engineer, believes, to the sare cleanly condition of the streets. The introduction of this street-sweeping machine in the average American dit, even though it might somewhat increase the taxes, would be sure to give satisfaction to the taxpayer because of the reduction of the annoyance of dust and mud which the street sweeper would remove. It takes about a decade for a good idea about municipal house cleaning to find its way across the water and gain a foothold in the general practice in American cities, and it is about time that American cities should take the lead in methods of municipal house cleaning rather than follow that of our English cousins. We lead in most other things and we see no reason why we should not lead in this phase of the work as well.

THE MAKING OF AN ARMY.

ge are not born to the fighting; men are not bred to

the aword;

ly for God and their country have men to the battle
front poured.

in the clanging of armor, not in the tilt of the

in the call of their country do men hear the terri-

rise the men of a nation, men of a purpo

e do they rise with a light in their eyes, but not as pen go to the kill.

We are not led by a halter, like to a reasonless beast; We are not lured by a bauble to add to the carrior feast;

when home and their country speak in the th

ik, with faces filumined, the paths that their

fathers have trod.

en, in the shrill of the bullet; then, in the war trupet's song;

the pipe of the fife leap the soldiers to life—rea and gallant, and strong.

et but the enemy's cannon threaten the strength of our walls; but the hand of a traitor scatter disgrace in our

m will the clamor of bugies over the nation be dinned; m will the banners of battle snap in the hiss of the

wind; n will the hearth be deserted; then will the m all grow bare; the summons has pealed through the town and field, and the men that were wanted were there.

a are not born to the fighting. Tell it again a

who go down to the killing-pawns they may be,

not men. when God and the country sound us the long rally roll, Il us with drummings of conscience—comes then the

blazing of soul;
blazin

A USEFUL WOMAN.

"Blennerhasset," said Mrs. Bliggins, as he was about start downtown, "can you let me have a little money run the house with today?" "You can have just 50 cents," he growled, flinging the in at her and slamming the door behind him as he

"By the way, Bliggins," said a friend who dropped into his place of business an hour or two later, "will you go us security on a note for \$500?"
"Shortleigh," replied Bliggins, "it is an inflexible rule h my fansily that I must never do anything of that kind without consulting my wife."—[Chicago Tribune.

WHY THE BRANCHES POINT UPWARD.

WHY THE BRANCHES POINT UPWARD.
In the April installment on "The Legendary Lore of Irea," in Home and Flowers, Mrs. E. M. Barrett records was pretty legends about the poplar. She says:

The Lombardy poplar is noted for its slender, upward being branches. This peculiarity of the branches is accusted for in this way: An old man was so fortunate as tad a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, just at smet. Being a long way from home, he decided to hide until morning and return for it, so he carefully placed to under the limbs of the sleeping poplar. Iris missed to under the limbs of the sleeping poplar. Iris missed the set of gold, and sent Mercury, the wind messenger, hok for it. He asked the trees if they had seen it at the elm, oak and pine pointed straight out to the state of the elm, oak and pine pointed straight out to the state and she held up her limbs in surprise. Down is the pot of gold, much to the poplar's astonishment, to it was a very honest tree. So she stretched her had high above her head, declaring that she would have hold them so, that the sun god might see she had the state of the surprise of conceal. Of course the other trees laughed at an unusual proceeding, but she taught all the little poplar trees to stand in the same upright and fearway, and they were ever afterward loved and restel by all."

EL CARGADOR.

PICTURE OF A CHARACTER FAMILIAR TO TOURISTS IN MEXICO.

By a Special Contributor.

THE first to extend to you the glad hand of welcome in Mexico, and the last to bid you "adios" is the cargador. When you come, he meets you at the train and escorts you to your hotel, and when you go, he sees you comfortably seated in your car. There is none who doffs his sombrero more politely or who smiles more blandly. In the whole land there is none more anxious to serve you. But then that is his business. The cargador is the express and transfer man of mexico; and in his brawny arms and sturdy legs are combined horse, wagon, driver, all, for there horsedesh costs more than human muscle, man exists on less than does a beast. The cargador, trained from birth to carry burdens on his back, can transfer as much as any ordinary express outfit in the States; and in the struggle for existence the horse has been forced to suspend business.

ness.

In the land of the Montezumas everything portable from pins to pianos is carried on the backs of the humble descendants of the proud Aztecs. The handbag and trunk of the traveler, the merchandise of the shop-keeper, furniture and household effects, building stones from the quarry company in harrels and sand in sacks. keeper, furniture and household effects, building stones from the quarry, cement in barrels and sand in sacks, are all conveyed in this manner.

are all conveyed in this manner.

And from the country districts comes a stream of humanity—troops of men and women—whole families from the aged grandparents to the kid just learning to walk, all bent under heavy burdens. Their course has probably paralleled the railroad for from ten to a hundred miles. They are on the way to the merchant or the market with produce and vegetables, corn and beans, fish from the lake, meat from the range, and sugar from the plantation. the plantation.

the plantation.

It is surprising to an American to find there, cities the population of which may be from ten to twenty-five thousand, where not a single carriage can be discovered even with the aid of a search warrant, with the possible exception of the family coach of the local nabob, more venerated for its antiquity than prized for its usefulness, or the pharaoh-fashioned two-wheeled ox cart of some neighboring haclendado.

neighboring haciendado.

And express wagons are still leas numerous. In Guadalajara, a city of 125,000 inhabitants, and the loveliest city in all Mexico—at least such is the unanimous verdict of its citizens—there is only one express wagon, and this in of the style and age of the dilapidated outfit of an ancient Mexican woodhauler in the States; and if the owner of this addition to the city's many wonders did not have the privilege of the trains, he would have been languishing in the bankruptcy courts long before this.

been languishing in the bankruptcy courts long before this.

It is possible that the streets in the cities, so narrow and tortuous in most cases as to admit of the passage of only a man or burro, and paved with cobblestones, with the cobbles all facing upward, and nothing but footpaths in the country, are responsible, at least in part, for this exclusive monopoly of the human horse. The cargador is the aristocrat of these burden bearers. He is authorized and exists by law; his duties are regulated and his fees fixed by the police, and the heavy hand of the criminal court can't correct his delinquencies. Like the express wagon of the States he is numbered and he carries the brass tag on his breast as proudly as a newly-made policeman does his star.

Like all government functionaries, the cargador sports a uniform; a jacket of the style, color and starchy finish of that which the barber in the States wears when in the performance of official funtions. That is, it was originally and may be so still on holidays. But the hard jolts of a cargador's life, perhaps infrequent visits to the laundry, have taken the starch out of it and reduced its immaculate white to the commonest of neutral colors.

When having it abbles the cargador and side in the part of the part out of it and reduced the part of the part of the commonest of neutral colors.

to the laundry, have taken the starch out of it and reduced its immaculate white to the commonest of neutral colors.

When business is ebbing the cargador may gird up his loins in an amplification of the Gee string of his fincestors; but usually he envelops his lower extremities in unmentionables of the approved peon fashion, as tight fitting as the proverbial glove and as neutral in its tints as the blouse. As suspenders are not an article of necessity in the overworked wardrobe of a cargador, and in order that the afore-mentioned garment may be maintained in the place assigned to it by custom, and as he is not so handy with his forefeet as a sailor, it is glued in place, and it is self-evident that it is not removed until the condition of the garment demands and the bank account of the cargador permits his being placed in dock for a few days while the pieces of the old are extracted and a new one applied.

The cargador may be reduced to the extremity of trotting barefoot, like the female members of his family, and on the other hand pride, born of affluent circumstances, may hoist him into a pair of second-hand American or French, but the regulation footwear is the very sandals that Moses wore when he led the advance guard of the retreating Israelites over the tideflats of the Red Sea. A three-story sombrero with the usual contents completes the outfit.

A rope neatly hung over the left shoulder is his emblem of office. This is used to lace together the numerous pieces of baggage that may compose his cargo, and a short loop broadened into a band is passed across the forehead and holds the burden in place on the upper back, neck and head, the center of pressure being where the neck and shoulders meet. His body half bent and with his hurden above him as high again as himself, he trots more than walks on the cobbles.

While he harbors no pretenses to lofty breeding, and never enters exclusive society except on official business, the cargador has so far influenced, for his own benefit,

the law-making tribunals of the upper ten and lower five, that under the heavy penalties of losing caste, compromising family traditions, and securing the contempt of the peons, a blue blood or middle class is prohibited from conveying personally or in carriage outside of the wearing apparel decreed by fashion anything whatever except a cane or parasol and a buttonhole bouquet, and under certain conditions of climatic changes an umbrella. When el señor or la señora goes shopping, unless their own servants follow, the cargador must be employed to convey the purchases to the house.

So, if you see a cargador lazily lounging at the entrance of a store or at the market, do not imagine he is loafing. He is simply looking for his victim. Sometimes the cargador is an adjunct to a hotel and performs some service or pays a commission for such privilege. And for hours at a time he may be seen leaning against the opened door as calmly as any other servant of the place. But with one eye on the office and one on the street he is as alert for a cargo as a hungry cat is for mice.

The arrival or departure of trains finds him at the

mice.

The arrival or departure of trains finds him at the depot be the time day or night. His meals are as irregular as his work. When hunger calls he eats what his purse can afford. A two centavo sandwich from the street vender of that commodity; a centavo buys an ornametal cake from another. The ice cream man gives him a cent's worth, or the woman on the corner gives him a glass of cooling drinks for another centavo. A similar outlay for sugar sane, sweet radish or some other peon tidbit covers his daily menu, and all of which he eats as he goes or munches at his post of observation. There may be occasions when in the bosom of his family he squats down to a square meal of tortillas and beans with chili, as there no doubt are days when his purse can only supply the distant sight of delicacies.

delicacies.

And when night comes, at his post of duty, he squats down, with his back against the wall, and folds himself up like a carpenter's rule, and with his chin resting on his knees, enveloped in his woolen blanket, his sometime the aper of a miniature pyramid, he

self up like a carpenter's rule, and with his chin resting on his knees, enveloped in his woolen blanket, his sombrero, forming the apex of a miniature pyramid, he sleeps with one car always open for business. Perhaps that is all the rest he ever gets.

In the country where half a cent is of greater financial consequence than a dollar in the States, the services of a cargador are so cheap that no man can afford the wear and tear of carrying his own baggage. For ten cents, Mexican silver, he will carry your baggage and serve you as guide to any part of the city. But this is probably only where tourist travel has not corrupted his simple morals. There are travelers who, from motives of pity, increase the recompense. And there have been others who, by a munificent display of coppers, have catered for popular adulation. The cargador is quick to observe and to cultivate the weaknesses of foreigners, and it sometimes happens that tourists are held up by the cargador. An American lady, visiting in the City of Mexico, was leaving a store carrying a small package, when she encountered a cargador who, in beseeching tones, begged "her ladyship" to permit him to carry her burden, and out of the kindness of her heart, overflowing with gratitude at so much suppliant servility, she entrusted to him the five cents' worth of envelopes which he carried to her hotel two blocks distant and then in the meek and resigned tones of Job. envelopes which he carried to her hotel two blocks dis-tant, and then in the meek and resigned tones of Job, demanded the "pittance" of a dollar for his troubles— and it was paid him.

and it was paid him.

The traveler can easily ascertain the customary charges and he has none but himself to blame if he is held up. Outside of a few centers where civilization has corrupted him there is no more honest, efficient and trustworthy servant than the cargador.

MAD ANTHONY'S BATTLE PLAG.

MAD ANTHONY'S BATTLE FLAG.

Dr. Henry G. Moore of this city has an old battle flag said to have been carried by Gen. Anthony Wayne (Mad Anthony) during his campaign through Northern Ohio and Indiana, toward the close of the eighteenth century. It is made of homespun linen, with thirteen red, white and blue stripes, and in the corner in faded letters is the name Anthony Wayne. The holes in its canvas show it was on the firing line. Its dimensions are 4x5 feet.

Dr. Moore obtained the flag from an Indian named Dickinson in 1885. He was a Miami and claimed that the flag had been in his family for years, descending from an ancestor. Recently the flag was shown to Mrs. Revarre, the venerable Indian squaw, aged 90, while she was here perfecting her title to the little tract of ground on which she lives, and the facts were explained to her by Chief Godfrey. Mrs. Revarre's Indian name is Kilso-quah, and she relates that after the battle of the Maumee, in 1794, the flag, by Washington's order, was given to an Indian named She-mock-e-mish by Gen. Wayne himself, as an emblem of peace. He gave it to a relative of Kil-so-quah, and later vers it disappeared Wayne himself, as an emblem of peace. He gave it to a relative of Kil-so-quah, and in later years it disappeared, and Mrs. Revarre supposed it had been destroyed. She readily recognized it when it was exhibited to her gaze.

—[Wabash (Ind.) Correspondence Indianapolis News.

TWO ODD DISEASES.

Two odd diseases, either or both of which may attack you if you elect to reside within the Congo Basin; but you need have no dread of them if you live in any other part of the world. One is the sleeping sickness, a berible, mysterious and invariably fatal malady. The patient is at first only drowsy, but ends by sleeping almost continually, waking only for meals or when forcibly roused; finally the torpor becomes complete; he cannot be roused even to take food, and dies of starvation. The other disease alluded to is even more curious, although fortunately not nearly so deadly, and is known to specialists in tropical diseases as alnhum, from a negro word meaning a saw—a very apposite name, for the typical feature of the aliment consists in the slow amputation of one or more of the victim's toes by means of a servated bony ligature which grows around the joint of the affected member just where it joins the foot. As soon as the ligature is completely formed it begins to contract, and off comes the toe as effectually, if not quite so quickly, as if it had been severed by the surgeon's knife.—[Chamber's Journal.]

CHICAGO'S SUBWAY.

WONDERFUL ENGINEERING PROJECT NOW BEING EXECUTED.

By a Special Contributor.

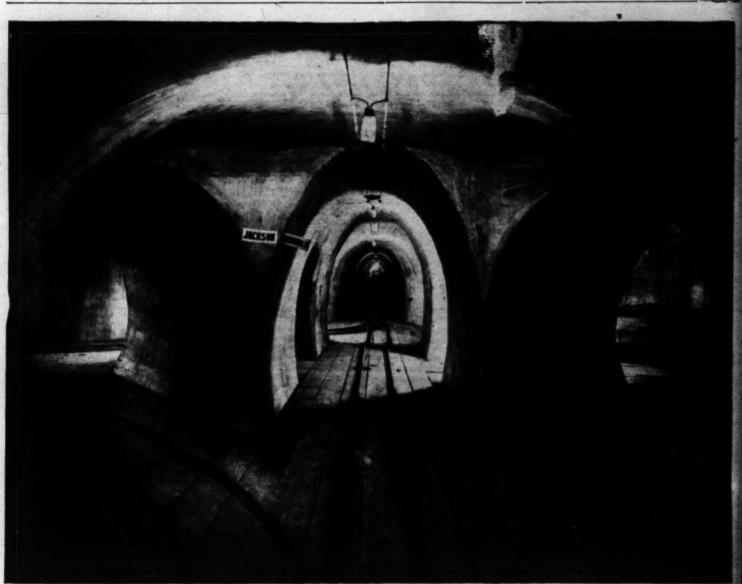
NE of the most extraordinary subway systems in the world is being constructed in Chicago. It has three distinct and unusual features—it is unique in design, mammoth in size, and the methods of construction and ultimate use are decidedly novel. When completed, nearly 100 miles of tunnels will reach to all parts of the

nearly 100 miles of tunnels will reach to all parts of the city, and the traffic problem will be solved, so far as relief from congestion of surface travel is concerned. Chicago is a most peculiar city. While it covers an area of 184 square miles, a large portion of which is sparsely populated, the business interests are centered in a district about three-quarters of a mile square. Within these narrow limits are the great wholesale houses, banks, department stores, office buildings, theaters, railway depots and steamboat docks. The result is a bewildering confusion of pedestrians on the sidewalks, while the roadways are choked with street cars, delivery wagons and heavy drays. All this within a radius of six blocks, from the corner of State and Madison streets, the hub of the business section. Outside of this district there is comparative ease of movement for both pedestrian and wagon traffic.

project thought they had effectually blocked the construction of the condults. There was no sign of any work being done. Not a foot of street pavement had been torn up, and when the word was given out not long ago that seven miles of large-sized tunnels had been built under the business section of Chicago and were ready for use, everybody except the men directly interested in the work was astounded, it was pronounced an engineering impossibility to construct auch a system of subways without tearing up the streets.

But the work had been done. The original promoters of the scheme surrendered their rights to an eastern syndicate, which subscribed \$10,000,000 in cash to begin operations with, and put Albert G. Wheeler, the man who built the Love underground trolley system in Washington, in charge of the enterprise. Mr. Wheeler associated with him George W. Jackson, the engineer of the Pike's Peak Railway, and between them a novel plan of construction was evolved. Many of the sky-scraping structures for which Chicago is famous stand along the route of the downtown tunnels. Knowing that if the foundations of these were weakened, she promoters would be liable for heavy damages and that the entire work might be stopped by injunction, Messrs. Wheeler and Jackson first bad a careful survey made to determine the exact center lines of the various streets under which the subways were to be constructed.

These were compared with cross surveys and the city maps, and in the latter many glaring errors were found. When these were corrected, basements were rented at convenient intervals along the line of work and the work of excavation begun. Men



SECTION OF MAIN TUNNEL AT JACKSON AND DEARBORN STREETS.

For years the people of Chicago have been seeking relief from this condition. Until the inception of the subway scheme the only plan proposed was that of sinking the street car tracks, and to this the merchants of the downtown district made strong objection. They said it would ruin their trade by taking the people from the surface of the streets, and the mercantile influence is not to be treated lightly in Chicago. Municipal reformers clamored for a depression of the tracks at the expense of the street railways, with a view to harassing these corporations into disposing of their franchises to the city; trade interests made strenuous objections, and between the two forces the city officials were sorely befogged when a proposition was made to the council for an underground telephone service that would rid Chicago of the Bell monopoly. It was received kindly and a permit given to construct the necessary conduits. Then opposition began to show itself. A clause was inserted in the franchise forbidding the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company (the new concern.) to tear up a foot of pavement, or to disturb the surface of the roadways in any manner under pain of forfeiture of its entire plant.

Chicago's Big Surprise.

Chicago's Big Surprise.

This was about two years ago. The opponents of the pip

were put to digging, and the earth taken out was hanled up through the coal holes in the sidewalks and carted away at night, so that it did not attract attention. The initial point was at 170 Madison street, one of the busiest parts of Chicago, and to illustrate how quietly the work was done, the policeman on the best, one of the most careful and efficient men on the force, supposed it was a job of repairing in the cellar of a saloon, and never gave it any attention.

Digging straight down forty feet the engineers struck a line under Madison street and began the excavation of the tunnel proper, which at that point is six by eight feet in size. As this was pushed forward little shaft houses were built at the curbstones, through which the large volume of débris was carted away at night and the concrete and other material for the construction of the tunnels taken in.

Hundreds of Mole-like Excavations.

Hundreds of Mole-like Excavation

In the daytime there was not a sign to indicate to the thousands of pedestrians that any unusual work was in progress, but every hour of the twenty-four, day and night, hundreds of men were digging away like moles forty feet below the center of the streets. It was necessary to go this deep in order to avoid the sewer and gas pipes, the conduits of the telephone and the telegraph

main tunnels are to be constructed to Fortieth aven on the west side, Sixty-third street on the south, Diversey avenue on the north, which, with the feewill make the system ultimately about 100 miles extent. The completed sections of the subways are

will make the system ultimately about 100 miles extent. The completed sections of the subways are follows:

Franklin street, from the main river to Harrison thence west of Grand Central Depot to Polk, and then to Taylor street.

Clark street, from Randolph to Harrison.

State street, from the main river to Taylor.

Randolph street, from the south branch of the rive to State.

Madison street, from Franklin to State.

Adams street, from the river to State, Harrison street, from the river to State.

Twelfth street, from State to the lake.

Dearborn street, from Harrison to Taylor, and east of Taylor to State.

Besides these there are connecting lateral feeders of South Water. La Salle, Jackson, Monroe, Congress, Vy Buren and River streets, and Michigan and Wabsavenues.

narkable Engineering Work.

e of the most massive office buildings in Chi

are in this district. One of the assertions put forth by

opponents of the enterprise was that such a work

these structures. Engineers took measurements as we days ago and found they tallied exactly with those

been a target for blackmaniers and an object of reduced for doubters. The life of our franchise is thirty years, and the compensation to the city is 3, 5 and 10 per cent. of the gross income after the first ten years. We are not getting something for nothing, and at the same time it is a self-evident proposition that the people of Chicago will in the end be the largest gainers." tis a self-evident proposition that the people of Chicago will in the end be the largest gainers."

Primarily the object of the promoters of this enterprise is to use the subways as conduits for the cables and wires of the new telephone company, which is to begin business about July 1. Telephones in Chicago now cost \$150 a year for business 'phones, \$200 for drug stores, and from \$75 to \$100 for private residences. The new company proposes to put automatic 'phones into every business house and residence in the city without extra charge. A meter will be attached to each 'phone, and whenever a call is made the meter will register a toll of five cents. When the total is \$55 a year for business concerns and \$40 for residences no further charge will be made. If the call amounts to less than these figures the user if the 'phone will be gainer. It is this prospective relief from the exactions of the monepoly that has made the new company popular, and rendered it hazardous for the city officials to take any steps to stop its subway building. In explaining the new service, President Wheeler said:

"It would, of course, be useless to expect any number of people to use our system unless we have a good-sized exchange to start' with. We shall not wait to get subscribers. The utility of a telephone service lies in the number, the more valuable the service. It is with this inowledge that we shall install free a 'phone in every busines's building in Chicago, and when this is done, will at once extend the service to residences. In this way

we shall begin in July next with at least 15,000 'phones

Use for the Subway.

But the telephone service will in reality be a small part of the new enterprise. Its subways are of such size that small cars may be run through them, and on these it is proposed to transport the mails from the general postoffice to the various railway depots and substations; few days ago and found they tailied exactly with those made before the first spadeful of dirt had been excavated. "No Appian way," says President Wheeler, "was ever hetter constructed. This is a work for all ages, and will stand to the end of time. We have nothing to copecal sow, but if we had announced when the project was undertaken that we intended to construct forty feet under the city, under every main alley and street, the largest municipal tunnels in the world, we would have been a target for blackmailers and an object of ridicule. postoffice to the various railway depots and substations; to deliver newspapers to the railway depots and to dealers instead of sending them by wagons, as is now done, and to carry package freight from the downtown stores to the outlying districts. No effort will be made to do a passenger business. The tunnels are not constructed to accommodate it, and if they were there would be violent opposition from the merchants, who insist that their prosperity depends upon the people being kept on the surface of the streets. The removal from the surface roadways of the mail newspapers and neckage freight. roadways of the mail, newspapers and package freight traffic will materially lessen the congestion that now affects the downtown section, and this relief will be greatly enhanced by using the subways for the passage of the heavily-laden drays, which are now the main source of trouble, owing to frequent break downs. By payment of a five or ten-cent toll these teams will be allowed to use the subways of the beautiful the subways of the sub payment of a nee or ten-cent toll these teams will be al-lowed to use the subways, and thus get a clear right of way that will greatly expedite the handling of heavy freights, or the subway company will haul the freight itself. Men who have studied the problem say that in the present congested condition of the streets it would be a good investment for the wholesale interests of Chicago if they could have a subway bystem of their own.

It is a peculiar feature of this work that not a dollar It is a peculiar feature of this work that not a dollar has been asked from the public. No stock or bonds have been offered for sale and none will be. Every dollar of the cost is being met by the original investors, who are C. D. Simpson and T. H. Watkins of Scranton, Pa., J. B. Russell of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and C. B. Eddy of Alamogordo, New Mexico. This is the syndicate that controls the New Mexico Railway and Coal, Company, the El gordo, New Mexico. This is the syndicate that controls the New Mexico Railway and Coal, Company, the El Paso and Northeastern Railway, has large holdings in the Mexican Central and Colorado Fuel & Iron, and owns immense anthracite coal fields in Pennsylvania. The company has nothing to exploit or sell. It has put \$16,000,000 into the work thus far and intends to furnish the server were may be necessary to company to the company. s much more, as may be necessary to complete the entire system.
"It's a big thing," said a Chicago banker, "and the

est et it is, it didn't cost a cent for the franchise. It's obably the only case on record where a right of this agnitude was presented free to anybody by a city coun-. I don't believe the aldermen knew what they were

And they didn't. The atmosphere in the vicinity of the city hall has been surcharged with profanity ever since the discovery was made that the downtown sub-way system is completed, and that the company is so well within its rights that it cannot be interfered with. On the other hand, the merchants are happy, because they see in the new system surcease from the agitation for a depression of the street railway tracks. This latter move, which promised to be immensely profitable for some of the aldermen and city officials, is now an impossibility, as there is no room left for a street cap subway.

W. J. JACKMAN.

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H.R.H. PRINCE MICHI.

INFANT HEIR PRESUMPTIVE TO THE THRONE OF JAPAN.

From the London Daily Express.

IS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE MICHI, grands Hof the present Mikado of Japan, is the youngest heir presumptive to a great throne among all the

At present he does not realize his importance as a aller—though he quite realizes his importance as a baby. Being only eight months old, the cares of the mighty mpire of Japan sit lightly upon him.

His father, the Crown Prince Yoshihito of Japan, is

So that in all probabilty it will be a very long time before the embryo Mikado Michi comes into his vast

For the nonce he is in the devoted hands of a regiment of dainty, quaint little Japanese nurses,

A Dozen Nurses.

All the attendants in the royal nursery are first in terviewed and selected, after due deliberation, by Count Kawamura, a confidential friend of the Mikado, and a very favored member of the imperial household. He has many rivals at court, who envy him the trust and intimate friendship of his powerful master. Michi has something like ten or a dozen nurses in his train. Count Kawamura has to set the seal of his approval on every sweet little Jap nurse who aspires to rinse out the imperial feeding bottle, or arrange the silken cushions in the gorgeous cradle set apart for this favored little mortal.

It is an interesting fact, in view of the recent Anglo-Japanese treaty that Baby Michi's layette does not con-tain one single article made after the fashion of the clothes usually worn by Japanese infants.

As soon as the little Prince reaches the articulate age —at present he only says goo-goo, or its Japanese equivalent—English and French governesses will be imported to prepare his mind for the fact that the Land of Chrysanthemums has neighbors and rivals.

Foreign teachers have already been engaged to train

Foreign teachers have already been engaged to train the youthful Japanese idea in the Europeanized way it is the fashion of his countrymen to go. In the meantime, he sucks his coral just like any common-place middle-class baby. His eyes tip-tilt at the corners, and he is always laughing.

the corners, and he is always laughing.

But he hasn't yet learned to catch fireflies with a whiskbroom, which is a favorite pastime of the nurse eries throughout Japan.

An Epicurean Performance.

He doesn't even know the difference between the "Tzin, 'tzin, 'tzin' of the national hymn and "God Save the King," though he has heard both often enough.

When the little Prince was named, his imperial grand-father presented to him a beautiful jeweled and en-amelled sword.

amelled sword.

It isn't a plaything, it's a real fighting weapon for him to use when he grows up. His diet is precocious if the little Prince himself isn't.

To please the people he was obliged to eat some rice when he was only 120 days old.

It was carefully crushed and powdered up before he ate it. Michi has just cut some teeth. But he hadn't any when he "ate" the rice. The whole of Japan gave itself up to wild enthusiasm and public festivals in honor of this most auspicious national event.

To Please His Future Subjects.

His horoscopes are constantly cast by the astrologers, without whom no court in the East is complete

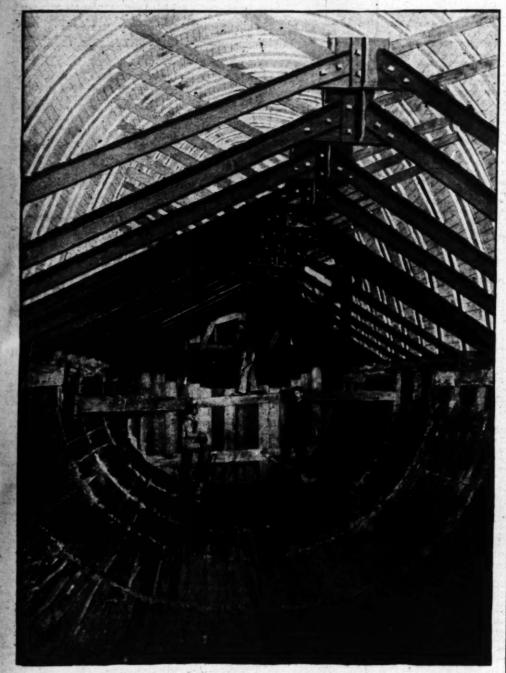
The date on which he should consume his first meal of rice was decided upon only after the performance of many mystic rites and elaborate incantations. His imperial father is too enlightened to believe in the

But the people do. And little Prince Michi must please his future most loyal and devoted subjects. A most elaborate imperial seal is now being engraved for the mighty atom. In Japan the seal a man uses is a matter of weighty importance. Michi's is quite different to that used by his father. It has to be. That is the custom of the Flowery Land. A man who copies or forges another man's seal is punished much more heavily than for forging his name to a cheque.

The baby Mikado's marriage has not yet been are

The baby Mikado's marriage has not yet been ranged. But many matchmakers are already busy plots and counter-plots, ostensibly matrimonal mainly political.

When Michi does marry he will have to pay for his oride's trousseau. That is a Japanese custom which some English fathers, in the face of costly twentieth-century oridal outfits, might like to import.



SECTION OF THE MAIN TUNNEL, SHOWING METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION,

AN ISSUE OF NEIROMATH'S.

By a Special Contributor.

MALL matter where he came from, but Forumana Greer strode into the camps jauntily—not jauntily in the sense of swinging a cane or any such artificiality MALL matter where he came from, but Fortun —but like a colt who has suffered no wrong, who knows little more than the pasture lots, but knows that much well, whose mane is wind-parted and pinned by burrs. From the beginning he was ready to kick, bite, race or

His fingers were neither white nor prehensile; his raiment was a sort of backwoods importation; his stout shoes bore the wounds of stony fields; he wore a hand-kerchief of faded red about his neck and the look of a

thoroughbred in his eyes.

Social distinctions began to hurt him before he had been a month at college. At this time he was attending the social distinctions began to hurt him before he had been a month at college. At this time he was attending the social distinctions and social social distinctions are social distinctions. furnaces all over town for the widowed and sonless. Primarily, of course, he was a student, but his mind was agile and he found time to make a living and reflect upon the world besides. A certain class of students called him a "mucker;" and in his turn Fortunatus figured how he might best get his cow hides on the necks of this class.

The Gazin a living and students are the companies of the comp

The Gazip, a lone and forlorn college daily, was calmly stagnating through the negative efforts of grossly inefficient helmsmen. Fortunatus, figuring far ahead, began to plug for "ads." Social strata were merged when it came to getting "ads" for the Gazip, so Greer, "a measly rook in the mucker army," was allowed to hustle. A mucker is a student who uses college as a means to dig out certain densities in books, and has not a thousand a year to correlicate his effort.

and has not a thousand a year to complicate his effort.

The business men of the college town regarded the Gazip's ad-getters as a necessary and evil adjunct of the place. Generations of flushed students, however, had taught these Hannibals of finance the trick of declining gracefully, but a century would not have taught them to deal with Fortunatus. His was that gift of incalculable value which makes positive and negative capital lie down together as little children. He turned over "ads" down together as little children. He turned over "ada" to the directors, a body of young men not at all like Hugo's group which nearly became famous. These young gentlemen calmly rifled the possibilities of the paper and smoked Egyptian cigarettes. A naked Samarite is not kind hearted, but his conscience would not allow him to offer such tobacco to a missionary. He would use such tobacco for guano and shame the soil into a better product. The semester closed with the Gazip on a pay-

product. The semester closed with the Gazip on a paying basis and Fortunatus at the head of the advertising. During the following year he succeeded in electing himself business manager. Then the Gazip office rang with the blows of his ax. Instead of attending furnaces, Fortunatus was now writing "ads" for the town's business, and the "ads" were paying both ways. The dethroned directors consumed much guano, lost track of their class hours, and announced a rival daily. They were allowed to flounder about and spend money. Everyhody know that there was no room for two dailies. were allowed to flounder about and spend money. Everybody knew that there was no room for two dailies, When the 'old party had rented offices, contracted for printing and concocted a bunch of sensations in order that the first issue of the infant might duly startle, Fortunatus offered, for a consideration, a half interest in the Gazip, which was now paying dividends—to Fortunatus.

The aristocrats considered (the world was humming the fact that there was no room on top for two,) they nibbled, they bit, they swallowed the hook, believing that with a half interest they could handle Fortunatus. It required just three months for the mucker promoter to get his proxies and votes and explosives together—a combination which ousted the plotters. He was once more dictator. He O.K.'d a small number of muckers with natural qualifications, got out a good paper and saved money.

The "Egyptian Dope," as Fortynatus designated his enemies, had no resource but to lay their distresses before the faculty. The faculty listened and concluded that machine methods were not admissible in college. Who was this F. Greer? The element which opposed who was this F. Greer? The element which opposed him was composed of illustrious families. The faculty investigated and found that Fortunatus was a flawless student who had done some tall outwitting but no tangible wrong. Honor would accompany them no fur-ther for the present.

ther for the present.

About this time Fortunatus got an idea. Such advents were by no means annual to his mind, but this especial idea is interesting. He set a date for a big barbecue, rented a hall and vented a tremendous pressure of advertising which cost nothing but the Gazip space. While the ox was roasting it became rumored about that Fortunatus was the moving element of the festivity, but already 400 tickets at \$1 per had been sold. The affair proved an unforgettable terror. Blood and beer ran upon the floor of the hall. The outlawry was indescribable. Those who dropped in to scoff remained

eer ran upon the floor of the hall. The outlawry was idescribable. Those who dropped in to scoff remained of fight. At midnight the lights were turned out upon a in arena and a battlefield.

The eyes of the faculty were centered upon the emi-nently respectable Fortunatus. This body and the "Egyptian Dope" awaited Monday's issue of the Gazip with trembling eagerness. In his paper Fortunatus would naturally stand up for his barbecue—and the col-lege would land on him with all the force of its fifty

That Monday was a great day for the Gazip. The manager forcease the demand and had an extra edition on hand. The editorial leader, written by Fortunatus, violently denounced the barbecue. Once more the faculty was strapped to inaction and the Egyptians were submerged in the sea. To do the promoter justice, it must

be said that he had not intended a colonsal diagrace, such as his barbecue proved. He could drink beer without becoming crazed, and he had just now learned that there were many who couldn't. After all, he was a neat \$250 to the good. They graduated him with honor. The Gazip was turned over to the muckers, while Fortunatus, with \$2000 and an education, went out into the world. world.

world.

So far as a promoter, manipulator and master of machine methods he had been in a class by himself. He was wise enough to know, moreover, that the world was not a college. Fortunatus was not altogether admirable. He was not exactly unscrupulous, only careless in his methods to achieve certain ends. He would hardly pause to aid the wounded, by the wayside, so to speak, when the dim distance held a triumph for him. More likely in his haste he would ride over the fallen.

He settled every business obligation on the minute, yet it never occurred to him to subscribe a dollar toward a worthy charity. "Nobody is giving me money," he would cheerily say when approached for a donation. In two things he was weak: He had an exaggerated notion as to the part which money plays in the galning of human happiness; and he cared nothing for the pains and sentiments of others. Take away his unusual talent for finance, and you would have the making of a fair butcher.

butcher.

Griswall street, the commercial heart of a Middle-Atlantic metropolia, was vitalized by two firms—Blain and Coogan, stock brokers, and Brett & Company, agents of real estate. Coogan was the life of the former cohcern, a shrewd but rather erratic young man, whom Fortune defied the whole world to favor. He was a young millionaire of mushroom growth. The pillars and walls of local commerce prophesied tragedy for Coogan, meanwhile he cheerily continued to do the Midas touch, delighted the honest soul of Blain, his conservative partner, capitalist and gentleman.

A personality harsh as ground glass; financial honor austere as a witch's virtue; a globe of resources, the limits of which even his private secretary was ignorant; a master of immense wealth, whose benevolence could pass serenely through the eye of a needle—such was

limits of which even his private secretary was ignorant; a master of immense wealth, whose benevolence could pass serenely through the eye of a needle—such was Brett of Brett & Company, real estate, the city's stone-wall of integrity. Brett was also local representative of Hugo Neiromath, the master manipulator of New York. On an eminence commanding both of these firms, that clean and capable youth, F. Greer, took position and diligently used his two eyes. Coolly and prudently, Fortunatus built little additions to his bank account until he had quite a castle for a boy. The Street began to remark upon it, including Brett and Coogan. The peculiar strength of young Greer lay in his knowledge of himself. Knowing his own ability as he did, there was real greatness in his patience. Radiant college success usually engenders in the mind of a half-grown man the idea that the outer world is a sort of Hadleyburg, the prey of the first full-witted stranger who happens along. Fortunatus was content to wait and study and grow dangerous, instead of plunging his unarmored talents against the heavy artillery of the dollar-wise financiers.

Besides his money madness and his disregard for

sort of Hadleyburg, the prey of the first full-witted stranger who happens along. Fortunatus was content to wait and study and grow dangercus, instead of plunging his unarmored talents against the heavy artillery of the dollar-wise financiers.

Besides his money madness and his disregard for others, Fortunatus now developed a third weakness. Higher education does not include the study of Malleable Humanity. This is one of the departments of the Street—a department which has no horison. F. Greer was deep in this study. His zealous application was directly responsible for the third weakness. The lessons of the day were insufficient for Fortunatus. He must know the Street by night. In the glare of lamps he found the aged and the fragile ones whom the wolves had pulled down. He studied these pitiful tragedies, not to assuage with his sympathy, but to augment his knowledge of human frality; and he paid the price with his own vitality. Some forgotten Greer must have polluted his race with a craving for stimulants, since Fortunatus, in the fatigue of his gigantic task, learned so easily to trust in the false energy of the whip.

As months elapsed, the big-hearted Coogan became a part of the young man's life. First, it was a cheery good morning, then a handshake, then a vital word in regard to the issues of the day. This friendly interest worked strangely upon the mind of F. Greer. Thoughtless kindness bred contempt, though not the superficial contempt which shows itself in thought and manner. It shrunk Greer's estimate of the other's acumen. The young man came into the belief that luck rather than insight was responsible for the Coogan fortune. After a year's application, Fortunatus was andacious enough to believe that, all things being equal, he could successfully cope with this humorous millionaire.

As for Brett, "Old Tartaric" Brett, Fortunatus was profoundly respectful here. He believed the sharkskin realty man capable of any maneuver, and he was right. He modestly resolved to "oil" Brett and "water" Coogan. At 2

Without stimulates to tained strain.

Hugo Neiromath was showering dainty figures to reams of creamy bond paper and manipulating me while the destinies of a hundred puppets. Among puppets in one single city were Blain and Coogan Greer, whom the master had not even heard of remot Neiromath reckoned with syndicates rather than atoms. Through his efforts the Wade Petroleum (solidation had made millions of dollars; and through the genius of Neiromath, the Wade Petroleum Consolidation, of which he was president, was about save itself from a ruinous loss. A few square miles Texas called the San Houstonio Wells, was respons for a shock which crumbled the pillars of metropole commerce.

Commerce.

The San Houstonio Wells formed the keystone of the Wade Company's wealth. One gusher alone in that his-

toric locality has filled 20,000 parts.

One day expert information in cipher came from the content of the cont

but to keep the supply normal at all events. So much done, Hugo Neiromath started in to secretly unload what was believed to be one of the choicest commodities in the land.

Nobody seemed to know the nature of the germ which suddenly impelied the minds of men toward Wade Consolidated Petroleum. For months the stock had not varied two points, being anchored between 131 and 132, with only a fraction's play. W.C.P. had become one of the stanch fixtures, until one clear day, it opened at 133 and closed three-fourths higher. "Old Tartaric" must have had plans for the use of F. Greer. Certainly it was not kindness of heart which caused him to anarl, "Keep your mouth shut—and let it alone!" when the young man approached Neiromath's local agent on the subject of Wade Potroleum. The fact remains that Brett dropped no such nuggets in the presence of anyone else. The aforementioned germ weighed 330 pounds, and its name was Neiromath.

In five days W.C.P. had landed 139 and was looking upward. Many men would have wept blood in the effort of sustaining such an inflation, but the lungs of Neiromath were strong, and he gratified his passion for calculus meanwhile. The newspapers, commenting on Wade Petroleum, stated that the rise was healthful and natural, since the yield of the company's wells at San Houstonio had increased.

had increased.

Coogan was deeply involving his willing partner an himself in fluid de lux, and keeping quiet about it. dozen other financiers of the same town were also dip ping deep, making money on every rise of Wade Pouroleum, and keeping quiet about it! Only Brett an Greer were not buying. At first, Fortunatus had accepte the snarled remark of "Old Tartaric" as pure gospel but as days passed and W.C.P. rose and rose higher doubts came to the young man's mind. His finger itched for the popular paper, and his mind commanded commanded.

commanded.

"I am losing hundreds every hour!" he would whisper to the pavements and into the drawers of his desk, yet one fiber in his brain clung to the words of Brett, and held his whole intelligence at bay. He might have told Coogan, but envy kept him still. He could not think of Coogan's fortune without invidious thoughts. "Let Coogan buy more, more," he planned. This was malicious in a way, since the big-hearted financier had given a helping hand to the boy on innumerable occasions. Wade Petroleum was at 141, when F. Greer sprang up from his deak, calling "Old Tartaric" an evil name. He had concluded at last that the old man spoke those words of a fortnight ago with studied venom. Fortunatus hastened out into the street. Nobody was seiling. He accosted Coogan and mentioned his heart's degire. "I didn't say anything about this to you." Coogan was saying as they entered the exchange, "because it's rather a new one on me, and I don't know much about it. However, if you need any, why, I won't be a pig. I'm loaded for lions with it."

Just at this moment a marker erased 141% and put

Joaded for lions with it."

Just at this moment a marker erased 141½ and put down 141%. A deal was made then and there. Young Greer's face was very white. He had made up for lost time and needed a drink. Coogan became very thoughtful when left alone. He feared that the youngster had gone too deep. Moreover he was worried by the sudden conservative policy of "Old Tartaric." There were a dozen chances to unload, but he hesitated.

Meanwhile down at San Houstonio, princely-salaried engineers were applying every mortal means to keep

conservative policy of "Old Tartaric." There were a dozen chances to unload, but he hesitated.

Meanwhile down at San Houstonio, princely-malaried engineers were applying every mortal means to keep throbbing the dying heart of the wells; and meanwhile in every metropolis, there was a man who watched others plunge. In New York for instance there was Neiromath who steered it all.

Leeds, press combination man of San Houstonio, was handicapping a hot evening with a cold bottle of beer, when the edges of a conversation reached him. Two self-indulgent engineers from the wells were making the most of prosperity at a table near by. Now Leeds was one of those fellows who don't have to be tied down and malleted when it comes to absorbing an idea. He looked at his watch, listened, finished his bottle, listening, and when he could delay no longer, dashed for the telegraph office. Two hours later a world was at his feet—the newspaper world.

The same day Wade Petroleum closed at 146, and Neiromath, who had changed ruin into victory, began to occupy himself with his other interests. Three days had passed since F. Greer made his first deal in W.C.P. He had made others since and planned more for the morrow. Coogan, influenced partly by the conservative Blain, and partly by his own instinct, was fighting shy of a reaction and gently unburdening. On that still night before the storm, Coogan was planning to sell more on the morrow, while Fortunatus was scheming for more funds with which to buy.

On the next morning, the habitus found that their street had been torn by an earthquake—a newspaper earthquake.

Coogan was on the street, big and good-natured and

carthquake.

Coogan was on the street, big and good-natured and smiling as usual. He had the recuperative powers of a boy, and after all, he was not the kind to allow a financial loss to pinch the breath out of his soul. Benider he had unloaded considerably in three days. He looked for F. Greer, and when he found the boy at the "Academy" he was deeply concerned. Fortunatus had had three hours to sittle the fires of memory, and he had successful.

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hours later, the rubbish was scraped away somewhat, and Coogan found the glimmer of an identity.

"Now, look a-here, young man," the big man said gently, "you haven't any license to split this way. What in h— is a little slap on the pavement when you're young. We're all hurt a little, and we're all going to tear things loose and make up for it. I let you into this thing, and I'll see you through—that is if you need any ammunition."

ammunition."

They were in the sweatroom. A pair of startled eyes looked up at Coogan with the giance of a heretic who suddenly learns that there is a heaven—and heroics.

And so it came about that the clipping of Coogan's wings by Fortunatus—was delayed.

"Old Tartaric" said: "The fool needs to be told a thing twice—he needs hammering over."

Neiromath said: "We have done vell: Ve vill extend operations und increase our cabacity."

WILL LEVINGTON COMFORT.

********************** OUR OBERAMMERGAU. EASTER CELEBRATION AMONG THE PENNSYLVANIA MORAVIANS.

By a Special Contributor.

T IS not impossible that in the future travelers will flock to the Pennsylvania town of Bethlehem to witness the Easter celebration, as now they gather at Oberammergau in Germany to see the Passion Play. In 1740, a company of Moravians came to Pennsylvania and settled upon a tract of land lying on the north bank of the Lehigh River, twelve miles from its junction with the Delaware. These Moravians were the religious descendants of the Bohemian Brethren, a vigorous society of evangelical Christians that arose in Bohemia and Moravia long before Luther kindled the fires, of the Reformation in Germany. Subjected to a persecution under Ferdinand II that threatened to exterminate them, the refugees of the Bohemian Brethren found a shelter and a home on the estate of Count Zinzendorf in Saxony. Actuated at first only by philanthropic impulses and entirely indifferent to their religious views, he afterward became a convert and a bishop in the Moravian church, and spent not only his life, but his fortune, in spreading the Moravian faith. It was under his leadership that many of the Moravians emigrated to America, and the new colony at Bethlehem was visited by him in 1741. Following the example of Moravian settlements in Europe the Bethlehem colonists refused to sell land to persons not of their own faith, and maintained this exclusive policy for more than a hundred years, with the result that Bethlehem, while now a town of mixed population, well known for its industries and its great university (Lehigh University,) still bears the obvious impress of Moravian influence in its people, buildings, institutions and customs.

The Easter celebration which is now attracting so T IS not impossible that in the future travelers will

of Moravian influence in its people, buildings, institutions and customs.

The Easter celebration which is now attracting so
much attention covers the eight days from the Saturday
before Palm Sunday until Easter day, and is observed
generally by the community. On each day of this week,
the history of the corresponding day of Passion Week is
read from a manual framed out of the language of the
gospels—a kind of "harmony of the gospels." The reading is interspersed with appropriate and effective music,
largely choral, sung by the congregation with orchestral
accompaniment. The following are some of the features
of the celebration this year:

On Palm Sunday there is a confirmation service in the
morning, in the evening the antiphonal singing by boys
and girls of "Hosanna." a composition by Christian
Gregor, a Moravian bishop (1723-1801.)

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, there are only
evening services, but on Thursday, in addition to the
afternoon service, a celebration of the Holy Communion
in the evening, corresponding to the traditional date of
the institution of the Sacrament of the Eucharist. At
this time the service consists entirely of chorals sung by
the congregation and largely unaccompanied.

On Good Friday, the services continue all day, with
the singing of such music as "Crucifixus," from Bach's
Mass in B minor, Mozart's "Ave Varum" and Graun's
"O Head So Full of Bruises."

On Saturday, "The Great Sabbath," there is a "Love
Feast" in the afternoon, with the singing of Easter Eve
vigils at night.

In the early hours of Sunday morning, long before

Feast" in the afternoon, with the singing of Easter Eve vigils at night.

In the early hours of Sunday morning, long before daylight, the people of the town are awakened by the playing of appropriate and familiar chorals through the streets by trombones. About five o'clock in the morning there is a liturgical service at the church, which is continued through the streets to the old burying ground, this service like the others being choral but with the accompaniment of trombones. The burying ground, which is the terminus of the procession, is celebrated for the fact that every grave is marked only by a flat stone, no differences and no display being permitted. The music at the 10:30 o'clock service in the church is all from Handel's Messiah, "Hallelujah Chorus," "Worthy Is the Lamb That Was Slain," and "The Amen Chorus." The whole celebration appropriately closes with the rendering, on Sunday evening, of Handel's "But Thanks Be to God" and Bach's "Bide With Us, for Night Is Drawing On."

********************** CHASING CRIMINALS.

LONG RUNS MADE BY DETECTIVES ON THE TRAIL OF FUGITIVES.

From Pearson's Weekly.

[Pearson's Weekly:] Sergeant Wood, of the Natal Police, was recently given the task of arresting a man charged with embezzling large sums of money at Pietermaritzburg. The man got away from South Africa, and went to New York. Although the detective had information as to where his quarry was hiding, yet he had first to visit London to obtain necessary extradition papers. Then he hurried to America, and with the assistance of the United States' police, ran down his man. By the time he had again reached Maritzburg, he had been traveling hard for nearly three months, and had covered nearly 21,000 miles.

A feast of this kind is a mere, every-day matter to the

had covered nearly 21,000 miles.

A feast of this kind is a mere, every-day matter to the first-class detective of today. It must be remembered that we have now extradition treaties with practically every civilized power. Up to 1843, a British criminal had only to get out of the United Kingdom, and he was safe. In that year our government first arranged an extra-dition treaty with France, and since then other similar treaties have followed, the last having been made with the tiny republic of San Marino. There is now no longer any refuge for the fugitive from the law, unless perhaps he hides in the backwoods of Brandor or the swamps of Central Africa. Even Spain and the Argentine are closed to him by recent treaties with those governments.

A Chase That Cost \$4250.

A Chase That Cost \$4250.

One of the sternest chases of recent years was after Loys Darrell, formerly sergeant in the Seventh United States Cavalry. Darrell enlisted at the beginning of the Spanlsh-American war, and distinguished himself at Cuba. There he fell in love with a pretty Spanlsh girl, and beggared himself in buying finery for his sweetheart. To obtain more money, he robbed and murdered a companion in arms, named Crouch. He then fled.

A detective, named Dupuy, was put upon the murderer's track, and finding a clue started for New Orleans. He was right in his surmise that Darrell had gone there, but when he arrived the bird had flown. He had left on a British mule transport for South Africa. Dupuy took train for New York, fast boat for Southampton, rushedby rail across Europe, caught a boat of the German East Africa.

There he waited like a spider for a fly, and, just as Darrell was fancying himself safe from pursuit, he pounced upon him. Late last year, the detective deposited his prisoner safely in Castle William Jail, in New York, he had traveled in all 31,000 miles, and spent 1850 in the chase.

The Case of Benson

The Case of Benson.

One of the most astonishing criminals England ever produced was a man named Benson, who began operations in London with two confederates. He organised a series of swindling companies in the city, whilst he himself, pretending to be an invalid, lived in the greatest luxury in the lale of Wight. He posed as a great philanthropist, was foremost in charitable works, and went into the very best society. So little was his real status suspected that he actually received from the late Austrian Empress a letter of thanks for his efforts in aid of an enterprise in which she was interested. By dint of bribing certain officers of the law, he lived for some years on the proceeds of his swindles. But one day the crash came; he was arrested, sentenced, and got a long term in Portsmouth jail.

No sooner was he out than he was at his old tricks

crash came; he was arrested, sentenced, and got a long term in Portsmouth jail.

No sooner was he out than he was at his old tricks again. These culminated in Switzerland, where he managed to gain the affections of the daughter of an English officer. Through her, he induced her father to trust him with the investment of his entire capital, some 17000. He bolted with the money. Chased across Europe, a detective caught him at Bremen. To avoid scandal the victim promised not to prosecute if Benson would give up the money. The latter did so, and left for America. Hardly was the vessel out of sight, before it was discovered that the bundle of scrip the thief had handed over was worth at most f32.

Followed across the Atlantic, Benson escaped to Mexico, where he made f5000 by passing himself off as Mme. Patti's agent, and selling forged concert tickets. By this time his photograph was in almost every police bureau in the world. Yet he dodged and twisted under a dozen aliases, and was heard of in almost every South American State, before a clever New York detective ran him down in Rio, after a two years' hunt.

Even then he cheated justice. Landed in prison in New York, he walked upstairs, chatting amiably to his jailer. Suddenly he made a spring, and jumped clean over the banisters. He was picked up with a broken back, and died that night.

Coiners Are Hated by Governments.

Coiners Are Hated by Governments.

Lamb That Was Slain," and "The Amen Chorus." The whole celebration appropriately closes with the rendering, on Sunday evening, of Handel's "But Thanks Be to God" and Bach's "Bide With Us, for Night Is Drawing On."

The services are characterized, it is said, by simplicity and feeling, no other object being apparent than the impressive celebration of the facts of the Christian faith. While the music is elaborate and carefully prepared, chief emphasis is laid on sympathetic rather than technical rendering. Let it be hoped that, with the increasing attention that the celebration is attracting, the Bethlehem Moravians may not become too conscious of the presence of visitors and of the pecuniary advantages that may result from their influx, and so vitiate their sacred art by an ambition to get rather than a desire to give.

Coiners Are Hated by Government.

Police never exhibit more relentless energy than in hunting down a coiner. A colner. A colner's crime is against hunting down a coiner. A colner. A colner's crime is against hunting down a coiner. A colner. A colner's crime is against hunting down a coiner. A colner. A colner's crime is against hunting down a coiner. A colner's crime is against hunting down a coiner. A colner's crime is against hunting down a coiner. A colner's crime is against hunting down a coiner. A colner's crime is against hunting down a coiner. A colner's crime is against hunting down a coiner. A colner's crime is against hunting down a coiner. A colner's crime is against hunting down a coiner. A colner's crime is against hunting down a coiner. A colner's crime is against hunting down a coiner. A colner's crime is against hunting down a coiner. A colner's crime is against hunting down a coiner. A colner's crime is against hunting down a coiner. A colner's crime is against hunting down a coiner. A colner's crime is against hunting down a coiner. A colner's crime is against hunting down a coiner. A colner's crime is against

There, in a thicket, he built a shelter of bushes and stones, so well hidden that it almost defied detection.

Elifer, one of the detectives, got a hint that a stranger was in the woods. He took a blanket and some food, and hid himself in a thicket. Very early in the morning, Hastings passed, carrying a bag of food. Elifer tracked him to his refuge, and saw that the forger was armed. He waited some distance away in hiding. When night fell, Hastings came out with a dark lantern, and searched every bush near his hiding place. At last he was satisfied, and went back. So soon as Elifer felt sure the man was asleep, he crept up, and had the handcuffs on him before he could wake. On the way to the jail, Hastings told his captor that he had seen him on ten different occasions, and had once, in Cincinnati, been within three feet of him in a theater.

Man-hunting in Australia.

Man-hunting in Australia.

The most exciting man hunt of recent times was the chase after the two half-breeds, Jimmy and Joe Governor, in Australia last year. Together with a black fellow, named Jacky Underwood, these desperadoes began their career of crime on July 20 last, by killing four of the Mawhoy family at Breelong, in New South Wales. gan their career of crime on July 20 last, by killing four of the Mawbey family at Breelong, in New South Wales. They also murdered a Miss Kerz, and badly wounded another lady, Miss Clarke. They then took to the bush, and for fourteen weeks defied all their pursuers, who numbered more than two hundred. During this time they committed nine murders, badly wounded four people, robbed seventy homesteads, and held up about a hundred different travelers for money or food. Underwood was the first to be caught, but the first of the Governors, Jimmy, was not "balled up" until October 28. It was three days later that Mr. Wilkinson, a selector, sighted Joe and gave chase. He fired at the man, but missed, and then hunted him to the edge of a ravine. The half-breed jumped down a height of over twenty feet. As he was scrambling up the other side his pursuer fired again, and killed him, thereby saving the State the expense of a hanging.

Look Out For This Criminal.

Look Out For This Criminal.

There is one criminal, who has been hunted up and down South Europe, and North Africa, for the past three years, and is still defying all efforts to capture him. He is a Spaniard, named Norel, who in June, 1898, killed a companion in a quarrel, and gaining North Africa took refuge with the Arabs on the edge of the Sahara. Routed out by the French police, he returned to Spain, and was next heard of in Alicante, where he robbed and half-murdered his brother. He was caught by the local police, and jailed. But he escaped within twenty-four hours; he murdered his guard, and burning the man's face so that it was unrecognizable, took his clothes, and made off.

Fifteen more murders have since been charged to this scoundrel, who, like the famous Italian, Musoolino, seems to bear a charmed life, and has successfully defied the police of Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece.

MOUNT SAN ANTONIO.

MOUNT SAN ANTONIO.

Thou Monarch old, should misty seas enshroud. Thy breast, thou lookest down on realms of cloud That at thy word a rainy tribute pay:
The hills rejoice, the rivers madly play.
At thy command the clouds withdraw, and lo! Thou holdest aloft the treasures of the snow, The sacred source whence fertile rivers flow.
The dwellers in the vale when hot winds burn. To thee as to a god enthroned will turn. As thy swift and fruitful streams behold.

And thou wast born midst wars of primal fire. When earth was wrinkled with contortions dire. And mighty strife arose twixt sea and land. To know who should obey and who command. Imprisoned Fire, o'er whom the sea had reigned. A weary grey and with the hills summerged. A compact made and bold rebellion urged.
Then Fire said: What valiant hill will lead. Our forces on? Who'll be the first to heed With action bold, the signal for the fray. That hurls the ocean back and ends his sway?
The signal given, San Antonio.
Rose first and with resounding overthrow. He shook a world of water from his side. That round the earth swept with tumultuous tide, Alarming Ocean deep in all his caves. And brought in line a thousand leagues of waves. That with augmenting force turn back to throw Their world of rage 'gainst San Antonio.

The rising mountains stagger at the shock, But Fire, alert and fierce, hurls liquid rock. Along the thundering line of war. Hot spray Tremendous screams and toward the moon away Shoots far, bedecked with lightning lurid tide,

Along the thundering line of war. Hot spray Tremendous screams and toward the moon away Shoots far, bedecked with lightning lurid tide. That wider grow, till passing worlds espied And pangs of sympathy o'er cloud the sun And many stars. Confounded meteors run As quails by crakling smoke confused will fly Swift through the flames on burning wing to die,

Swift through the flames on burning wing to die,
E'en so, dire meteors smite the air around
And flashing fall with loudest thunder sound.
Still, thou brave San Antonio, didst higher
Rise, and reinforced by scorching troops of fire
Hurlst back mad Ocean to his own demain
And still dost thou thy victory maintain,
While Ocean ever and anon recalls
His old defeat and 'gainst his prison walls
Beats loud with clamor hoarse, but thou meanwhile
Secure on adamantine throne dost smile.

ABRAHAM H. BATES.
St. Petersburg. Fla.

St. Petersburg," Fla.

"He's going in for politics. Wouldn't he make a splendid diplomat, though?" "What? Why, he's a deaf mute." "Exactly. Just think how easy it would be for him to be absolutely dumb when it was expedient." "Yes, but then he could never talk without showing his hand."—[Philadelphia Record.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

By Kate Greenleaf Locke.

Parlor Furniture of Mahogany and Light Green.

RS. J. N. D., Los Angeles, writes: "Inclosed you will find a rough sketch of our new house. Will you advise me in regard to tinting and furnishing? you advise me in regard to tinting and furnishing? The house is finished in Oregon pinc; coved ceilings in parlor, dining-room, hall and front bedroom. I have a mahogany-case plano and music cablnet; have to buy new furniture for parlor and dining-room. Have two pairs of portieres, one the color of dark-green sample inclosed, with red, white and gilt threads running through, the other pair of knit silk rags; will have to buy another pair for sliding door into bedroom; plano cover is shade of light-green sample. Please give me color for tiling for grate in dining-room. Would you advise leather-covered dining chairs? Have pictures in gilt frames for dining-room and parlor and for bedrooms in black and brown. Have bedroom suite of golden oak, all the fancy things for dresser in light blue; please give me color for walls and carpet. Living-room I should like in red, and have in furniture for it dark-green velvet couch, antique bookcase, marble-top table and square mahogany table. Back bedroom has for furniture antique oak suite of three pieces, fancy things in yellow;

makes a dark room. I think you would like the ceiling in your hall better than a pink one. A rug of green leaves (small figure,) and white ground in Brussels would look well on the floor. This should have a border of plain green. Treat the other bedroom in the same way with a yellow rose border.

To Decorate a Small House Attractively.

C J. M., COMPTON, Cal., writes: "We would be very much obliged for suggestions in regard to the tinting and furnishing of a five-room cottage; will inclose ing and furnishing of a five-room cottage; will inclose plan. Would like to tint and carpet and furnish coslly and artistically for the least money, as everything has to be bought. We had thought of iron beds for the two bedrooms; what furniture should go with them? Would you hang pictures on the walls? Would you have window shades the same color in all the rooms? The outside of the house will be painted in French gray. What color for shades? Would prefer rugs to carpets on the floors. Will not have much money to spend for pictures, but would like to know flow to use that little to advantage. Can you tell me how to make portieres from silk or woolllen rags? If not, can you give address of some one who can?"

If I wished to furnish a small house in a suburban town cheaply and prestily, I would begin by curtaining all windows alike. This alone gives a curtain style and finish to a small house. Blinds of pale creamy yellow will look well with the French gray of outside, and curtains of white-dotted mustin ruffied with plain-white organdy and caught gracefully back with white cotton cords and tassels. Hang these as close against your Would like to tint and carpet and furnish cosily plan.

ROCOCO IN A DINING-ROOM.

please advise as to tinting walls and carpet. I can have two color tintings in each room; do not care for rugs, but will buy body Brussels carpet. Would like hall tinted in oxblood, shading to pink; bedroom opening off of it is in blue; would like your suggestions as I am not good in combining colors. Have lace curtains for all rooms of the novelty lace pattern except for parlor; for this would you advise the Arabian net?"

The things you have in hand for your parlor suggest a green scheme for this room as being most harmonious. Four graceful pieces of mahogany, upholstered with the pale green of your piano in brocade cover would furnish well if you added two or three handsome wicker chairs.

Four graceful pleces of mahogany upholstered with the pale green of your piano in brocade cover would furnish well if you added two or three handsome wicker chairs, or one large stuffed chair of darker green velour. Two small tables should also be in here, and on one I would put a mat of old-rose brocade bound with glit galloon. A tall crystal vase of roses in the center of this would make a beautiful effect. The other table should hold a handsome lamp, some handsomely-bound books, etc. Your walls in the green of your plano cover with a celling of old ivory and a paper frieze of roses or of green vines on an ivory ground would accord most charmingly with the furnishings I have suggested. Your curtains with this coloring should be white rather than the grayish tan of Arabian net. Point d'esprit net or Brussels would look well. If your windows are more square than long, you would do well to hang a bordered point d'esprit with the pattern of border running across the window and showing against the glass. If your diningroom walls are yellow (and this is a cheerful color,) your tilling should be ivory white, I think in any case this tilling is best. I abhor fancy tiles, and only in bedrooms when one wishes to accentuate a tint do I advise the use of colored tiles. One other exception I would make, blue tilling in Delft shades or with Delft designs often artistically assists the scheme of a Dutch room. I would advise the leather-covered chairs by all means. Dark-green leather, brown or dark red looks well with yellow walls. If you use for your living-room a rich crimson or a mulberry red you will have a beautiful and cheerful room. Cover your marble-top table with a Kizkillim rug in soft rich tones. Your ceiling in here could be yellow ivory or café au lait, or, it could be merely a shade lighter than the side walls. This, however,

glass as the rolling shades will person. It is pos-economy to use wire or cord for putting these up, for brass rods and little brackets are very inexpensive, an glass as the rolling shades will peruse. It is poor economy to use wire or cord for putting these up, for brass rods and little brackets are very inexpensive, and the cheapest and best plan is to have the man who puts up your blinds, put up also these little rods. When your curtains are neatly made with ruffles, just three inches wide, and carefully adjusted in the rods (by means of a small casing.) they will stay in place and give your house a trim, attractive look. If you cannot afford good matting for your dining-room, paint the floor brown and varnish it. You can them have a rug woven of rags dyed in dark blue, large enough to spread in the middle of the floor under the dining table. In the parlor and hall I would cover the floor with matting and buy some small rugs when I could afford them. If you could have an east window in your parlor, just opposite a west one in the front bedroom, your house would open up delightfully. Color your parlor and dining-room in the same shade and your house will appear larger than it really is. I would suggest a soft shade of creamy yellow for these rooms, chiefly because it is so easy to find charming sateen which has yellow chrysanthemums in it. This is inexpensive stuff and you can have the prettiest little parlor imaginable if you will make scarf curtains unruffled of the flowered stuff, lining with silkoline in a little stronger yellow than walls and let them drop in straight folds over your dotted muslin from the top of the window to the sill. Now, to carry out this scheme, buy one wicker armchair, in piain lines, and have an upholstered cushion for seat and back caught in with buttons of the yellow-flowered stuff. If this is a Morris chair your money will be well invested, and if you can find some well-shaped cherry or birch pines in rocker, then chairs and small table, your room will have much style. Make a white linen cover for your small table and embroider some yellow chrysanthemums as a border. A pretty lamp with a yellow shade will look well on this table. You c also have dark furniture if possible, for it will ticularly effective with white muslin curtains at low walls. It is an inexpensive matter to decorate the decorate of the dec

To Freshen and Brighten Two R

M RS. R. R. W., Los Angeles, writes: "I have M and a dining-room to partly returnish. We kindly help me out a little. The front room feet, large window at one end, mantel on one posite a door into a small hall; at the other clarge opening into the dining-room. The dinit is 15x16; the only window being a corner one room has doors on each side to hall, bedroom, and one outside door. The rooms are finished in pine; the smooth-finished walls tinted in a so (not a blue gray.) with ceilings and border to moldings in cream. The mantel is a handsome with large mirror; the tilling is shaded olive gree green and asimon-colored damask curtains betw two rooms. Almost all the furniture, including golden oak. How would woodwork look black? I want a neat stylish effect as I canno much expense. I need a large rug in each roo thought of reversible Brussels. Would olive gree salmon or something in Oriental coloring be 1 front room? I need a plano lamp, shade, plans and outer-colored slik or sateen curtains. For ting-room I like blue and yellow, but will it be to for the other room? I need dining-table cover, and bamboo stand cover; shall lounge cover he over or tacked? Do you prefer Bagdad or denior figured? I wish to paint around the rugs the you recommend; can it be bought ready for use it any reddish tint?"

I think I would prefer the Oriental coloring rug in the front room, as it would serve to be

it any reddish tint?"

I think I would prefer the Oriental coloring for rug in the front room, as it would serve to bring gether the green and salmon of curtains. Your shape could then be a pink salmon. I wish you afford a body Brussels in your parior, as I fear th versible Brussels will not be handsome enough to a with your other furnishings. It will, however, be appropriate in your dining-room and is very service Bring the green of door curtains in on your widraperies, in raw silk, if you can afford it. If you use a soft shade of old blue in denim for your diroom you will find that it will not clash with the and salmon of the front room, but will rather to down. Have your couch covers made to fit smo and slip over with valance sewed on. You can use ions of orange silk on it if you wish to. I am glad think of painting your woodwork black. It will fre and brighten the whole effect. Use blue denim for table cover. You can buy a floor paint in rich brown without a reddish tint.

Double Parlors in Santa Ana

Double Pariors in Santa Ana.

M RS. M. L. T., Santa Ana, writes: "As I am about i fit out a couple of pariors, I have had the temerito come to you for advice. The woodwork of the room is varnished redwood and has been revarnished so mas times that it is all cracked. The molding around do panels is in yellow pine. I had thought of painting the woodwork black, leaving the moldings as they are. If woodwork black, leaving the moldings as they are. If you know of any way to treat the wood to remove the cracked condition? Will paint cover it sufficiently a look well. I wish to ask you also if the paint you as vise is a lusteriess paint, or does the last coat have varnish mixed with it? My paper is white with ye low sprays of ripe wheat; the picture mold is gill, the frieze is plain yellow tan with ceiling of white and gold I have dark red and gold portieres, black pole, book ahelves to paint black, with brass rod. Am tilinking of doing the floors in golden oak stain and varnish with art squares; would you? Curtains are heavy creating or archeway between Pictures mostly of the paint open. lace; rooms are dark, owing to trees, porch sha windows. They are both 12x12 feet square, with oing or archway between. Pictures mostly oil pings, with gilt frames. What do you think of scheme, or are the rooms too dark to admit of it?" I think you could not do better than to paint woodwork all black in the pariors. Do not leave yellow pine as it is, for there should never be two if of woodwork in a room. Your painter can tell whether it will be necessary to rub down the surface.

of woodwork in a room. Your painter can tell whether it will be necessary to rub down the surfax your wood before putting on the paint. The "black" that I often advise does not give a varnisurface, but is susceptible of polish with a cloth would prefer to paint the floors brown and varrather than use the oak stain, but you may find light floors are less liable to show dust. It may be your portieres darken the room too much, but as y walls are light, the contrast with the red should be testive.

HYDROPATHIC.

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Graphic Pen Pictures Sketched Far a-Field.

Mr. Emory reports that the trap has been missing for twenty-two years. The owner was a famous trapper in those days and did a flourishing business in coon hides, those animals being plentiful in the woods then. In making his rounds one day he found that one trap had disappeared. He thought that it had been solen, but had no idea that the thief was a four-footed one.

When the trap was found in the tree it was about forty feet from the ground. After being cut out it was returned to Mr. Emory, who rememberged its loss and identified it. He thinks that the trap was carried up into the tree by a coon.—[Frankfort (Ind.) Correspondence Indianapolis News.

Bank in His Wooden Leg.

F OR twenty-five years Gideon Mason, a junk dealer of Trenton, carried his savings around in his wooden leg, and when he died he was worth \$15,000 in cash. Mason lost his leg in a railroad accident years ago. He never would tell whence he came. He had known better Mason lost his leg in a railroad accident years ago. He never would tell whence he came. He had known better days, he said, and rum had caused his downfall. When he was able to get out on crutches he took the pledge. Friends bought him a wooden leg and a push cart, gave him a few dollars, and he began buying and selling junk. Mason prospered. When the first wooden leg was worn out, Mason appeared with one of his own manufacture. It was very clumsy, bulging at the top. During the past six years Mason was accompanied on his rounds by a dog that was equipped with a wooden leg made by Mason to take the place of one it had lost. The dog and the man were inseparable. Mason was found stretched on his bed, dead, the other day. The county physician found a cavity in Mason's wooden leg in which were concealed a will, \$15,000 in bills, and the pledge he had taken and kept for twenty-five years. The will was holographic; it set aside a certain amount to pay the expense of a burial, and provided for the care of the dog as long as he should live, gave \$5000 to a friend, and the residue to be spent in buying artificial limbs for worthy cripples in Mercer county. Two days after the death of Mason the dog was found dead on the grave of its master. In accordance with Mason's wish, expressed in his will, the dog was buried at his feet.—

[Newark News.

Travels for a Splinter.

JAMES E. WILLAMS, a prominent citizen of this place, swallowed a small piece of splinter about two years ago, but, not paying any further attention to the matter, he forgot all about it until a few days ago. Since he has swallowed the splinter he has suffered intensely a number of times with what many of the physicians thought was a case of pieurisy, and after being confined to his bed and being very ill would get better. Suffering another attack in his side a few days ago, he summoned Dr. J. H. Stonestreet, his family physician, who, upon examination found a piece of splinter working its way out of his side. He performed an operation by cutting it out, and since then Mr. Williams has fast been recovering, and does not feel the sharp pains which by cutting it out, and since then Mr. Williams has fast been recovering, and does not feel the sharp pains which at times threatened his life. The splinter was one and a half inches long, one-quarter of an inch wide and tapered down to a point. It is supposed that it worked through his throat or stomach into his side, and this accounts for the excruciating pains he has suffered for the past two years.—[Boyd's (Md.) Correspondence Baltimore American.

Has Forty-seven Living Children.

On THE farm of Jason Gibbs, in this county, lives a remarkable old negro. His name is George Gwinn, and he is one of the few centenarians in Carroll county, being 102 years of age. But the most remarkable feature in connection with this old darky is the extensive list of his lineal descendants. They number more than two

of his linear descensions. The hundred.

Gwinn was born in 1800 on Gwinns Creek, Carroll county. His parents were named Williamson, and at a very youthful age George was bought by Edwin Gwinn, the father of Dr. Gwinn of McKenzie. Pickaninny George was hardly big enough to sit astride a horse, and his purchaser tied him behind on his horse with a large red bandana handkerchief and brought him to town.

While yet a young man George was married, and by by his first wife had four children. He is now living with his sixth wife, and by the entire six is the father of forty-seven children. All of the forty-seven are still living; all are married, and have had an average of three children each, making 140 grandchildren. There are also ten great-grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. The children of George Gwinn, with their families,

and three great-great-grandchildren.

The children of George Gwinn, with their families, are scattered all over the State. The only one of his children in this immedite vicinity is Lewis Thomas, who lives in Huntingdon. Lewis is 64 years of age and four years older than his father's present wife. He has one son and two grandchildren. Lewis is the only one of George's forty-seven children who stays near him in

surviving children reverentially, as they mingled the ashes of their parents till none could say which had been the remains of husband and which of wife.—
[Philadelphia North American.

* * *

Found His Trap Inside a Tree Trunk.

WHILE felling a tree on Eli Marvin's farm near Jeffernon, Oscar Walters, the tenant, made a singular discovery. A large steel trap was found over it to a thickness of three inches. Attached to the trap was a long chain, this being imbedded about six inches. On the spring of the trap was stamped the name of George Emory.

Mr. Emory reports that the trap has been missing for twenty-two years. The owner was a famous trapper in those days and did a flourishing business in coon hides, those animals being plentiful in the woods then. In particular that the trap has been missing for those days and did a flourishing business in coon hides, those animals being plentiful in the woods then. In

A One-handed Pianist.

F OR a person possessing only one hand Jesse C. Har-riman, a high school student of this city, is a mar-velous piano player. He is so proficient in this respect that he plays for public dances every week, and his

velous plane player. He is so proficient in this respect that he plays for public dances every week, and his services are in general demand. When a child he showed musical talent of a high degree.

His parents encouraged the development of this gift as much as possible, and when he was old enough gave him musical instruction. As he was finishing his first term of lessons and showing a keen and promising interest in the work he lost his right hand. That was three years ago, when he was 14 years old. The accident occurred on a rallway caboose and he was on his way to Verona on a hunting trip. His gun slipped on the caboose step, the hammer striking the step, exploding the charge, which tore his right hand from the wrist. Some of the shot went through the hand and lodged in the boy's face, where they still remain.

He resumed playing on the plane a year and a half ago, and, while he now has but his left hand, he is able to get remarkable harmony from the instrument. He plays now entirely by ear, but expects soon to resume his music lessons.—[Madison (Wis.) Correspondence Milwaukee Sentinel.

He Caught Hats.

He Caught Hats.

On THE recent windy Sunday a new and apparently profitable industry was disclosed uptown. It was a day when hats went suddenly off the heads and traveled a block or two before they alighted, and then rolled or bounded three or four blocks more, like low-driven golf balls. People at Broadway and Forty-second street had just watched a young fellow disappear down the cross street in pursuit of his derby, and were turning to go on their ways when a negro rounded the corner, who looked like a hatrack. Derbies were tucked under each arm; he held a muddy tall hat in one hand and a white felt crush in the other, and on top of his own derby a black felt hat was jammed securely. He wore a smile from ear to ear. om ear to ear.
"What are you doing with all those hats?" some o

Well, I's takin' all dat am a-comin' ma way," and he nned. "I could 'a' got more, but I ain't got no more

place to put um."

"Why don't you give them back to the men who lost them?" he was asked.

"Well, you see," said he, "they was most gen'rally so fah away dat I couldn't wait."

Then he went up Broadway with all his hats.

"He proves the old saying," was remarked; "never hase your own hat—so one is already to do it for you."

[New York Tribune.

Gift of Queen Anne at Clyde.

In This Wayne county village is the oldest church pipe organ in the United States. Additional interest attaches to the instrument from the reason that it was the first whose pipes gave music for the worshipers in old Trinity, New York City. The organ is now occupying a place of repose and honor due to the dignity of old age in the chapet of St. John's Episcopal Church. It has had a somewhat remarkable career from the time it came to the New World as a royal gift, to the day its place was taken in the country church by a rival of more modern make. modern make.

The organ was installed in old Trinity as a mark of Queen Anne's special favor to the Englishmen who had made New Amsterdam into New York. The gift was received with the royal command that it should never be sold, but that when the parish could afford a better be sold, but that when the parish could afford a better one it should be transferred to a church which had no organ. After many years, the old instrument was set up in Trinity Church, Utica, where it was used for more than two decades. Still honoring the precept of Queen Anne, although times had changed and royal commands had little effect among the people of the new States, the organ was sent here in 1846, and from that date to 1884 it served St. John's Church. Once it had a narrow escape, for the church was burned, but the parishioners bent all their efforts toward saving the instrument and succeeded. When the new instrument was put in position in 1884 the old Queen Anne's gift was removed to the chapel, where for more than ten years its keys have not been touched, but the parishioners prize it highly. The ancient instrument is eight feet in height, seven in width, and four in depth, with one set of keys and six stops.—[Clyde Correspondence New York Tribune.

JACK'S POINT OF VIEW

"Well, Jack priced a lot of different stones and he says they're only about a fifth as unlucky as diamonds.

—[Brooklyn Life

Enowing Stowaway, This.

RNEST CHARLETON, one of the cleverest stowaway sthat ever came under the eye of the immigration authorities, was shipped aboard the French liner La Touraine today to be returned to France. The fate of the average stowaway is to crawl from his hiding place, hungry and fearful, when a few days out, and his ambition usually ends in the stoke hole or galley. Charleton proved to be a cheeky uninvited "deadhead." He boarded the ship four hours before she left Havre, and with the splendid confidence of youth, but the experience of the old stowaway, which, however, he was not, walked straight to the steerage quarters of the craft and turned into a bunk.

He was wideawake with the clang of the meal bell ring Stowaway, This.

He was wideawake with the clang of the meal bell and turned out to a hearty repast, for the French line teeds its third-rate passengers in a most liberal way. One of the steerage passengers gave the youth a clear and he sat down with a clear conscience and the air of a coming financier.

coming financier.

As Charleton proved to be an excellent admirer of the ship culsine, he was the first to begin eating at meal times and the last to be filled. He ate like a cavalryman after a hard drive and he smoked almost incesantly cigarettes or cigars that were given him.

The purser of the ship in his inspection of the tickets and the subsequent count of the passengers in the steerage failed to find one too many; but the immigration authorities did and this was Charleton's undoing. He tried to assume the name of a man whose acquaintance he made on the ship, but when confronted with this man he confessed that he was a stowaway. He was returned in the Touraine today.

This is the first instance on record in which a stowaway used this method to get over the sea.—[New York Mail and Express.

M IDWAY between Stonybrook and Campbell's Station, in Hellman township, this county, there stands a comfortable farm dwelling, which is known as "The House of the Twelve Twins," because six sets of twins have been born under its roof within the space of eleven

have been born under its roof within the space of electrical years.

The house was originally known as the Rudy homestead, and it was to Mr. and Mrs. John Rudy that the dirst pair of the twelve little visitors responsible for the odd name was born. The Rudys sold the homestead, and it became the abode of David Stiles and family. The Styles were not long in their new homes when twins arrived. This family moved out, and the family of A. L. Thomas moved in, when lot the Thomases were blessed with twins. "The Old Rudy House," as it was still known, began to acquire a peculiar reputation. Some Hellamnites found in it an object for facetious comment, while others looked upon it with a degree of awe and superstition. Mr. Thomas, wishing to engage in farming in another part of the country, vacated the house one April day, and James Runkle became its tenant.

One dark and stormy night a doctor was summoned

Runkle became its tanant.

One dark and stormy night a doctor was summoned to the Runkel home. As he was leaving he was heard to femark to the astonished Mr. Runkel:

"Two—a boy and a girl."

The Runkels, having heard of the previous twin arrivals, and their family already being a large one, concluded not run further risks of another double increase, and followed the example of the other families by moving.

Harry Farrington and family were the next to occupy

Harry Farrington and family were the next the next much talked about home, and with the Farringtons it was in course of time the same old story--twins. The house is now occupied by Milton Heindel, who with his family finds its a pleasant and comfortable home? Mr. and Mrs. Heindel are the parents of the sixth set of twins born in the house that seems to be more than favored by the stork. Mr. Heindel expects to move to York shortly, but he fears to advertise the fact, lest he be buried in a deluge of application from prospective tenants.

Of the dozen twins born under the same roof ten are living.—[York (Penn.) Correspondence Philadelphia North American.

Strange Whim of the Dead.

Strange Whim of the Dead.

The solemn words, "Dust to dust, ashes to ashes," had more than their usual significance as recently uttered over the remains of Major Francis Otto Wagener.

At this funeral the words were more than part of a formal ritual. They described what was actually occurring. For the ashes of a husband were being literally united in death with those of his wife.

The Wageners were staunch believers in cremation. Both had willed that the quick blast of the incinerator, and not the slow process of decay, shauld be the agent to reduce their bodies to the dust whence they came.

Mrs. Wagener died first. She was cremated and her ashes were buried in a small urn.

Upon her death the husband tried in vain to resume his work, and take up again his interest in life. But as so frequently happens with an old man, Mr. Wagener had lost all spirit. He fell away gradually and finally sickened and died.

His last wish was that he should be cremated, and his ashes mingled with those of his wife in the buried urn. Strangely enough, it happened that Wagener's death eccurred only four days before the thirty-eighth anniversary of his wedding, and so the funeral—the second sorrowful union, was held on that anniversary.

"Till death do us part," they had said on the day of the marriaga. "Till death do join them," said their

Fresh Literature. Reviews by the Times Reviewer.

A Michigan Novel.

HE author of this story leads his read rs to the far life of the lumber camps. The hero is Harry Thorpe, whose father had failed in business and left his son whose father had failed in business and left his son and daughter a tarnished name. The young man wisely determined to begin at the bottom of the ladder, and live above the traditions which demanded the appearance of wealth. After a somewhat dramatic experience, he established his claim to a valuable tract of timber land. He organized his camps and fought for his rights against vast odds, and the encroachments of a lumber corporation. He had much to combat in his own character, where the spirit of dumbness possessed him in the great straits of life and alienated him at one time from his sister and sweetheart. The author knows the charm of his subject, for he makes his varied characterizations true to the life. He shows the fidelity of men to a leader who cared for their comfort and happiness, in comparison with those who regard human beings as instruments who cared for their comfort and nappiness, in compari-ion with those who regard human beings as instruments of their own personal success. He states that "When history has granted him the justice of perspective, we will know the American ploneer as the most picturesque of her many figures. Resourceful, self-reliant, bold,

will know the American pioneer as an of the real graves. Resourceful, self-reliant, bold, adapting himself with fluidity to diverse circumstances and conditions; meeting with equal cheerfulness of confidence and completeness of capability—both unknown dangers and the perils by which he has been educated; seizing the useful in the lives of the hearts and men nearest him, and assimilating it with marvelous rapidity; he presents to the world a pietrer of complete adequacy which it would be difficult to find in — other walk of life. In him the passions are elemental, the dramas epic, for he lives in the age when men are close to nature and draw from her their forces.

The heroine, Hilda Ferrand, was won by the adventurous spirit, the battle courage of the men who were preparing the way for a higher civilization, and Thorpe was seen an one of the self-conscious agents of advance. The mid of the story is introduced in the wilderness in a silver glade of the cloiktered pines. "There was something of the cathedral in the spot. A bush dwelt in the dusk, the long columns lifted grandly to the Roman arches of the frond, faint murmings stole here and there like whispering acolytes. From a tree near by the olive thrush sang like clockwork; over beyond carolled eagerly a black-throat, a myrde warber, a dozen song sparrows, and a hundred virces and creepers. Down deep in the blackness of the ancient woods a hermit thrush uttered his solemn hell note, like the toiling of the apirit of peace. His song was of three solemn, deep, liquid notes; followed by a slight rhedroiral passe, so of contemplation; and then deliberately three notes more, on a different key—and so on without haste and without passe. It is the most dignified, the most spiritual, the hollest of wood utterances."

The story illustrates the possibilities of failure in the most carnest and conservated lives. The hero rays: "I used to imagine that I was a strong man, but you see how little men were away and the first of the land and the proper serves of the hardest

ne forest.
[The Blazed Trail. By Stewart Edward White. Illus-rated by Thomas Fogarty. McClure, Phillips & Co., low York. Price, \$1,50.]

sian Novel.

A discussion has risen as to the vogue of the novel the coming year. An interesting collection of varied

opinions are quoted by the eastern press. Harper & Bros. says: "We are of the opinion that the vogue of the historical romance is over. But while this is true, any historical romance of unusual power and exciting interest is likely to be popular. This refers more to the romance of alien countries and times in the past, such as the Louis XIV romances, and not to native work. The vogue for historical reading has created too deep an interest to be lightly set aside, but whereas the public is growing tired of the alien romance, it has become more interested and will probably become still more deeply interested in the future in American historical fiction. There is a stronger pride and patriotism, a more active interest in the people of their own country, its past and present, and work of this kind that is done well and presented in an attractive fashion is likely to meet with popularity." opularity.

popularity."

McClure, Phillips & Co. observe: "The vogue of the historical romance is a puzzle. It has been maintained longer than most observers in the book field would have thought likely when it began to make itself felt. We are not particularly interested in this field, and are inclined to believe that the public mind will turn rather to books of more immediate interest and import than the so-called historical novel."

Doubleday Page & Co. reply as follows: "As far as

so-called historical novel."

Doubleday, Page & Co. reply as follows: "As far as the historical romance is concerned, it has always been one of the most widely popular forms of fiction, and it seems likely to continue to be so as long as there are good ones to make the bid for public favor. We published a month ago a story of Boston during the Revolution, by a new and unknown writer ('The Colonials,' by Allen French,) and despite the gloomy predictions of the booksellers, we are just putting the fourth edition to press now—this without any splurge of advertising."

J. P. Lippincott thinks that the hour calls for stories

J. P. Lippincott thinks that the hour calls for stories of American life dealing with active figures in the making and developing of our country, with a preference for those of recent years. L. C. Page prophesies the domestic



STEWART EDWARD WHITE.

life of the order of "John Halifax, Gentleman;" D. Appleton & Co. presage novels of actual American life. ge novels of actual American life, while H. S. Stone & Co. advise picturesque fiction. The Century Company is quoted as saying: "We have never Century Company is quoted as saying: "We have never known a time when a good historical romance was not popular." Lee & Shepard consider that the historical novel has passed its zenith. The MacMillan Company, Little, Brown & Co., Dodd, Mead & Co., and A. C. McClurg & Co. seem to agree that historical romances, if well written, will never cease to enlist popular sympathy. From all this variety of opinion the fact is seen that the mystery of success is as much a matter of uncertainty with the publisher as the author.

The original of them Held & Co. and success the same continuous of them.

with the publisher as the author.

The opinions of Henry Holt & Co. are quoted to the effect that we may expect a flood of novels treating of social and economic problems, since the study of these follows history. On this list comes Maxime Gorky's "Twenty-six and One." The world has become familiar with the struggles of Gorky's life, the tramp boy, who has risen to fame by his realistic pictures of Russian poverty and crime. In this book he has utilized his memories of life in a bakery where, shut up to its routine, he dreamed of freedom. Gorky's appearance in the world of literature-dates from 1893. He had in that time the acquaintance of the writer, Korolenko. Everything that he relates Gorky has seen. In the story which he world of literature-dates from 1893. He had in that time the acquaintance of the writer, Korolenko. Everything that he relates Gorky has seen. In the story which he tells of life in the bakery, he describes an attempt on the part of the workers to sing, but "the song has no room there; it strikes against the stones of the walls; it irritates old wounds and rouses sorrow and, on one side of the oven, wood was burning from morning till night, and the red reflection of the flame was trembling on the wall of the workshop as though silently mocking us." The stories deal with the crimes and iniquities of men, the downfall of women, and the possibilities of evil influence, and have sad lapses of taste. It is to be hoped that Gorky has swept his imagination free from these

nightmares of memory and will find more wholescent examples for his masterly pen.

[Twenty-six and One. Three Masterpieces from the Russian. By Maxime Gorky. With Preface by Ivan Strannik. Illustrated. B. T. Taylor & Co., New York. Price, \$1.25.]

Lyric Dreams.

The poems represented in "Sonnets and Songs" were written by Mary M. Adams, the wife of ex-President Adams of the State University of Wisconsin. The quality of the collection is thoughtful, individual and earnest. Mrs. Adams has selected numerous characters from the dramas of Shakespeare and has almed to reveal the charm of character by analyzing its elemental traits and latent poise. Perhaps—among them all none will be found more beguiling than "Ariel:"

"Spirit elusive, where shall I find thee?
On summer cloud, in beauty rainbows wear; In cowslips bell, in dewy gardens fair;
Sunrise and sunset own thy mystery;
The passing zephyrs breathe thy ecstacy; Fresh violets bloom not if thou art not there, The winds and waters all thy revels share, Yet why so teasing thy captivity?"

The tranquil appreciation of the best in art is apparent in these sonnets, to which are added a series of songs of varied theme and quality. An insight into the beauty of nature, the benignity of freedom and the charm of character is shown with sympathetic fidelity. While the academic atmosphere of the sonnets might chiefly win the intellectual render, the songs possess the moodf and convictions of everyday experience. The author is at present a resident of California.

[Sonnets and Songs. By Mary M. Adams. G. P. Pulnam's Sons, New York.]

These poems, meditative, religious and reformatory, show glimpses of the Quaker spirit, and illustrate a high conception of home duties and the sincere life. The book is daintily produced.

[Visions of Life. By Martha Shepard Lippincoti. The Abbey Press, New York. Price, \$1.25.]

NATURE STUDY.

Among the Fields.

Mrs. Martha McCulloch-Williams's aketches of farm land woodland were published in McClure's Magasine and are said to have brought down upon the author avalanches of letters from various critics, who wrote from the point of view of their own particular section and in different localities. Nomenciature differs and also the habits of birds, beasts and insects. Whatswer may be the variety of opinion, the book is one of entertaining and suggestive quality. Mrs. Williams has set down the daily matters of country life, and, while her lore is sometimes familiar, it is often enhanced by the attraction of that mystery which is half the enchantment of mature. The study of "The Oaks" is illustrative, in which one is told that for subtilety of varied charm the oak wood leads all the forest. "Insects." "Feathered Folks." "The Cow," "Fox Hunting." "The Big Snow," and "Night Noises" are described, and the reader will learn new charms of winds and clouds, bits of hidden woodland life, and the ways of the seed in the furrow and the vines of the hedgerow.

[Next to the Ground. By Martha McCulloch-Williams. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. Price, \$1.29 net; \$1.32 postpaid.]

Reform in Transportation

Reform in Transportation.

The author of this book has had an intercourse of twenty years with pass solicitors and gazed on many sides of human nature. He considers that railroad passes are generally given to those able to pay their way, and refused to those who most need them. If this be true, his book should merit attention.

[Passes on the Beauties of Transportation By Auguste Paure. The Lord Baltimore Press, Maryland.]

ASTRONOMY.

Recent Publication.

Recent Publication.

As the science of astronomy contains many important subjects which admit of detached treatment outside the lines of systematic astronomy, the author has selected a number which he has presented in a language free from technicalities. The essays have previously appeared in periodicals, but each essay will bear a careful study for the themes are of wide interest, and charm. "The Pole Star" is perhaps one of the most interesting of the sketches for the popular reader. The author says: "The day has indeed gone by when that which poets call the Book of Nature was printed in type that could be read by the eye unaided. Telescope, microscope and spectroscope are essential now to him who would penetrate any of Nature's secrets," and there follows some practical insight into the methods of measuring stellar space. A delightful chapter is given to the subject of "Nebulae."

"Nebulae."

"Highly organized phenomena, such as those existing in our solar system, did not spring into perfection in an instant. Influential forces, easy to imagine, but difficult to define, must have directed the slow, sure transformation of elemental matter, into sun and planets, things and men. Therefore a study of these forces and of their probable action upon nebular material has always exerted a strong attraction upon the acutest thinkers among men of exact science. Two nebulae only are

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visible to the unaided eye. The brighter of these is in the constellation Andromeda. The other naked-eye nebulae is in the constellation Orion."

The author leads his readers along the starry highways with a strong sense of the beauty and fascination of the outlook. He says:

"Nothing can be more arrongers the

ways with a strong sense of the beauty and fascination of the outlook. He says:

"Nothing can be more erroneous than to suppose that the stellar multitude has continued unchanged throughout all generations of men. 'Eternal fires' poets have called the stars; yet they burn like any little conflagration on the earth; now flashing with energy, brilliant incendescent, and again sinking into the dull glow of smouldering, half-burned ashes. It is even probable that space contains many darkened orbs, stars that may have risen in constellations to adorn the skies of prehistoric time—now cold, unseen, unknown. So far from dealing with an unvarying universe, it is safe to say that sidereal astronomy can advance only by the discovery of change. Observational science watches with untiring industry, and night hides tew celestial events from the ardent scrutiny of astronomers. Old theories are tested and newer ones often perfected by the detection of some slight and previously unsuspected alteration upon the face of the sky. . . . Fifteen times since men began to write their records of the skies has the birth of a star been seen." The author speaks of the appearance of those brilliant luminaries where nothing visible existed before and thinks the phenomenon does not involve the creation of new matter, but is "old material suddenly become luminous for some hidden reason," and he gives some interesting data on the appearance of "temporary stars."

The reader cannot but he interested in the hiographical.

stars."

The reader cannot but be interested in the biographical sketch of Galileo, who is said to have been a genuine humorist, who knew and loved the amusing side of things, and "whose acute understanding must have seen that there exists no real conflict between science and re-

humorist, who knew and loved the amusing side of things, and "whose acute understanding must have seen that there exists no real conflict between science and religion."

Some interesting accounts of "Photography in Astronomy," of "The Time Standards of the World," "Motions of the Earth's Pole," "Saturn's Rings," "The Heliometer," "Mounting Great Telescopes," "The Astronomer's Pole," and "The Sun's Destination," are parts of the interesting table of contents, of which "Navigation at Sea." is the initial sketch. A page from the chapter, m "The Pleiades" will show the author's theories. "The Pleiad stars are among those for which no measurement of distance has yet been made, so that we do not know whether they are all equally far away from us. We see them projected on the dark background of the celectial vault; but we cannot tell from actual measurement whether they are all situated near the same point in space. It may be that some are immeasurably closer to us than are the great mass of their companions; possibly we look through the cluster at others far behind it, clinging, as it were, to the very fringe of the visible universe.

We may conclude on general principles that the gathering of these many objects into a single close assemblage denotes community of origin and interests. The Pleiades then really belong to one another. What is the nature of their mutual tie? What is their mystery, and can we solve it? The most obvious theory is, of course, by what we know to be true within our own solar system. We owe to Newton the beautiful conception of gravitation, that unique law by means of which astronomers have been enabled to reduce to perfect order the seeming tangle of planetary evolutions. The law really amounts, in effect, to this: All objects suspended within the vacancy of space attract or pull one another. How they can do this without a visible connecting link is a mystery which may always remain unsolved. But mystery as it is, we must accept it as an ascertained fact. It is this pull of gravitation which

The Promise of Immortality.

"Whatever phase of God, of nature, of the future engrosses attention, mystery is written over all its portals. A blade of grass shows it. Yet while sight may not disclose Truth, nor ear take it in, imagination and feeling, through open channels, can unlock heaven's door and disclose its wonders." In this faith the author has taken the passages from the Bible which are illustrative of the future, and has written of Paradise and the Redeemed After Death.

One of the attention

future, and has written of Paradise and the Redeemed After Death.

One of the attractive chapters is that of "Special Priendships," which is expressive of the sentiment of all ages. The book is one of pure aspiration, and in addition to the thought of the author he has prefaced each chapter with some of the most exquisite poems in our language on the theme of death and immortality. Among the number, John G. Whittier pleads for the gift of—"Some humble door among Thy many mansions, Some sheltering shade, where sin and striving cease, and flows forever through heaven's green expansions.

The river of Thy peace."

"There, from the music round about me stealing,
I fain would learn the new and holy song;
And find at last beneath Thy trees of healing
The life for which I long."

The work teaches the earth is a preparation for
heaven, and that forerunning ideas are stepping-stones of
preparation. The author is a graduate of the University
of the City of New York, and the Union Theological

Seminary. He is one of the librarians of the seminary at Princeton. He has been pastor of the Baptist church and editor of the Review of his denomination.

[The First Year of the Life of the Redcemed After Death. By William Clarke Ulyat, A.M. The Abbey Press, New York. Price, \$1.50.]

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Good Cheer Nuggets," gathered by Jeanne G. Pennington, comes from Fords, Howard & Huribert, New York. The contents include rare and significant thoughts from the works of Maurice Maeterlinck, Joseph

thoughts from the works of Maurice Maeterlinck, Joseph Le Cente. Victor Huzo and Horatio W. Dresser.

"Immortality As Fact and Ideal," by Axel Emil Gibson, as a Los Angeles publication by a resident author. The brochure is a thoughtful argument, in which the author presents the plea of "The Importance of a Belief in Immortality," the teachings of classic philosophy, and the varied views of the world, ancient and modern. The work is an argument for the old theory of reincarnation.

"The Authors' Year Book" contains a series of sketches on the preparation of manuscript, the writing for various journals and gives advice to authors concerning the placing of their work. The book is one of useful direction. It is from the Book-Lovers' Press. Price, \$1.

NEW MAGAZINES.

NEW MAGAZINES.

Out West for April contains R. A. Thompson's "The Discovery of the Pacific Coast," which gives an interesting insight into early California. The theme is further illustrated by the translations from the "Diary of Junipero Serra." D. W. Johnson writes of a trip "To the Manzano Salt Lakes." Charles F. Lummis continues his entertaining pages of "Citrus Fruits 250 Years Ago." The chronicles of "The Sequoia Loague" afford an interesting insight into the work consecrated "to make Indians better."

Manzano Salt Lakes." Charles F. Lummis continues his entertaining pages of "Citrus Fruits 250 Years Ago." The chronicles of "The Sequoia League" afford an interesting insight into the work consecrated "to make Indians better."

The Woman's Home Companion for April comes with its usual afray of names of popular writers, and pictorial variety. "Courtship and Marriage Customs" in Japan and China, "Little Journeys to the Woods and Fleids," by Ernest Harold Baynes, and "Notable Pictures from the Paris Salon," with illustrations, are leading features of a magazine largely devoted to questions of the toilette and social life.

One of the leading articles of Collier's Weekly for March 29 tells of "Human Nature in the Lonely Antarctic," by C. E. Borchgrevink, who commanded the "Southern Croes" expedition. H. G. Rhodes writes of "Preparations for the Coronation." W. T. Smedley furnishes a color study, "Their Devotions."

The International Monthly for April presents "The Modern Soldier and Military Lessons of Recent Wars," a contribution by Charles W. Larned. Simon Newcomb deals with "The Problem of the Universe." Russell Sturgts describes "William Crary Brownell as Critic of Fine Art," and Emil Steinback considers "Government Control of the Trusts."

Meehan's Monthly for April presents the gardening information which is of value at this season. The adaptation of plants to soil and environment is described in a series of valuable suggestions. The monthly contains the representation of the blue narrow-leaved gention in a Prang lithograph. Some accounts of stormwrecked trees and their proper care are parts of the descriptive lessons.

The American Queen for April contains a variety of directions for spring toilettes and numerous suggestions for home life and domestic science.

The April Issue of the Engineering Magazine has for its leader a critical study of the Isthmian Canal Commission, by John George Leigh.

The Criterion for April contains the fourth of a series of articles on "Pamous Humbers," and become the people ido

has been translated for the April 5 number of the Living Age.

The Methodist Outlook for April is published by the Commercial Printing House of this city, of which R. C. Powers is the manager and treasurer. It is edited by Harcourt W. Peck, S.T.D., of Prescott, Ariz., who has given earnest thought to the theme of "Christ and the Higher Critics." Mr. Powers, who has passed the season in this city, was a former Governor of Mississippi. The Independent (April 3) contains a sketch on "Newspaper Humor," by W. D. Nesbit. "The Survey of the World" covers a series of pages of study of foreign problems.

Printer's Ink announces a special April number which ill be sent to schools and colleges throughout the

country.

Psychic Occult Views and Reviews is published by the Psychic Review Company, Toledo, O. The issue contains "Reviews of the Leading Articles of the Month on Psychic and Occult Themes." Carl Snyder's "A Scientific Argument Against Mental Science," and Helen Wilman's "Relation of the Ideal to the Affairs of Life" are

leading articles.

The Saturday Evening Post for April 5 contains Paul Latske's "James J. Hill and His School for Railroad Presidents." "Advanced Photography for Amateurs"

has reached its sixth lesson. Jefferson B. Fletcher, lecturer on English literature at Howard University, writes of "Poetry" in the Home College Course.

The April number of the Great Round World is the first number of the periodical's second year under its present management. W. C. Gates, formerly business manager of the Review of Reviews, and publisher of the Milwaukee Sentinel, purchased the paper and has enlarged its scope and usefulness.

enlarged its scope and usefulnesc.

PEOPLE AND THINGS LITERARY.

Attention is being called by the American Historical Association to the Justin Winsor Prize of \$100. offered annually for a monograph in the field of American history. It is stated that practically no limitations govern the choice of subject. About one hundred pages of print are required. Prof. Charles M. Andrews. Bryn Mawr, Pa., will give the required information. Why should not California be represented?

"The Americanization of the World," which was published by Horace Markley only very recently, has already gone into a third edition, and fourth edition is on the press. The work is most opportune, for never in our history have we made such great strides as in the past few years. We have come all of a jump, as it were, right into the forefront among the nations of the world, and there can be no question about the influence we are going to wield in the world's progress.

"American Masters of Painting," by Charles H. Caffin, published by Doubleday, Page & Co., is a volume of brief appreciative estimates of such men as Sargent, Whistler, La Parge, Abbey, Alexander, Bogart, Wyant, Inness, and so on.

It is announced that Charles Scribner's Sons will speedily publish Paul Bourget's "Monita and Other Stories."

A unique book, "Scarabs," which describes the sacred emblems by John Ward, F.S.A., with translations by F.

speedily publish Paul Bourget's "Monita and Other Stories."

A unique book, "Searahs," which describes the sacred emblems by John Ward, F.S.A., with translations by F. L. Griffith, is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Among the May Publications announced by Charles Scribner's Sons is a novel of the New-York stage, by Clara Morris.

Hugues Le Roux, the famous French author, lecturer and critic, will give six lectures at Berkeley next month, on French literature and French society.

William Henry Babcock, the author of "The Tower of Wye," will give a new book to the public, "Kent Fort Manor." It will be published by Henry H. Coates & Co. of Philadelphia.

Quiller-Couch has written "The Westcotes," a story of rural England in the Napoleonic wars, which will be published by Henry T. Coates & Co. of Philadelphia.

"Love's Vengoance and Other Poems," by John Denton Steell, of this city, has reached its second edition.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce a novel for April which will be entitled "At Sunwich Port," and written by W. W. Jacobs, author of "Many Cargoes."

"Fragments in Science and Philosophy" is a work by J. Mark Baldwin, professor of philosophy at Princeton University, which is in preparation by Charles Scribner's Sons.

"His Mother's Letter." by J. M. Merrill, is the title of

Sons.
"His Mother's Letter," by J. M. Merrill, is the title of
a new juvenile book published by the Saalfield Publishing
Company, Akron, O. It is a story of the Michigan

Company, Akron, O. It is a story of the Michigan woods.

In view of the fact that His Majesty, Don Carlos I, King of Portugal, was one of the first purchasers of the new two-volume book, "The Land of the Wine," by A. J. Drexel Hiddle, F.R.G.S., F.G.S.A., F.R.M.S., etc., etc., it is interesting to learn that Her Majesty the Queen has accepted a complimentary sot of this book from the Philadelphia author. Mr. Biddle recently received the following letter from Lisbon: "Sir: The Queen, my Gracious Sovereign, has received your letter that accompanies your work, entitled "The Land of the Wine." Her Majesty orders me to signify to you how grateful She feels, and wishes me to say how interesting She has found the perusal of your work, after Her recent visit to Madeira. I remain, Sir, Yours truly, Countees de Seixal."

The University of Chicago Prees is about to have new quarters on Fifty-eighth street and Ellis avenue.

Harper & Brothers announce their new "Encyclopaedia of United States History." Four thousand sets of the vast work were sold before publication.

The University of Chicago Deceumal Publications have been planned in connection with the gelepration of the completion of the existence of the-first ten years of the corporate existence of the institution. The publication will consist of ten volumes. The University Press offers the public a series of contributions of educational interest, in which the names of Profs. John Dewey, Edward Burton Livingstone and others are represented.

"Commonwealth or Empire," by Prof. Goldwin Smith, and Benjamin Kidd's "Principles of Western Civiliza-

resented.

"Commonwealth or Empire," by Prof. Goldwin Smith, and Benjamin Kidd's "Principles of Western Civilization," and Jane Addams "Democracy and Social Ethics" are recent publications of the Macmillan Company.

Charles Mayor's new novel "Dorothy Vernon of Hadden Hall," will be pulbished toward the end of this month.

AMERICAN FUN FOR BERLIN.

AMERICAN FUN FOR BERLIN.

Some members of the American colony in Berlin gave an entertainment last week, the programme of which was headed, "First Annual American Minstrels," and consisted of a number of humorous songs. One of those who listened to the performance described is as "a great and glorious, jolly and humorous programme." A gentleman got up in a red dress coat, with gilded buttons and dazzling plate-glass diamonds, with an American flag shirt front, was asked how he satisfied his hunger at a Berlin boarding-house. "I go to my room?" said he, "and think of home and mother; then I feel a lump come into my throat, and I swallow the lump." A young lady sang "Kentucky Babe." She was asked to define the word "kias." "It is a noun," she replied, in a soft and pathetic voice, "both common and proper. I don't know whether it would be declined. I never declined it!" Interspersed with jokes and repartee of this kind the evening passed off successfully, and the result was a take of about f125 net profits, which was destined for some local charity. The company will perform at Dreaden, and will give another evening in Berlin.—fLondon Telegraph.



The Development of the Great Southwest.



IN THE FIELD OF CAPITAL, INDUSTRY AND PRODUCTION:

Compiled for The Times.

The New Era at Santa Barbara

T WAS generally believed that, with the opening of the new coast line of the Southern Pacific, Santa Barbara, in common with other towns on that line, would take a new start, and show rapid progress. Until within the past few months, not much development has been noticed, but since the beginning of the present year a new era seems to have set in at Santa Barbara in earnest. The Independent, of that place, says:

The Independent, of that place, says:

"It is apparent to any one who has watched closely the movement of business in Santa Barbara, that this city is rapidly improving in every respect that goes to make up a city. The number of new houses that are now in progress of erection is a surprise to one who stops to number them. More than forty new houses are now on the road to completion, running from the humble four and five-room cottage up to the new High School building and the new hotel. There is scarcely a block in the city that does not show a new building; many of them are fine seven and eight-room houses, built especially for the accommodation of the stranger who is at the gates of the city.

"The population of the city shows an increase of more

"The population of the city shows an increase of more than 14 per cent. during the past year, and this of a permanent character. There is no better index of increase in actual resident population than the attendance on the public schools. The enrollment of attendance now shows 14 per cent. more of pupils than at this period last year. In addition to this increase is a large number of carpenters, workers in stone, mechanic builders in general, who have come for the purpose of engaging in the work of building the new hotel and the new High School, and to do the work on the many private houses that are in process of erection.

"Never in the history of the city were there so many

"Never in the history of the city were there so many from absord in the city; the hotels are well filled, the boarding-houses are well filled, and the rooming-houses do not lack for occupants. While there is room in the city for many more in private houses and in accommodais not usually thrown open to guests, yet otherwise

"For the first time since the year 1887 is real estate in demand in the city. The man who has been waiting to see that there is a future for Santa Barbara before he buys had best not delay any longer, lest he pay a much higher price for his land than he desires.

"Lands in many parts of the city find ready sale at a price 25 per cent. higher than they would have brought one year ago. While this demand is now confined to one or two localities it will not be long before this conone or two localities it will not be long before this con-dition extends to all parts of the city. There are many who have been waiting to determine the future of the city before they bought their house lot. These should wait no longer, but at once make their selection, and be-come of the city."

Shipping Cactus.

THE Tucson Star tells, as follows, of a new industry in Arizona:

I in Arizona:

"Ben Biggs of Texas and Seattle is arranging to ship a carload of cacti giganti to Boston. The cacti is brought in by Mexicans and tied up in bundles to preserve it from injury in transportation. There is a good demand in the East for the product and Mr. Biggs will give some attention to shipments. In the vicinity of Shultz there is abundance of Arizona's product in cacti, though in different sections of the Territory quantities can be secured. In Texas, Mr. Biggs says, there is a good supply."

Ventura County Resort.

MPORTANT improvements are being made at Matilija Springs, in Ventura county, which for many years has been a favorite health resort. The Ventura Free Press

Listings, in Ventura county, the Ventura Free Press says:

"Ventura county has a fair prospect of becoming one of the great health and summer resorts of California. And Ventura city may be the distributing point, so to speak, for tourists in this section. Few people realize the magnitude of the improvements being made at the Matilija springs, and former patrons of the resort would be amazed at the transformation. Two plunge baths have been completed. They are 42x101 feet and are covered by an immense and beautiful building 62x115 feet. The building is now being shingled and will be entirely completed in three weeks. It contains ladies' reception room, gentlemen's reception room, seventy-seven dressing rooms, all pleasantly appointed and comfortably furnished. The plunges are equipped with slides, spring boards, rings, etc., for the pleasure of bathers. One plunge is shallow and is especially for the use of childern and the timid.

"J. N. Preston of Los Angeles, architect for the buildings, permitted a Free Press representative to examine the plans and explained them in detail. The great plunge building contains 50,000 feet of lumber. Local dealers furnished much of the material and mill work.

"The first new building completed on the grounds is a stone store 21x40 feet, which is well supplied with a general stock of provisions, etc., for the convenience of

campers. Several pretty four-room cottages have been erected and will be rented for \$10 to \$12 per week. Furnished tents, including board, baths, and all privileges of the grounds will cost \$8 per week.

"Another feature of the new grounds will be a tented city. Furnished tents, 10x12, will be rented for \$4 per week, and parties will have privilege of baths, and free wood. Those furnishing their own tents will be charged \$1 for the use of the ground and may have all the privileges of boarders and regular campers by paying the additional separate charges."

A New Mexican Town.

A MONG the many new railroad towns that have sprung which place the Las Vegas Optic says:

"What about Tucumcari?" many Las Vegans ask. Last night a gentleman received a letter teiling all about the Rock Island junction city of the staked plains. To begin with the village as it today stands consists of sixty substantial buildings and any number of tents. All lines of business are represented. The railroad company is boring for water. At a depth of 3000 feet several stout jets have been touched, but stronger, more forceful streams are wanted and, if necessary, the company will go 1000 feet. In twenty miles of Tucumcari is a good vein of coal. The city has a postoffice in working order. It has a building 24x40 feet used as a church and schoolhouse. It is owned by the Methodists, but all the denominations join heartily in the work with good feeling. A justice of the peace and a constable are to be elected. At present a citizen is employed as marshal. The town, Justice of the peace and a constable are to be elected. At present a citizen is employed as marshal. The town, however, is entirely orderly. The Rock Island and wagon trains bring new people daily. The Dawson branch makes its junction at Tucumcari and the Choctaw is expected. Nearly all the town lots have been sold. The price per lot has increased from \$25 to \$200 to \$75 to \$500. Although there has been no rainfall until the showers on March 11 since November, the soll is moist four inches underground.

four inches underground.

"It is understood that there are those who desire to cut
Guadalupe county in twain and make Tucumcari the seat
of the new county."

A CCORDING to the Bakersfield Californian, a new re-finery is to be built there, on a larger scale, in place of the McWhorter refinery, recently destroyed by fire.

THE Rediands Review refers, as follows, to the development work on part of the Santa Fé Railroad to which reference was made in this department a

to which reference was made in this department a few months ago:

"A few years ago the Santa Pé Railway was principally engaged in moving raw material from its great productive fields in the West to the manufacturing centers of the East. Now, owing to an efflightened policy of bringing the manufacturer to the product, and the consistent and persistent work of the industrial department of that great system, the industries of many towns (particularly in Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico) are likely to be diversified by the introduction of new capital, in beet-sugar factories, milling plants, packing-houses, etc.

"Denver is to have an immense packing-house, and an extensive flouring mill will probably be erected at Wichita this fail. A zinc smelter employing 1000 men is to be built at Pueblo, Colo.

"A coffee-roasting plant, involving an expenditure of \$300,000, is to be put in at Kansas City and a syndicate of lumbermen, who have recently acquired an immense for the new protects planted.

tract of timber land in New Mexico, will erect an ex-tensive mill plant at Albuquerque.

"These are only a few of the new projects planned for the Southwest."

Orange County Tin.

A CCORDING to the Fullerton News, the development that has been done in Trabuca Cañon, by the Santa Ana Tin Mining Company during the past few months, has not been fully realized even by some of the people that are directly interested in the enterprise. The News

that are directly interested in the enterprise. The News says:

"Dr. Clark, one of the stockholders in the corporation, was up there recently on business and reports the business of the company to be assuming large proportions. They have erected a ten-stamp mill that is first-class in every particular. They have one concentrator in operation and are getting ready to put in a cyanide process smeltering and roasting machinery. The ten-stamp mill is only for prospecting and testing minerals and for assay purposes. At present they have quite a camp and are working twenty men, using oil for fuel. It has long been known that there was valuable mineral in Trabuca Cañon, but it has never been tested in a business way. This company has in contemplation the erection of a large working plant, and all the work that has been done has been substantial, they having expended in the neighborhood of \$50,000 already. They expect that in the course of time they will have a good-sized town there, and as they draw all their supplies and help from this county, it will be a source of considerable revenue to the merchants of the county."

Potassium Near Por

A CORRESPONDENT of the Pomona Progress recently sent that journal a long and somewhat sens tional account of an asserted important mineral strik on the slopes of Old Baldy, about eight miles from Pomona. The mineral is called by the writer "potassium

ore" and is said to be the first discovery of the kin made in the United States. From it are made fertilized and a number of other articles of commerce. It is a serted, further, that analyses have shown that values of \$250 per ton and more have been found in the miners Forty claims have been secured and two companies has been acceptained one known as the "Pomona Potassium and the secure as the sec

pany."

The effect of this sensational news may be som lessened by the statement of the writer, T. W. B that the deposit was called to his attention many ago by a spiritualistic professor, who was on a v

Marmalade Factory.

A N INDUSTRY that was started during the past year at Redlands is the marmalade factory of H. P. D. Kingsbury, concerning which the Redlands Facts says: "It is complete in all its appointments. Here the product of the orange and grape fruit will be made, bottled and packed ready for the market. No better location could be had for such a business—right in the heart of the finest orange belt in the world, where fruit of the best quality and great quantity can be obtained at the very lowest figures. The warehouse is situated contiguous to the tracks of the Southern Pacific, which will greatly facilitate the handling of the goods. Besides the manufacture of marmalade, other citrus fruit products will be made. A special process for the extraction and preservation of lemon juice, by which the same will keep indefinitely, has been found by Mr. Kingsbury, and this product will find ready sale in eastern markets. Oranges will also be preserved by a special process and packed in glass jara, where they will keep for many months. It is claimed that they lose none of their flavor or quality by the process of preservation. If this proves successful, other fruits will be packed in the same manner."

Beet-sugar Factory for Arizona

A RIZONA is to have its first beet-sugar factory. The Phoenix Republican says:

"Secretary Hamilton of the Board of Trade received a letter yesterday from B. A. Fowler, now in Washington, saying that he had on the day of writing seen Marshall E. Sampsell, who represented the Easters Sugar Company here in its preliminary work relative to the building of a beet-sugar factory. Mr. Sampsell told him that unless something very unexpected occurred, the contracts for the construction of the factory would be signed and executed within ten days and that the work here in the valley would begin within two months. Mr. Sampsell also said that the discussion of the Cuban tariff relative to the sugar industry had in no way affected the enterprise of the Eastern Sugar Company in this valley, and would not delay construction. The company is now working on the details of the proposed plant and announces that if the local residents do their part the company will meet all obligations.

"The construction work on the plant will employ many men and an immense amount of material, while the operation of the plant will require the employment of sev-

men and an immense amount of material, while the operation of the plant will require the employment of several hundred persons.

"Late last spring the Board of Trade accepted the proposal of the Eastern Sugar Company to erect a plant here, and late in the fall the board completed its part of the contract.

here, and late in the fall the board completed its part of the contract.

"The sugar company agrees to have its factory in readiness for active operation on or before March 1, 1903, "The contract is in substance as follows:

"That land owners and residents of said Maricopa county donate and contribute to the said Eastern Sugar Company for their use in the establishment and conducting of said factory and the production of beets for manufacture, 1500 acres of land or its equivalent in money at the rate of \$30 per acre, said donations and contributions to be conveyed to said company in consideration of the premises.

tions to be conveyed to said company in consideration of the premises.

"Provided, that in case said Eastern Sugar Company shall, on account of its own fault or neglect, fail to carry out the terms and conditions of this proposition to operate said factory for at least two seasons prior to September 15, 1896, then, and in that event, the donations so made in either land or money as herein specified, shall revert to and be repaid and become the property of the respective donors, and in that event the said Eastern Sugar Company covenants and agrees to refund the moneys paid under the above-mentioned contract in the form of donation, and to reconvey the land so conveyed to it in the form of donation, free and clear of all incumbrances whatsoever; and said company further agrees that whenever a deed is executed to it, or money paid to it, as provided in the above-mentioned contract, to then execute a contract back to the parties so making the donation, agreeing to reconvey or repay the money as the case may be."

Artesian wells in Arisona.

T IS not many years since the Legislature of Arisona offered a bonus to the first person who should develop an artesian well in the Territory. There are now many of these wells. The Tucson Star says:

"There are more than fifty articisan wells flowing in the San Pedro Valley. Much of the farming lands of the valley is being cultivated from the artesian water supply source. The reform school at Benson has a good flowing well; this is far up on the mesa, which would indicate that the mesa lands in this vicinity might be successfully tested for artesian water. Our County Board of Supervisors might see their way clear to offer a bounty to the first citizen to develop artesian water in Pima county under the law enacted for that purpose."

CARE OF THE BODY.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR ACQUIR-ING AND PRESERVING HEALTH.

Compiled for The Times.

The Times does not undertake to answer, either in this department or by mail, lequiries on bygienic subjects that are merely of personal interest, or it of give advice in individual cases. General negatives on bygienic subjects, of public interest, will receive attention in there columns. It should be remembered that matter or the Magazine section of The Times is in the hands of the printer a west before the day of publication.]

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Vegetarian Cranks.

There are cranks in the vegetarian ranks, as there are among almost any other class of people that might be named. Perhaps the vegetarians have more than their due share of peculiar people, because brooding over the question of diet tends to make people more or less cranky. Such extreme and erratic persons should not be regarded as necessarily characteristic of vegetarianism, which is undoubtedly based on a sound and wholesome foundation. In fact, a great majority of the people of the world are, and always have been vegetarians, either entirely, or to a great extent. It should, however, be understood that abstaining from the use of fiesh food does not by any means imply living on cablages and turnips and such watery food, which are, of course, insufficient to properly nourish the body of a person who does hard physical or mental work. In the great range of vegetable products there is infinitely more variety than in the slender list of meat foods available in civilized communities. Among the nourishing articles of vegetable diet which are fully satisfactory as a substitute for meat are the various grains, including wheat, barley, rye and oats, corn being less satisfying, as it contains a smaller amount of muscle-making substance, and a larger amount of starch. Then there are the pulses—beans, peas and lentils—all of which are several times more nutritious than an equal weight of beef or mutton; also nuts of all kinds, which are a form of concentrated nourishment. If to these foods be added, as is done by some moderate vegetarians, milk and cheese and eggs, there is certainly no ground for complaint in regard to the monotony or insufficiency of the vegetarian form of diet.

Were Medical Ethics.

More Medical Ethica.

COMMUNICATION has been received entitled "A A Contribution to the Therapeutics of Diabetes Millius." It is a typewritten article purporting to be an ariginal communication by a Chicago physician, reprinted from a copy of a Philadelphia homeopathic magazine of January, 1897. The writer admits the possibility that in treating this disorder, "the pathology of which they know so little," physicians have made mistakes in "ransacking the wilds of Africa and the jungles of India for all sorta and conditions of drugs to influence the disease." He thinks the physicians may have overlooked "nearer and simpler agents which are equally effective or possibly more potent." After stating that diet has proved far more reliable, when tried on a number of patients, than the average results from drugs, this physician goes on to tell of wonderful cures of kidney disease that he has effected by the use of a certain mineral water from Wisconsin. In fact, the whole thing seems to be a cleverly-designed advertisement for the mineral water in question. On a separate sheet, the physician prints his reply to "one of the many letters of inquiry directed to him, all requesting the name of the water referred to." He then gives the name of the water and the name of the fifth which sells it.

This is, we presume, one of the latest examples of "medical ethics," from a homeopathic standpoint. The physician referred to would, doubtless, be greatly shocked at the suggestion that he should advertise in the papers, as do the common quacks, who make and sell their own decoctions, instead of resommending drugs, on a commission.

As to the use of this, or any other mineral water, it is probable, as has been said before in this department, that

a commission.

As to the use of this, or any other mineral water, it is probable, as has been said before in this department, that the mineral constituents of the water have less to do with cures than the fact that large amounts of water are taken, often into stomachs which have for many years not been visited by any such substance as aqua pura, except as a "chaser" to a glass of whisky. Undoubtedly, in stomach and kidney diseases, it is an excellent thing to take daily large quantities of pure, soft apring or distilled water. This, however, should not be swallowed hastily, but sipped slowly, and taken between meals, not with a meal, which dilutes and lowers the temperature of the gastric juice.

imination Versus Medication

Two well-known European physicians have come to the conclusion that melancholia is a disorder of metabolism—that is, a disease due to the retention and accumulation within the body of certain poisonous waste matters, products of tissue change in the body. The plan of treatment applied to the patients suffering from melancholia consists of measures to increase elimination. Health Culture says in regard to this sensible system:

"The measures consisted of free water drinking, fluid diet (consisting largely of milk,) sweat baths, etc. The results, as shown by elaborate charts and diagrams setting forth momentary fluctuations of temperature, pulse rate, arterial tension, amount of food and time spent in alsep, were eminently satisfactory.

"There is a growing conviction among the most enlightened medical men the world over that the cause of disease is to be sought for within the body and not in cutside agencies—that while these agencies (impure air, water and various other influences,) may affect the state of health, they are effective not as direct producers of disease, but only in so far as they prevent the body from

relieving itself from its own poisons. 'The body is a factory of poisons,' as one of the wisest of living pathologists, Bouchard of Paris, has said. To eliminate these poisons is one of the most important of the systematic activities. To interrupt this elimination means death in a very few minutes. Anything which interferes with such elimination means disorder, and the treatment for disease should be, not medicaments and other measures looking to the relief of symptoms, but such metaods as will assist the organism in its struggle to expel the retained matters. Such measures in a general way are fasting, diet, free water drinking, enemas, sweat baths, breathing exercises and so on. There is every indication that before many years these measures will be the main therapeutic resources of the practical physician. Disease will be recognized, not as an enemy to be routed, but as a cleansing process to be assisted. Such assistance can be given only by measures which will increase elimination. And an ounce of elimination is worth a ton of medication."

Lungs and Life.

O "PAGE 423 of the Christian Science handbook, O "Science and Health" (fifty-first edition,) by Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, appears the following, which may be of interest to those who are suffering—or believe themselves to be suffering—from lung troubles:

"If the tungs are disappearing, this is but one of the beliefs of mortal mind. Mortal man will be less mortal, when he learns that lungs never sustained existence, and can never destroy God, who is our life. When this is understood, mankind will be more godlike. What if the lungs are ulcerated? God is more to a man than his lungs; and the less we acknowledge matter or its laws, the more immortality we possess. Consciousness constructs a better body when it has conquered our fears of matter. Correct material belief by spiritual understanding, and Spirit will form you anew. You will never fear again, except to offend God, and will never believe that lungs, or any portion of the body, can destroy you.

"If you have sound and capacious lungs, and want them to remain so, be always ready with the mental protest against the opposite belief in heredity. Discard all notions about lungs, tubercles, inherited consumption, or disease arising from any circumstance, and you will find that mortal mind, when instructed by Truth, yields to divine power, which steers the body into health, as directly as error can forbid the feet to walk, or impel the hands to steal."

A Wholesome Fruit.

M ENTION has been made on several occasions in this M department of the good qualities of the grape fruit, or pomelo, when used as a medicine, by slicing up a whole pomelo, skin and all, and pouring thereon about a quart of boiling water, then taking a tumbler full of the decoction three or four times a day.

This is for use medicinally. As a pleasant and wholesome drink, a good way to use the pomelo is to squeeze the juice of half a moderate-sized fruit into a tumbler, and then fill the glass with pure carbonated water. The plain water should be used, not the seltzer, as that would spoil the flavor. No sugar should be added nor will any be craved by a normal appetite. This drink is wholesome, refreshing and inexpensive.

THE latest decision in the surgical world is that physicians must shave their faces. It is claimed that many cases of contagious diseases are carried to patients in the beards of doctors, while the surgeon performing an operation may convey dangerous germs to the wound of his patient. The New York Journal recently published an illustrated page, showing, in highly magnified form, a wealth of microbes found upon the hair of the face.

Artificial Skin.

A SUBSTITUTE has been found for the transplanted kin. This is the delicate inner skin of an eggshell, which is said to have been successfully used for skin grafting in a New York hospital. This is a big improvement on the old-fashoned method of painfully elipping hundreds, or thousands, of small pieces of skin, to patch up a wound.

Wide-spread Food Adulteration,

THE United States is by no means the only country where the adulteration of food is conducted on a wholesale scale. Following is an extract from the report of the New Health Commissioner of Queensland, Aus-

of the New Health Commissioner of Queramana, tralia:

"Samples of butter were found to be rough with boracic acid. Beers were rank with salicylic acid; wines were sweet to sickliness with sugar. Fruit syrups were discovered which had not even a distant acquaintance with fruit, or were loaded with 'preservatives.' Samples of tea were analyzed and proved to have grown on no vegetable stem whatever. No less than thirty chests were found to have been 'made by mixing magnetic oxide of fron with tea dust and sand, rolled by means of starch into little pellets of various sizes in imitation of genuine teas." The report states that the common method of making whisky is to dilute essence of whisky with proof spirit, and then artificially 'bead' the mixture by adding sulphuric acid and olive oil."

Is it not about time to begin to agitate in earnest for the passage of a first-class pure food law in this State?

Moderate Drinking.

DR. CLOUSTON of Edinburgh writes as follows in the Health Monthly:
"I am safe in saying that no man indulges for ten years continuously, even though he was never drunk in all that time, without being pyschologically changed for the worse.

"It all depends on the original inherent strength of the brain how long the downward course takes. Usually

some intercurrent disease or tissue degeneration cuts off the man before he has a chance of getting old. I have seen such a man simply pass into senile dementia before he was an old man from mild, respectable alcoholism excess without any alcoholism or preliminary outburst at all.

before he was an old man from mile, respectively series without any alcoholism or preliminary outburst at all.

"I am sure I have seen strong brains in our profession, at the bar and in business, break down from chronic alcoholic excess without their owners ever having been once drunk."

This is doubtless true. From a hyglenic standpoint, it is better that a man should drink to excess, say every three months, than that he should steadily "soak" from the beginning of the year to the end. In the latter case, the system is never free of alcohol. The fact that no ill-effects may be apparent prove nothing. The system may be gradually accustomed to any kind of a poison, but the time comes when there will be a reaction. De Quincy could sit down at a table with a bottle of laudanum, and drink glass for glass with a friend who was drinking port wine. He tried to break off the habit, the story of which has been told in his "Confessions of an Opium Eater."

These remarks in regard to drinking do not apply to the person who takes his glass or two of wine or beer with meals, but to the man who makes a practice of taking frequent "pegs" of strong liquor during the day.

HERE is a little lesson on physiology, from London Tit Bits:

"'If I stand on my head the blood all rushes to my head, doesn'r it?" No one ventured to contradict him. 'Now,' he continued triumphantly, 'when I stand on my feet, why doesn't the blood all rush into my feet? 'Because,' replied Hostetter McGinnis, 'your feet are not empty.'"

Unfashionable Because Inexpensive.

Very truly, the Healthy Home says, in regard to exercise in the open air:

"Exercise in the open air is a panacea for 'megrims' of every kind. If it were an expensive mode of treatment, thousands would scrimp their last penny in order to be able to apply it. If walking exercise in the open air were only attainable at the cost of \$2\$ an hour, thousands upon thousands would try it who now patronize the street cars and hired cahs; but as a means of cure it is inexpensive. This is why some people can never come to endure it. Physical culture methods and home gymnasiums are well enough, but that they are used, as a rule, in close rooms. Plenty of oxygen is just as necessary as plenty of food, and it cannot be had indoors."

Tobacco and Mervousness.

Tobacco and Nervousness.

Tebacco and Nervousness.

The following strong indictment of the tobacco habit appeared recently in Physical Culture:

"There are more nervous men in America at present than at any time in the history of our country. It is the American disease—this nervousness. Every physician has on his books, as patients, dozens of middle-aged men who are 'run down,' who cannot sleep, whose stomachs refuse to assimilate the food taken into them. The diagnosis in nine cases out of ten is 'nervousness,' and they attribute the disturbance to having kept the nervous tension 'too tight' for a period of years.

"But this is not the cause.

"Not one in a hundred of the-nervous breakdowns reported touch any save the users of tobacco.

"Walk along the avenues of the city. The tobacco stores are as numerous as the liquor stores.

"Both are the great enemies of superb manhood.

"Drink has claimed its thousands, but tobacco has claimed its tens of thousands for weakness, misery and early death. The cup is sedulously kept from the lips of the immature boy by the law; but the infant may secure cigarettes and blast his physical powers with little hindrance.

"If the history of all the nervous breakdowns were

cigarettes and blast his physical powers with little hindrance.

"If the history of all the nervous breakdowns were traced, there would be a strain of nicotine through every one of them.

"Do you use tobacco? Is your appetite more to you than strong nerves, superb manhood, clear brain? If not, give it up.

"There are six great curses of this age: The corset curse that weakens, womanhood; the curse of sexual ignorance that degrades humanity beneath the level of brutehood; the curse of muscular inactivity that causes many to droop and wither before their time; the curse of overeating that gives pain to so many and puts fees into the pockets of doctors; the alcohol curse that robs so many men of reason and all the qualities of manhood; and tobacco—vehicle of the great demon Nicotine, who has his shrines so thick along every city thoroughfare, its leaves spreading over so many thousands of fertile acres, more baneful than the cursed poppy that brings the languorous sleep more awful than death.

"If you are growing up, don't let this curse fasten itself upon you. If you are in its clutches, strike boldly for freedom and manhood!"

Another New Consumption Cure.

Another New Consumption Cure.

Another New Consumption Cure.

A NOTHER new cure for consumption has been brought A out in France. This time is consists of a hyperdermia injection of a liquid composed of "extracts from plants found in Chill and Columbia."

All of these so-called consumption cures, which come and go, should be looked on with suspicion. Any case that cannot be cured by the fresh-air treatment, which has fortunately become so popular of late, combined with plain but nourishing diet, and a liberal use of olive oil, may safely be set down as incurable.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, in giving that paper an account of a remerkable cure of consumption effected simply by living in the open air, refers to the "late discovery by the scientists that consumption is curable by the pure-air process." This is "rich." When did the scientists begin to discover that fresh air is wholesome and necessary, to sick and well alike? Perhaps they will be taking out a patent on it next.

ANDIRON TALES.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

"And now," said the Leftandiron as the Flamingo flew off and left them to themselves, "it strikes me that it is time we set about having some supper, I'm getting hungry, what with the excitement of that ride, and the that I haven't eaten anything but a bowlful of

kindling wood since yesterday morning."
"I'm with you there," said Tom. "I've been hungry
ever since we started, and that snow on the moon

whetted my appetite."

"Never knew a boy who wasn't hungry on all occa-sions," puffed the Bellows. "Fact is, a boy wouldn't be a real boy unless he was hungry. Did you ever know a boy that would confess he'd had enough to eat, Pokey?"

Pokey?"
"Once," said Poker. "I wrote a poem about him, but
I never could get it published. Want to hear it?"
"Very much," said Tom.
"Well, here goes," said the Poker anxiously, and he
recited the following lines:

THE WONDROUS STRIKE OF SAMMY DIKE.

Young Sammy Dike was a likely boy, Who lived somewhere in Illinois.
His father was a blacksmith, and His Ma made pies for all the land, The pies were all so very fine
That folks who sought them stood in his Before the shop of Dike & Co. Before the shop of Dike & Co.

'Mid passing rain, in drifting snow,
For fear they'd lose the tasty prize
Of 'Dike's new patent home-made pies."
One day, alas, poor Mrs. Dike,
Who with her pies had made the strike,
By overwork fell very ill,
And all her orders could not fill.
So ill was she she could not bake
One-half the pastry folks would take;
And so her loving husband said
He'd take her place and cook, instead
Of making horseshoes. Kindly Joe,
To help his wife in time of woe! help his wife in time of woe! worked by night, he worked by day Yet worked, alas, in his own way, And made such pies, I've understood, As but a simple blacksmith could. He made them hard as iron bars, He made them tough as trolley cars, He seemed to think a pie's estate Was to be used in armor plate.
And not a pie would be let go
That had not stood the sledge's blow
Upon the anvil in his sanctum,

Whence naught went out until he'd spanked 'em. Result? With many, also and 'lack, The pies Joe made they all came back, From folks who claimed they could not go The latest ples of Dike & Co The latest pies of Dike & Co.
And here it was that Sammy came
To help his parents in the game.
"Can't eat 'em?" cried indignant Joe.
"Can't eat 'em? Well, I want to know!
Here, Sammy, show these people here
How most unjust their plaints, my dear.
Come, lad, and eat the luscious pies Come, lad, and eat the luscious pic That I have made and they despise. Poor, loyal Sammy then began. Upon those stodgy pies—the plan Was very pleasing in his eyes, For Sammy loved his mother's pies. He nibbled one, he bit another, And then began to think of mother. He chewed and gnawed, he munch But no—he could not swallow it; unched and bit, And then, poor child, it was so tough, He had to say he'd had enough, Though never in the world before Was lad who had not wanted more.

And what became of Sammy's ma?
And what became of Sammy's pa?
Their profits gone, how could they eke
A living good from week to week?
They took the recipe for pies
That mother made and—Oh, so wise—
Let father make them in his way
In form elliptical, they say.
And when the football season came
Won fortune great and woodrous force And when the football season came
Won fortune great, and wondrous fame,
Beyond the wildest hope of dreams,
By selling these to football teams.
And those by whom this game is played
Called them the finest ever made.
"The Suregood football," made of mince,
Has never quite been equaled since; "The Suregood football," made of Has never quite been equaled sin And few who kick them with their feet, Know they're the pies Sam couldn't eat— The only pies upon this orb A healthy boy could not absorb.

"Great poem that, eh?" said the Bellows, poking Tom in the ribs, and grinning broadly.

"Splendid," said Tom. "New use for pies that."

"It's beautifuly long," eaid Lefty.

"But why couldn't it be published?" asked Righty.

"Wasn't it long enough?"

The editor said it wasn't true," sighed the Poker.
had three boys of his own, you know, and he said there never was a boy who couldn't eat a pie even if it was made of crowbars and rubber, as long as it was

pie."
"I guess he was right," observed Righty. "I knew a

boy once who ate soft coal just because somebody to him it was rock candy."

"Did he like it?" asked Tom.
"I don't think he did," replied Righty, "but he neve

"Did he like it?" asked Tom.

"I don't think he did," replied Righty, "but he never let on that he didn't."

"Well, anyhow," put. in Lefty, "it's time we had something to eat and we'd better set out for the Lobster shop or the Candydike—I don't care which."

"Or the what?" asked Tom.

"The Candydike" said the Leftandiron. "Didn't you ever hear of the Candydike?"

"Never," responded Tom. "What is it?"

"It's a candy Klondike," explained the Leftandiron.

"There are Gumdrop Mines and Marsh Mellow Lodes and Deposits of Chocolate Creams beyond the dreams of avarice. Remember 'em, Righty?"

"Oom, mh, mh, mh!" murmured Righty, smacking his lips with joy. "Do I remember them! Oh, my! Don't I just. Why, I never wanted to come back from there. I had to be pulied out of the Peppermint mine with a derrick. And the river—oh, the river. Was there anything ever like it?"

Tom's mouth began to water, he knew not why.

"What about the river?" he asked.

"Soda water flowing from Mountain to the Sea," returned the Rightandiron, smacking his lips again ecstatically. "Just imagine it, Tom. A great stream of Soda Water fed by little rivulets of Vanilla and Strawberry and Chocolate syrup, with here and there a cream brook feeding the combination, until all you had to do to get a glass of the finest nectar ever mixed was to dip your cup into the river and there you were."

Tom closed his eyes with very joy at the mere idea.

"Oh—where is this river?" he cried, when he was able to find words to speak.

"In the Candydike, of course. Where else?" said the Poker. "But, of course, we can go to the Lobster shop if you prefer."

"Not I," said Tom. "I don't care for any Lobster has with a Candydike in sight."

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"In the Candydike, of course. Where else?" said the Poker. "But, of course, we can go to the Lobster shop lif you prefer."

"Not I." said Tom. "I don't care for any Lobster shop with a Candydike in sight."

"Don't be rash," said the Bellows, who apparently had a strong liking for the Lobster shop. "Of course we alk love the Candydike because it is so sweet, but for real pleasure the Lobster shop is not to be despised. I don't think you ought to make up your mind as to where you'll go next in too much of a hurry."

"What's the fun in the Lobster shop?" asked Tom.

"Purely intellectual, if you know what that means," said the Bellows. "You get your mind filled there instead of your stomach. You meet the wittiest oysters, and the most poetic clams, and the most protic clams, and the most protic clams, and the most protect clams, and the most poetic clams, and the shop it interary lobsters at the Lobster shop. I can get something to eat anywhere. I can get a stake at any lumber yard in town. I can get a chop at any ax factory, in the country, and if I want sweets I can find a Cakery—"

"Bakery, you mean?" said Tom.

"No, I don't at all," said the Bellows. "I mean Cakery. A Cakery is a place where they sell cake, and when I say Cakery I mean what I say. Just because you call it Bakery doesn't prove anything."

"We're out for pleasure, not for argument," growled the Leftandiron. "Go on and say what you've got to say,"

"We'll," said the Bellows, "what I was trying to say,

"Well," said the Bellows, "what I was trying to say,

"Well," said the Bellows, "what I was trying to say, when interrupted, was that you can get your stomach filled almost anywhere, but your mind—that is different. I'm hungrier in my mind than in my stomach, and I'd rather be fed just now on the jests of an oyster, the good stories of a clam and the anecdotes of a Lobster, than have the freedom of the richest Marshmellow mine in creation."

"Well, I'm sure I don't know what to do," said Tom, very much perplexed. The Candydike was glorious, but the Lobster shop, too, had its attractions, for Tom was fond of witty jokes and good anecdotes. The idea of having them from the lips of Lobsters and Oysters was

very appealing.
"I say," he said in a minute, "why isn't that Lobster shop the best place for us to go after all, if we are really hungry? We could sit down at the table, you know, and listen to the Lobster's anecdotes, and then eat him afterward. In that way we could hear the stories and fill up

besides."

"Well—I de-clare!" cried the Bellows. "What an idea! You most ungrateful boy!"

"Not at all," said the Poker. "Not at all. It's merely the habit of his kind. Many's the time when I've heard of men and women devouring their favorite authors. Tom couldn't better show his liking for the Lobster than by eating him. On the other hand, if he goes there and turns his back on the Candydike, he'll miss the most wonderful sight in all creation, and that is the Nesselrode Cataract on the Soda Water River. It is located at the point where the Vanilla glacier comes down from the Cream Mountains on the one side, and the famous Marrons orchards line the other bank for a distance of seven miles. It's a perfectly gorgeous sight."

"Mercy me!" cried Tom. "Indeed, I should like to see that."

that."

"No doubt," put in the Bellows. "Nevertheless, you can see Nesseirode pudding at home at any time, but did you ever see there a Turtle that can recite a fairy story of his own composition, or a Crab capable of narrating the most thrilling story of the American revolutionary war that anybody ever dreamed of."

"Oh, dear; oh, dear; oh, dear!" said Tom, "what shall I do?"

As he spoke, from far down in the valley there see to come a crash and a roar, following close upon which the barking of a dog made itself heard,
"The ice is slipping," cried the Poker, as the mountain trembled beneath them. "There's going to be an avalanche, and we're on it!"

The whole top of the mountain shook as if it had be an earthquake, and then it began to crash rapi

downward.
"Dear me! How annoying," observed the Bellows. "As if we haven't had enough coasting this trip without taking a turn on an avalanche."
"But what shall we do?" roared the Andirons excitedly. "I never forces this."

"Slide, I guesa," say the Poker calmly.

I do.

The barking of the dog approach
"Good!" cried Righty, clapping
sefully, as an idea flushed across
one famous St. Bernards; he'll t

as for us—"

The thunderous roar of the descending avalant drowned the sounds of Righty's voice, and all that on now serve as a means of conveying their thoughts each other was the making of wild motions with hands. The Poker stood erect and stiff, looking gris ahead of him, as if resolved to meet his fate bravely; Bellows threw himslef flat upon the glacier and panis while the two Andirons, standing guard on either a of Tom, peered anxiously about for the rescuer of the little guest, nor did they look in vain, for in a few ments the huge figure of a St. Bernard appeared belt them, rushing with all his might and main to their all For some reason or other, the St. Bernard seemed have something familiar about him, but Tom could say what it was.

"Bow-wow-wow!" the dog barked, gleefully for the street of the street.

say what it was.

"Bow-wow-wow!" the dog barked, gleefuily, for the was just the sort of work he most enjoyed.

Strangely enough, Tom seemed to understand dog is guage for the first time in his life, for the bark said him as plainly as you please: "Climb on my bas sonny, and I'll have you out of this in a jiffy."

The lad lost not a moment in obeying. Alded by the affectionate boosts of the Andirons, he soon found his elf lying face downward upon the broad, shaggy back the faithful beast.

He closed his eyes to shut out the blinding an moment, and then—

a moment, and then—

Tom sat up and rubbed them, for there was no snow, no avalanche, no Alp, no St. Bernard dog in sight. Only a friendly pair of andirons staring fixedly at him out of the fireplace of his father's library; the poker standing like a grenadier at one side, and the bellows, hanging from a brass-headed nail on the other. Beside these, lying on the rug beside him, his head cocked to one side, his eyes fixed intently upon Tom's face, and his tail wagging furiously, was Jeff—no, not a St. Bernard, but a shaggy little Scotch terrier.

"Hello, Jeff!" said Tom, as he rubbed his eyes a second time. "Where have you been all this time?"

"Woof!" barked Jeff, and cocking his eye knowingly. "And was it you who rescued me from the avalanche?"

Tom asked.

"Woof!" replied Jeff, as much as to say he wouldn't tell.

"Well, it was mighty good of you, if you did, Jeffy,"
Tom said, gratefully. "Only I wish you could have takes
me to the Candydike, of the Lobster shop instead of
straight home—because I'm not only hungry, Jeffy, but
I should very much have liked to visit those wonderful

places."
"Woof!" said Jeff.
Which Tom took to be a promise that his rescue would do better next time.
The little party has not been off again since, but it other night some pieces of newspaper were thrown in the fireplace and all but one of them were burner Righty held this one under his chaw and Tom, while tring to get a word out of his friend, caught sight of it. "Hello," said Tom, as he read what was printed on the clipping. "The astronomers at the Lick Observatory has discovered a new constellation in the southeast heaven it is of huge dimensions and resembles in its outline the figure of a rhinoceros or some such pachydermston creatures."

"Well, I never!" he cried, as he read. "I say, Righty, do you believe that's the old Hippopotamus?" And Righty said never a word, but the look in his eya indicated that he thought there was something in the

HORSES AND AUTOS IN PARIS.

Owing to the spread of automobilism, horses in Paris are dying out. According to official statistics, the number of these four-footed servants reported to the Ministry of War as being available for requisition in the case of mobilization in the capital, shows a diminution upon the corresponding figures of last year of over 5900. The omnibus company had nearly 2000 more horses in its stables a twelvementh ago than it has now. The chief hackney carriage owner in Paris has reduced his stad of animals by 750. The remainder of the diminution is mostly accounted for by private persons having discarded horse-drawn vehicles for motor cars. There are still, however, 90,796 steeds employed for various purposes in the capital, so that some time will elapse before the equine race-is totally extinct in Paris. A young enthusiast in the cause of the new locomotion, commenting on the topic, points this out regretfully. He find consolation, nevertheless, in the redection that, as he ingenuously observes, "it must be candidly confessed that the horse as a motive power has a certain value, after all, in spite of its many and great drawbacks."—[London Telegraph.

THE SIN OF GLUTTONY.

Eminent physicians continue to send out warning against the sin of gluttony, but with little effect on the community. The growth of diseases directly attributable to overeating increases, and the death rate gives so emn warnings that seem to be unheeded. The case is a the worse because most men who are heavy exters tall no exercise and thus double the danger. An eminem physician has just given an argument against business men eating three hearty meals a day without taking an exercise. He says that a man who works in the openic can eat as much as he feels like, but that the mas of sedentary habits who partakes of meat three times day is simply laying up trouble for himself and making it necessary for insurance companies to change the rates.—[Philadelphia inquirer. secessary for insurance comp ss.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.

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SULU FABLES.

By Capl. Celwyn E. Hampton, U.S. A.

IV.—THE FROG AND THE MONKEY.

The Frog and the Monkey were once great friends.
One day, while they were walking about together, the Frog said: "Instead of thus wasting our time in idleness, let us go and do something useful."

"A good suggestion," said the Monkey. "I have often thought we might make better use of our time. Let us plant banana trees in our gardens."

This seemed to meet the Frog's ideas, so they went some and each one carefully placed a banana tree in his garden.

home and each one carefully placed a banana tree in his garden.

Now the Monkey was very fond of the tender shoots of the banana plant, so, as soon as his tree began to grow, the sight of the delicious tidbits it offered was too such of a temptation, and he broke off the top and ate it. One day the Frog said to the Monkey, "How is your banana plant doing?"

"Badly, very badly," replied the Monkey. "I cannot make out what is the matter with it. It is all the time islit and frayed at the top, and, in spite of all the attention I give it, it does not appear to grow at all."

"Why, I am surprised at that," said the Frog, "for mins is doing nicely, and will soon be bearing."

Some time afterward the Frog met the Monkey and mid to him, "I am glad you proposed planting banana trees. Mine is a delight to the eye. It is loaded with the fruit, and before many days it will be ripe. Has yours done as well?"

"By no means," replied the Monkey. "On the contrary, it never has amounted to anything. Either I must have selected a very poor plant or have placed it in very poor soil, for it has grown but little larger than when I planted it, and is always split at the top."

"Perhaps something has been eating it," suggested the Frog.

"Well, at any rate," said the Monkey, "it is now too

"Mell, at any rate," said the Monkey, "it is now too hat to think of remedying matters."

"A few days afterward the Frog said to the Monkey, "My bananas are now ripe, and they are indeed good to look at. But, what is better, they will furnish me delicious food for a long time."

"Let us go and gather it without another moment's selay," said the Monkey, "for, if we do not, someone else will be sure to come and get it, and you will not get the least benefit from it. Besides, as you cannot climb the tree, you will need my aid to help you get the fruit."

So they set off, and, when they had arrived at the

fruit."
So they set off, and, when they had arrived at the Frog house, the Monkey climbed the tree and began to pick and eat the fruit, but gave none to the Frog. When the Frog asked for the bananas that grew on his right, the Monkey replied that they were his for his trouble is elimbing the tree. When he asked for those on his left, the Monkey claimed them for having proposed the planting; and, on one pretext or another, refused to give the Frog any. he Frog any.

the Frog any.

The Frog was very angry at being thus robbed of his rightful property, and resolved, in some way, to be revenged. So he went into his house and sharpened a lot of small pieces of bamboo, and stuck them in the ground under the tree, the Monkey being so busy eating that he dd not see what was going on. Then he covered over the sharp bamboos with leaves and said to the Monkey, Well, I am going away now. You will have to look out for the Dogs, if they come about. If you hear any barking you had better jump down and run away before they can come up. See, I have put some nice leaves here for you to jump on, so you will not hurt yourself."

Then he went away and hid in the grass, and, in a little while began to limitate the barking of a Dog. The Monkey was badly frightened, and, jumping down from the tree, fell upon the sharpened bamboos and was tiffed.

The Frog was at a loss to know how to dispose of the body. He did not wish to leave it there, since the other Morkeys would be sure to accuse him. After thinking it was for some time he decided that it would be a more horough revenge to cook it and serve it up to the other donkeys. He therefore took it to his house and made a line stew with curry powder, and then invited all the ther Monkeys to dine with him.

When they came, he said to them, "I have hidden you

When they came, he said to them, "I have bidden you cat with me in order that you may enjoy this new and wory dish, the secret of which I have but lately learned must request you, however, to eat it with your eyes ut, since its peculiarity is that, if you do not do so, less much of its fine flavor."

They all ate, and professed to find the contractions of the second to find the second to find the contractions of the second to find the second the second to find the second the second to find the second to find the second the second to find the second to find the second to find the second to find the second the second to find the second to find the second to find the second to find the second the se

They all ate, and professed to find it delicious. But me little Monkey, not being able to repress his curiosity, sened his eyes and saw that he was eating a Monkey's land. He was horrified, and, leaped up, crying out: "he what the Frog has done to us!"
They seized the Frog and declared their intention to him. He begged to be released, but they swore to with him as he had done with their brother. Then may put him into a pot of cold water and ran off to get favored with which to boil it. But, while they were lating for wood, he jumped out and ran into the yard, where he hid under a cocoanut husk. When the Monkeys for the man and found him gone, they hunted all over the late. Not finding him there, they all gathered in the late to discuss plans for catching him.

The Chief of the Monkeys, who presided over the setting, sat upon the husk under which the Frog was siden. When they were all in the height of the distance, the Frog, unable to let pass so good an opportuity, reached out and bit the Chief Monkey's tail. The medical propertuity is again made captive.

Some were still for boiling him, but others said, "No, if we try to boil. him he will escape again while we are taking the necessary preparations. Let us kill him taking and have done with him."

Frog begged them not to do so. He shrieked for mercy. He implored them to kill him in any other way, if only they would spare him this awful_torture. He pleaded with them not to degrade themselves by such an act of barbarity. But they hustled him off to the river and threw him in. As zoon as he struck the water he said, "Thank you. You forget that I am quite at home here." The Monkeys were very angry at being so easily duped, and at once summoned all the cattle and the other great beasts to come and drink the river dry, so that they might catch the Frog again. But the Butterfly, being a great friend of the Frog's, lit on the cattle's noses and annoyed them so much that they could not drink in peace. As soon as they grew tired, therefore, they went away again into the woods, and this explains why, although they are still drinking from the river, it never goes dry.

LIPE'S PROBLEM.

Importunate this query of the heart: Is death to be the final end

Of earth's sweet friends.

final end
Of earth's sweet friendships; and shall we never
thenceforth meet
The dear ones whom we loved to greet—
Is Death to render obsolete
That cherished phrase, "Dear friend?"

In vain we strive to look beyond the misty rim Of life's horizon; vainly strive to catch some cheering

gleam Of the celestial brightness; we close our eyes and

dream

That we are launched upon a mystic stream

Called Life Eternal, but waking, find our vision still is

But whence these dreams of immortality beyond the test
Of sense corporeal? Are they the vagrant offspring of
our own desire,
Mocking us, as mirage mocks the desert traveler consumed by fire
Of thirst? What magic touch invokes to psalmody
this "living lyre"

this "living lyre"

And kindles hope of Heaven within the human breast?

As long as history the scroll on which are writ the dec-

As long as history the scroil on which are writ the declarations made by man
Concerning his own destiny; the arrogant in every age have said, "We know
"It's thus;" whilst others, answering them, have said, "It is not so;"
But each was simply guessing; naught but the sable shaft from Death's unerring bow
Hath ever pierced the curtain that doth veil this secret of creation's plan.

What then, cease dreaming and abandon hope? Nay,

nay,
Thy course is plain: Concerning things thou canst not
prove, from bigot zeal refrain;
But cherish hope; for e'en should hope at last prove

In hoping thou hast naught to lose and everything to

gain;
And let thy life be such that thou canst meet thy fate serenely, come what may.

J. B. NICHOLS.

WOMEN JESTERS. Abdul Hamid keeps a troop of sixty jesters to amuse the inmates of his seragilo on the Bosphorus. These jesters give the lie to the old saying that "women have no sense of humor," for every one of these professional jokers is of the gentler sex. Nor is the Turkish Sultan's

Jokers is of the gentler sex. Nor is the Turkish Sultan's harem the only one in Oriental countries that is provided with a corps of amusement makers.

Poor, indeed, is the Turk that has not one jester for his women folks. As a rule, there are two, one to sing and play musical instruments, and one to tell stories and crack jokes to make laughter for the grave and bearded master of the house and his dark-eyed beauties. Where there are only a few of these jesters, they divide the work and are generally "all-around" humorists; but where are are many the work is specialized and each individual has an opportunity to perfect herself in her specialty.

Western visitors rarely see these laughter-brackers

Western visitors rarely see these laughter-breeders of the harem.—[Philadelphia North American.

ENGLISH ACTORS ABROAD.

ENGLISH ACTORS ABROAD.

English actors will welcome the inauguration of the first English theater in Paris, and there should be no doubt of its financial success. Performances by English companies on the continent are by no means an innovation; as far back as the sixteenth century English performances were given, and in those early days met with considerable success. An English company performed in Germany in 1586, and another at Lubeck in 1643. Five years later one played with great success for nine weeks at Hamburg, and in November asked permission to perform at Luneburg, which had been previously visited by the same company with glorious results, but met with a refusal, as they season was Advent. Our plays, too, met with favor on the continent under the disadvantage of translation. "Julius Caesar" was performed in 1660 at Luneberg by a German company, and in 1666 another applied for permission to present twenty-five English pieces, among them "King Lear" and "Titus Andronicus."—[London Chronicle.

AN ENTERPRISING DUCHESS.

AN ENTERPRISING DUCHESS.

One queer phase of the recent trip of the Duchess of Sutherland to Russia, in company with the Duchess of Mariborough, didn't get into the papers. The Duchess of Mariborough, didn't get into the Papers. The Duchess of Mariborough, didn't get into the papers. The Duchess of Mariboroug

------AUSTRALIAN WONDER.

THE STONE WOMAN OF WINGEN, A GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY.

By a Special Contributor

A USTRALIA is rapidly becoming the happy hundred and ground of European and American tourists, especially those animated by a spirit of adventure. Each State of the commonwealth possesses its own seechic characteristics, and oven virgin localities which have yet to be described. In New South Wales, for instance, there are immense districts to be explored by lovers of the grandly beautiful in nature, the enthusiastic botanist, or the patient secker after scleatific fact. The rallway connecting Sydney with Brisbane, as it emerges from the Hunter River Valley, and proceeds toward the Queensland border, traverses a country abounding with localities destined to rank with the favorite pleasure renorts of the future. Ampnt shee is the region between Misswellbrook and the Liverpool ranges. Although much of the country traversed by the line is of level character, there are many picturesque spots to be found ameng the neighboring hills, while the state of the state of the surrounding country is unmistakably apparent. A few miles to the west rises Gallacher's Mountain, an ame suggreetive of Donnybrook Fair; to the east is the samson Range, at our back the Bill's Mountain, and in front of us one of the many sugar-load bills scattered over the colony. Nine miles beyond Aberdeen is Scone, situated, as it were, at the bottom of a huge basin, the sides being formed by groups of mountains. The Holdsworthy Downs, about a mile distant, although fully 100 feet above the town, were at one time the bottom of a large lake, the present elevation being a result of voicanic upheavals. Toward the east are the Kangaroo Ranges, while westward rise-the Moonby Mountains. The Kyngdon Fond Plains surrounding possess considerable scientific interest, marine shells, coral, etc., being found in abundance. Rooted trunks of fossil trees have been met with, and forsil tower the shell the solid rock of the surrounding possess considerable scientific interest, marine shells, coral, etc., being found in abundance. Rooted trunks of fossil trees have bee

A WHOLE LOT WORSE.

"Rose and Mabel have never spoken since they took part in the private theatricals."

"Professional jealousy?"

"Worse than that—amateur jealousy."—[Life-

HATS AND GOWNS.

WHAT FASHION SUGGESTS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

From a Special Correspondent.

N EW YORK, April 7.—Given a flower toque, a thile neckbow and a net and ribbon boa, even Noah's wife herself, in otherwise antedeluvian attire, would be considered presentable and modish this spring. would be considered presentable and modish this spring. Without all or one of this trio of essential details no woman is entitled to consider herself a fit representative of fashion. The flower toque is no novelty, save in its size and the glory of its coloring, for just after Christsize and the gfory of its coloring, for just after Christ-mas women began to anticipate spring by wearing very large Marie Antoinette hats of white roses and green leaves. The Marie Antoinette is a genuine toque de-veloped to an abnormal size, worn a good deal over the eyes, and with a double jabot of lace or a sash of panne ribbon against the back hair. White rose toques, deep-ened to pink rose copies, those were succeeded by red rose affairs, and now a wide, flat crown with a blunt-bowed roached brim, solidly made of the most flery geraniums that blow, is the ideal top knot for seven women out of ten. men out of ten.

aining three in the ten relieve this sanguinary The remaining three in the ten relieve this sanguinary coloring with velvety green leaves or moss, or a tasteful admixture of pink or white geranium flowers. These last are certainly more agreeable to the eye when worn in the street, nevertheless the authority of the majority obtains as a rule, and those women who do not wear toques made wholly of red geraniums have bought equally impressive structures of scarlet begonia blosoms, or daring hibiscus flowers. As all these artificial blossoms are made of velvet, and as stems and leaves seldom alternate with the riot of red, the effect of the new millinery is hot and heavy to the eye.

The Reign of Red.

Nevertheless, red as a color is reigning at present and evidently is going to exert a marked influence through the season. A good half of the straw hats are adorned with bows of scarlet ribbon, bunches of crimson berries, russet rose tips, and grapes that never grew in any but chromo lithographic landscapes. White pillow case linen shirt waists are piped with red, and the drygoods men affirm that a bargain counter loaded with red ribbon, red flowers, or red silk blouses will gather a crowd of eager women in ten minutes.

An illustration, quite apropos, is given by well-de-

eager women in ten minutes.

An illustration, quite apropos, is given by well-designed spring suita, in two types and tones of red veiling relieved with black. A plain veiling forms the upper half of the skirt, lower half of the waist and the main portion of the sleeves of this suit. The color of this material is technically termed torreador red; that of the black striped and figured veiling allied with it is pure field poppy red. Torreador red taffeta bands, hand worked in French knots, supply a third decorative element in this suit, and the parasol used with it is of very soft black peau de sole, pierced with round holes, to shows dots of the poppy-red silk lining.

ment in this suit, and the parasol used with it is of very soft black peas de sole, piered with round holes, to shows dots of the poppy-red silk lining.

Bows and Boa.

To return to the tulle hows and the net boas and ruffall is the custom to wear both of these slay ornaments together, and with the growth of the season, they have increased in size, until, with one season, they have increased in size, until, with one season, they have increased in size, until, with the season, they have increased in size, until, with the season, they have increased in size, until, with the season, they have increased in size, until, with the season, they have increased in size, until, with the season, they have increased in size, until, with one season, they have increased in size, until, with one season, they have increased in size, until, with one season, the season, the season in the season is the season in the season in the season in the season in the season is season in the season is season in the season is season in the season in the season in the season in the season is season in the season in the season is season in the season in the season in the season is season in the season in the season in the season is season in the season is season in the season in the season is season in the season in the season is season in the season in the season is season. It is season in the season in the season is season in the season in Bows and Boas.

To return to the tulle bows and the net boas and ruffs. It is the custom to wear both of these sary ornaments together, and, with the growth of the season, they have increased in size, until, with some pretty, but diminutive women, the individuality of the wearer is lost in a prodigious mass of fluffy flowers. The tulle bow is white or scarlet, plain or powdered with big black chenille dots, and it is worn directly under the chin or at the back of the neck. Over the shoulders of every shopper and caller then falls layer upon layer of lacefigured net; black net figured in white, or between the black net flounces is sandwiched one of white chiffon dotted in black. Every flounce is treated with fine double bouillonnis of a net of contrasting figure, or with tiny chiffon roses, or with frills upon frills of game ribbon. So important has become the trade in net boas that in all the larger retail shops a long counter is devoted to their display and sale. Their value runs all the way from \$2 to \$75. The millionairess buys an ecru silk voted to their display and sale. Their value runs all the way from \$2 to \$75. The millionairess buys an écru silk not box encrusted with insets of organdie flowers that are framed in Venitian gimp and gilt thread, while the long tie ends, which, by the way, never tie, are two superb Burano scarfs. The smart shopper from the country goes a bit further along the counter and buys three-quarters of a yard of black and white Brussels net flouncing, and then a couple of long sash ends to match, and putting them all together her neck is as effectively giorified as the millionairess' and her purse is very little lighter for the purchase.

For use with dimities and muslins the shops offer the most taking little kerchief boas frilled and flounced and generously rosetted. These are made white, solid pearl pink, pistache green, black and white striped net, and in all the tints of blue, silk muslin, organdy, wash silk, etc.

Wash Evening Gowns.

Openings, of domestic and imported gowns, are the excitement of the hour to the shopper; though many splendors of real lace and hand-embroidered slik beguile the fancy, to the woman of modest means and artistic aspirations in dress, the most important discoverey was that of many enchanting little American-made evening costumes built of the least expensive materials and yet reaching a high plane of sartorial art. In one of the shops a group of three typical and economical toilets are shown in corroboration of this fact. The center figure shows how a rosy wash foulard, figured in pale-green vine trails, decorated with a few yards of imitation café au lait point d'Arabe and shoulder straps of black baby velvet ribon, effectually realized the ideal of a quaint, gay little summer dancing dress.

A white habuti wash silk, its double flounce heads

and bodice top garnished with bands of cream Valen-ciennes lace laid upon broad crimson wash ribbon, is the second evening frock that can pack about in a dress suit case, make occasional trips to the laundry, and yet be always freshly in evidence and worn over no more costly foundation than a ten-cent a yard white lawn

costly foundation than a size of the footen canton silp.

The third pretty ress is a pale-blue cotton Canton creps, trimmed with bands of dark-blue Hungarian linen, cross-stitched in a quaint pink and blue design. A collar of blue Venetian beads, strung with bright jet beads to form a sort of pattern, is the inexpensive, but most becoming ornament worn with the modest and charming frock.

With such gowns as these selling in the shops no busy

charming frock.

With such gowns as these selling in the shops no busy woman of limited means can fall to find something to suit her needs and social occasions; and if she wishes effective ornaments with which to increase their festive appearance she can buy two yards of coral beads, so cleverly copied from the real that none but an expert could-detect the fraud, and twist and knot them about her neck. She can also buy a yard of white tuile and make elbow bracelets of the same with huge bow ends sticking out from the joint of her arm and suggesting coquettish wings.

Glores to Ba Launters.

Gloves with such gowns can be white suede, if you like, but there has lately been introduced a new white silk lisle glove that washes like a handkerchief, and is intended for summer evening wear. Such gloves can be had in lengths from eight to twenty-four button; they are woven to fit the hand and perfectly as a costly-spun slik stocking fits the foot, and many of them are beautifully lace worked from the knuckles clear to the shoulder.

tifully lace worked from the analysis shoulder.

Wash-silk madras is one of the season's materials that have been enthusiastically adopted by the makers of little girls' gowns, and, with plentiful tucking and application of embroidered bands, the most elaborate plans of decoration are triumphantly carried. A typical little girl gown on this order is copied from a model of clear salad-green wash madras. The whole of the frock, with the exception of a front panel, is sun pleated. Heavy feru linen embroidery, finished in arrowhead points, garnishes the fancy collar sleeves and skirt front, and all the fullness of the sun pleating is caught in at the waist line by a sash of soft moss green taffets.

MARY DEAN.

A WOMAN'S ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

MRS. MARY ELITCH OF DENVER AND HOW SHE ACHIEVED A WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

By a Special Contributor.

Mrs. Mary Elitch is the only woman keeper of a zoological garden, and her name is known in this regard among people interested in zoological gardens the world over. Elitch Garden is one of the features of Denver, where, since 1893, it has been the most popular of all summer resorts. Considering all the circumstances, Mrs. Elitch's success there has been nothing less than phenomenal. She started in the panic year, when Denver was prostrate financially. She was entirely without experience, not only in that, but in any business, a big debt overhung her, and she had only fourteen weeks business in a year.

burdens. But eventually, as she stopped leak after and learned more and more how to cater to put tastes, she rolled them off and began to accummoney, until she is now in an envisible position.

Summer after summer she has been offered exert inducements to grant concessions for the seiling of and alcoholic drinks, but has invariably refused, summer, too, every child in the charitable institute Denver is given a free outing in her garden, an aged inmates at the Old Ladies' Home, near by, all secason passes, indicating that business success is as compatible with generosity and high principles. Elitch is a beautiful, charming, elegantly-gowned we the last in the world whom one would suspect of at the head of a great business.

A POPULAR PRINCESS.

THE LIFE OF PRINCE' HENRY'S WIFE A HAPPY ONE.

A POPULAR PRINCESS.

THE LIFE OF PRINCE' HENRY'S WIFE A MO HAPPY ONE.

[London M. A. P.:] There are few scions of row more happily married than the Kaiser's sallor broth Prince Henry of Prussia, or whose home life is free from any kind of cloud. Indeed, Princess Irea is played so important yet uncostrusive a rôle in the carrof her husband that the sketches which have been allished concerning him seem incomplete without a portrait of his wife. Princess Ireae enjoys the singuland, perhaps, the altogether unique distinction of hing about 4000 godfathers. Born during the war of it her father, Prince Louis of Hessa, requested the office and men of the Hessalan regiments forming part of cavalry brigade under his command to stand spons for his baby girl, and at the christoning, which is place after the termination of the hostilities, deputation of officers, non-commissioned officers, and man from regiment were present in order to express, in the national continuation of their respective corps, the readiness of the latter assume the customary spiritual, moral, and matter obligations toward their godchild.

This war of 1866 was a war even more fratricidal that between the North and South. For it was merely that people of the same nationality were array in arms against one another, but that brothers and enfathers and sons found themselves face to face on bloc battlefields. And so universal was the gratitude when length peace was restored that it was resolved to salise its conclusion by giving the name of Irene, whimeans peace, to the little princess whose christining incided with the end of the war. It was on this access that Princess Irene lost her mother at the age of 12 yes yet she seems to be, of all the daughters of Prince Alice, the one who has inherited in the largest meanthe cieverness, the tact, and the loveliness of charse of the grand duchess. Queen Victoria and the Empress Frederick between them took charge of the motheriess girls, and from that time forth until her mirage, Princess Irene besen to mother at t

Princess Irene has three boys, the eldest of Princess Irene has three boys, the eldest of Prince Waldemar, is now 12 years of aga, and hol rank of lieutenant in the army, as well as in the Prince and Princess Henry have their home at where the Princess is able to enjoy her taste for ing to her heart's content, and it may safely is sorted that there is no woman in Germany who is to handle a boat so eleverty, even in the stiffest ki weather, as the consort of Prussia's sailor Psince. happy royal couple make their headquarters in withnown as the old "Bchloss," or palace, which was ages back in the "thirteenth century, and enlarg the Empress Catherine II of Russia in the eighteen is now a very comfortable, and at the same time, a residence, for more homelike, indeed, than the ma of royal palaces.

Princess Irgne enjoys the distinction of being the

of royal palaces.

Princess Irgne enjoys the distinction of being princess of the blood and lady of a reigning h Europe who has ever visited China. When Prince was in command of the German naval forces China seas she went out, via the Sues Canal, to joind remained with him three or four months, to and fro by ordinary passenger steamer.

Roderick: Did your new automobile Van Albertz It made two. First a ma telegraph pole.—[Chicago Nove.

TO

*** ***************** BURROWING SPIDERS.

TOOLS AND HABITS OF THE TRAP-DOOR SPIDER.

By a Special Contributor.

IN a French abbé announced in 1768 that he i discovered a spider "that hollowed a bur-v in the ground, like a rabbit, and added a

HEN a French abbé announced in 1768 that he had discovered a spider "that hollowed a burrow in the ground, like a rabbit, and added a stable door to R." some members of the Academy of the control his statement with politic incredulity. Miscophers in that century were fonder of constructing steal theories than inquiring into the babits of animals. But in these days of nature study, when birds a beasts are hunted with snap-shot cameras, every seem displays a trapdoor spider's nest along with a size of the little engineer, laid out on a card and abled Clestra Californica. At a first glance it seems are stable that the soft, hairy feet of that small creature as scavate the hard earth.

But examine the foot of a Cteniza—a dead one, for the microscope it will be found that the social "leg" ends in three claws, and that each claw is sortied with a pretty little toothed comb. The spider is seems, a set of minute tools; and their shape access for the scientific name of the genus, Cteniza, as the Greek word for comb. Moreover, Mr. Mogista, a naturalist who has devoted much time to a sist scrutiny of its ways, proved that the animal does stally dig a hole in moist earth, using the claws and with which it is equipped.

The berrowing, it appears, progresses very slowly, for a worker, a female, takes an hour to dig a hole half large as a walnut shell. As the excavation proceeds, a stragithens the walls of the pit by weaving a sheet slik over any spot where the soil seems loose and may to cave in. The material used is a glutinous, at substance, hardening on exposure to the air; it is created by certain glands in the female spider. She might be a substance, hardening on exposure to the air; it is created by certain glands in the female spider. She might be substance, hardening on exposure to the air; it is created by certain glands in the female spider. She might be seen to cover the interior of her finished tube with a face, white lining of a smooth and, satiny texture. The mouth of the burrows has been a fine of the door is

a stall of the cell, she pulls back vigorously against the part force.

A stain cylinder, from three to twelve inches long, is the simplest type of burrow made by the trapdoor size. This is the form that is commonly found in Callinnia; and it is furnished with a stout, cork-like door. The Ctenizas of Southern Europe do not make their exercial defense so strong, but they show much ingenuity a satiriving places of concealment within. Some holius stride chambers and provide these with doors that in into the main nest—an arrangement that reminds of the secret room built into the wall of the old many house for use in times of persecution. One Italian spacies, with the true Italian subtlety, builds its nest fifth a false bottom. By fixing a second door in the the half-way down, it secures a safe retreat below in us of danger. A Venezuelan spider is quite as tricky, as makes assurance doubly sure by digging her burw in the form of a U, with a trap at each end; thus a can escape by the back way, if an intruder manages force the front door open. Dr. McCook, the great authorous many in the found built over a nest. It was made of the find the found built over a nest. It was made of the find and chips of straw, and was provided with a test flap at the top, like a cowled chimney. Shutting tenselves up behind such elaborate defenses, it would as if the Ctzenizas lived in fear of some inveterate.

The state of the such as the state of the state of the such as if the Ctzenizas lived in fear of some inveterate.

as if the Ctzenizas lived in fear of some inveterate may.

But the female nest builder does not seclude herself has the approaches of the male. The toil of construction as not undergone that she might live alone. The conting of spiders has often been made the subject of charactering event is complicated by the great dissection between the sexes in point of size and by the mint tenderness of the suitor. Like Gulliver among maids-of-honor at the court of Brobdingnag, the spider is insignificant in presence of the female; atteme cases his length is only one-tenth of hers.

The trip fellow is sometimes intimidated by the movet, the tiny fellow is sometimes intimidated by the moving and the higher animals, the suitor aims to show all his attractive points. If he has a waisteoat of and hair, or legs adorned with silky down, these are assiduously displayed. He moves in circles the object of his passion—keeping, to be sure, his ayes wide open in order to catch the first angryment on her part—writhes, sidles toward her with y lays bent under him. If these amatory evolutions pleasing to the lady, she joins him in a whirling and the match is made. On the other hand, a

female spider has been seen to leap on a male, at their first introduction, and wrap him not in careases but in the fatal meshes of a web. De Geer, a tender-hearted naturalist who saw a courtship thus rudely terminated, remarks that the sight filled him "with horror and in-dignation".

remarks that the sight filled him "with horror and indignation."

The union, if it takes place, is usually a brief one. The male, if not devoured, runs off to find another mate. Nature prompts him to do so because he belongs to the numerically inferior sex. To the credit of the trapdoor spiders, it must be stated that couples are sometimes found living together; the ownership of a well-built underground home may have something to do with the prominency of the tie. The mother spider, if sometimes an exacting partner, is always very careful of her brood. The young spinners enjoy her tender care till they are old enough and cunning enough to fend for themselves. Unwilling as the spiders are to leave the shelter of their burrows, they must venture out in search of food for themselves and their offspring. But they hunt at night, and even then carefully rake a little dirt or moss over the outside of the trap. Sometimes they weave a network of threads close by their den, and lurk, with the door half open and their claws protruding, till some luckless insect gets entangled in the toils. Beetles, ants, and wingless grubs seem to be their favorite food. To save itself the trouble of pulling up the trap, one species fastens its door back on going out, and spins a little web over the entrance to the tube. Any nets or snares set over night, this spider carefully destroys before crawling back into its underground retreat.

Trapdoor spiders, kept in confinement and watched at their meals are observed to suck the fules out of their

snares set over inight, this spider carefully destroys before crawling back into its underground retreat.

Trapdoor spiders, kept in confinement and watched at their meals, are observed to suck the juices out of their prey and cast away the external coverings. They have no more use for the skin of an insect, or the shell of a beetle, than man has for the rind of an orange. To stupefy or kill their captives they are provided with a poison-apparatus. As in the snake, this consists of a bag of venom, a conducting tube, and a sharp-pointed, hollow tooth. But the spider carries its poison gland in its head; and the curved mandible, from the point of which the deadly fluid is ejected, projects beyond the jaws, like a tusk. The poison, though fatal to the prey of the spider, is not believed to be dangerous to the human system. Mr. Moggridge, at any rate, allowed Ctenizas to bite him and experienced no ill effects. Another experimenter feit some smarting and a numbness, which soon passed away. The virulence of the venom depends, perhaps, on the size of the spider; for the great Mygale secretes a poison strong enough to kill small birds.

To this genus, which is closely related to the Ctenizas, belong the largest and most powerful of the burrowing spiders. They differ from their relatives in making no trapdoor to their den. The Mygales inhabit the hot countries of both hemispheres; on this continent they spread so far to the north as to be represented here by the so-called 'tarantule' of California and Arizona. This bloated, hairy, repulsive creature is almost identical with a Mygale common in Guiana, which hides in the crevices of trees and crawls out on the bark at sundown. Another tree-dwelling South American species splns a web strong enough to entangle small birds. The statement that a great bird-eating spider existed in Surinam, though reported many years ago, was discredited, until Mr. Bates caught a giant Mygale squatting on the breast

ment that a great bird-eating spider existed in Surinam, though reported many years ago, was discredited, until Mr. Bates caught a giant Mygale squatting on the breast of a finch, which, with its mate, had got snared in the dense network of threads stretched in front of the spider's lair. This animal was covered with foxy-red hairs and, when its legs were extended, measured fully seven inches. The small northern spiders excite in many persons a losthing for which, real as it is, they cannot account, but there is a very sufficient reason for being repelled by the hairy ugliness of Mygale. For the hairs, which come off at the slightest touch, are very fine and excessively irritating to the skin. Ardent naturalists who handle the spider inequatiously soon find this out.

Not all Mygales make their dwellings in hollow trees.

Not all Mygales make their dwellings in hollow tree They not infrequently find a nesting place in huma habitations—especially in Indian huts, where a corn-under the palm thatch is often occupied by the gree under the palm thatch is often occupied by the great spider. Some species, again, burrow like the Ctenizas, and strengthen the wall of their hole with webbing, but they never shut themselves away from the world be-hind a door. They prefer to lie in wait, like ogres, at the mouth of their little caves, ready to jump out, when some hapless creature stumbles into their snares. The true taranglas of Southern Pursus for the start of t

The true tarantulas of Southern Europe form the last group of burrowing spiders. They take their name from the town of Tarentum in Italy, near which they are very abundant. Though resembling the Mygales in hairiness and ferocity, they are anatomically distinct from them, and rank among a different family, the Lycosidae, or wolf-spiders, a clan of active, long-legged hunters.

wolf-spiders, a clan of active, long-legged hunters.

Of these brightly-colored Italian tarantulas some dig a hole in the ground and weave a barricade of threads across the entrance, others live under rocks and stones. One kind makes a bulb-shaped burrow, like a chemist's retort, and retreats into the narrow tubular part, if molested. Their enemies are the lizards of the country, an ichneuman fly that lays its eggs in their bodies, and a digger wasp which stores them as provender for her young to devour. In spite of these attacks, tarantulas hold their own. The perpetuation of the species is mainly due to the devotion of the mother spider. She is literally attached to her brood, for she carries them along with her in a silken cocoon, wherever she goes.

The poison of the tarantula was once believed to be very virulent. Learned men thought it caused a kind of

The poison of the tarantula was once believed to be very virulent. Learned men thought it caused a kind of convulsive epilepsy. Skippon, who visited Italy in the sixteenth century, saw "a fellow who had been bitten by a tarantula, dance very anticly 40 a tune;" but he skeptically adds that "they say they are bitten and beg money while in their fits." The same traveler brought back from Rome a spider story which it would be hard to match among the wildest of snake-bite fables. He was shown a tarantula whose venom; on the testimony of an Italian nobleman, was strong enough to break two glasses. Another writer says: "Such as are stung by this creature make a thousand different gestures in a moment; they weep, dance, tremble, . . . and after a

few days of tormenf, expire." For this formidable disease, which was known as tarantismus, and sometimes became epidemic, the only specific was music; and the Neapolitan tarantella, a lively tune in triplets, composed as an antidote to the poison, preserves the memory of this curious superstition.

To ascribe an epidemic nervous complaint to the bite of the tarantula was not unreasonable in an age which

To ascribe an epidemic nervous complaint to the blue of the tarantula was not unreasonable in an age which believed that overy spider envenomed whatsoever it touched. The spinners were prescribed by physicians in the treatment of disease and used by poisoners in compounding their potions. A bag containing spiders, hung round the neck, was a preventive against ague. It was highly thought of in England, where ague was very rife two or three centuries ago; and a dose of the web, taken in time, was an insurance against the return of the fits. in time, was an insurance against the return of the fits. A film of spider's web is still a household remedy for a cut finger, but as an ingredient in physicians' prescriptions even the tarantulas have had their day.

F. W. REID.

AN APRIL FOOL. When Uncle Robert got his ma When Uncle Robert got his mail That First-of-April morning sent-minded people all, Just read and take a warning.)

Among the business bills and slips, And cards of invitation, And friendly notes, he found, at last One queer communication.

It took but little time to read—
A moment but to con it;
The two words, "April Fool," were all
That could be found upon it.

Then Uncle Robert laughed and said:
"I've heard of funny blunders
In superscription and address,
And many puzzling wonders,

"And seen epistles left unsigned.
This goes them all one better;
For here's a man who signed his name
And forgot to write the letter!"
[Abby F. C. Baates, in St. Nich.

TWO HISTORIC BUSTS.

One of the reception rooms at Windsor Castle is about to receive two busts of historic interest, one of the Prince Consort and one of the late Queen. That of Prince Albert, says the World, was taken from a cast obtained after his death, and has hitherto always stood in one of Queen Victoria's private rooms. The bust of the late Queen was taken in 1862, but as the Queen did not wish it to be seen during her lifetime, it was hidden away in the recesses of the castle. A few weeks ago one of Queen Victoria's old and confidential servants was able to point out the place where the bust had been bricked up in a cavity in the walls for nearly forty years, and it has scarcely suffered from its confinement.—[London Chronicle.

FOR CLEANING ALUMINUM.

is used now so generally for household ents and bureau conveniences that a wash to restore its white color is essential to every house-hold. A good old-time recipe for preparing such'a wash is this: "Dissolve thirty grammes of borax in one liter of water and add a few drops of ammonia to the solu-

In a short time aluminum tarnishes like silver and brass, and ordinary washes for these metals do not affect it. But if it is washed in this mixture of borax, ammonia and water the desirable white color will be restored instantly.- [Philadelphia Record.

EASILY PROVIDED FOR.

EASILY PROVIDED FOR.

A Washington woman, who has a home that is in reality a small farm, in the suburbs close by this city, employs a colored youth as a man-of-all-work around the place. He attended divine service recently and was evidently very much impressed with what he heard at church in reference to religious requirements during Lent. Returning home from the house of worship he literally took away the breath of his employer by announcing, in all seriousness:

"You needn't bother about me during Lent. Just give me a dozen eggs for breakfast every morning, and plenty of oysters and fish and I'll manage to get along very well without meat."—[Washington Star.

Fur garments remodeled into the latest styles. Furs stored during the summer.

.A full line of skins in stock.

D. Bonoff,

Furrier, JAMES

Formerly with Marshall Field of Chicago. 247 South Bre sdwny, Opp. City Hall



LOST ON THE DESERT.

EXPERIENCE OF TWO PROSPECTORS IN THE MOJAVE REGION.

By a Special Contributor.

ANY of the readers of the Los Angeles Sunday Times have crossed the Mojave Desert on one of the fine trains run by the Santa Fé Company, and

Times have crossed the Mojave Desert on one of the fine trains run by the Santa Fé Company, and will remember the dismal aspect as seen from the windows of the Pullman—wide, hot stretches of sand, fianked on either side by equally dismal-looking sand hills; barren of all vegetation, save an occasional cactus of some species; no water in sight and none to be had within finies of the section-houses, which appear from time to time along the railroad.

It was in the heart of this desert, eighty miles west of the Colorado River, in the midst of the chain of low, rocky hills that can be seen in the distance from the windows of passing trains, that two brothers, Ned and Guy Smith, had an experience that they will remember to the last day of their lives, and which, only for a miracle, would have cost tham their lives.

They left the Colorado River one day in June, two years ago, with their four burros loaded with provisions and the ever-present water kegs, intending to make a three-days' stay in the desert before returning to the river to refill their kegs. At the end of the first day they encountered a terrific sandstorm, common to that section of the desert, and were compelled to remain in camp till it was over. For two days the storm raged, while their water was getting lower and lower in the kegs. The burros had wandered away during the first night of the storm, and had probably perished and been covered up in the shifting sand, which makes new sand dunes in an hour; so they were left without even the company of those faithful friends to break the monotony.

On the morning of the third day the storm abated in

dunes in an hour; so they were left without even the company of those faithful friends to break the monotony.

On the morning of the third day the storm abated in its fury, and the hardy prospectors started to retrace their footsteps to the banks of the river, where water was to be had, and where they had left part of their camp equipage and stock of provisions, brought from the Needles by a rowboat. The sand had so changed the landmarks that the brothers could not tell the directions of the compass, and awoke to the terrible certainty that they were lost, and lost without any water in their canteens. They wandered almslessly around till night, hoping against hope that the kind Providence which watches over every human being would direct their footsteps in the way that they should travel.

They passed an uneasy night, and by morning their craving for water had increased to torture. The second day was put in much as the first had been. The pitiless sun beat down on their heads with a heat equal to a furnace. Mirages appeared in the distance, in which lakes of water could be seen by the half-crazed men. They followed many a mile in the direction of the phantom lakes, and, finally; at nightfall, lay down to rest till morning. Their toniques were so swelled they were protruding, cracked and bleeding, from their moutha. Their minds wandered, and they aw streams of running water on every side. Tables, loaded with viands fit for a king, were set before their proubled visions, and then disappeared as they were about to sup and dine.

That awful night finally came to an end, as every night will, and the poor prospectors, with hope gone, struggled to their feet, once more to begin that terrible search for water. A lisard, frightened at the unusual sight of man, scuttled from the protection of a rock and ran toward another rock some fifty feet away. So hot was the sand that the little creature, used as it was to the heat, had only run half the distance, when there was a little puff of white smoke seen rising in the air, a

The fourth day saw the two men still struggling along in their endiess search for water, but almost too weak to longer drag their feet over the burning sand. Their shoes had long since worn out, and their bleeding feet left carmine stains on the white sand.

shoes had long since worn out, and their bleeding feet left carmine stains on the white sand.

Late in the afternoon of this day, the two men fancied they saw a palisade fence in the distance, and staggered on toward it. Neither could express his thoughts, save by motions, for their tongues were in such condition that they could not articulate a sound. As they neared the supposed fence, they were surprised and disappointed to find that, instead of being stakes driven in the ground, each object was a small pillar of sand, some four feet high. On top of each little pillar was the track of a camel. Years before, when the only rainstorm in the history of the desert had fallen, there were a few camels, which had been used as an experiment by the government, running at large upon the plains. One of these animals had walked along, pressing the moistened sand into a cement beneath its foot as deep as the moisture extended; and when the sandstorms swept the desert months afterward, the loose sand had been blown away from the tracks, leaving the pillars sticking out of the sand, with the track of a camel on top of each one.

Knowing that the camel was probably going in the direction of the nearest water when it crossed that way, the brothers concluded to follow the tracks, an easy task, under the circumstances. In their feeble condition they could not go over a hundred steps without sitting down to rest. After going about a mile in this manner, Ned saw what appeared to be a large boulder near the camel tracks, and selected it as a seat upon which to seet. After sitting on it for a few minutes, the instincts

of a prospector caused him to we was doing in that particular place, for they had long since wandered hills in which they had been pros of a prospector caused him to wonder what the boulder was doing in that particular place, away from any hills—for they had long since wandered out of the range of hills in which they had been prospecting—and what its formation might prove to be. Getting out his little pick, an article a prospector always carries in his belt, he began to pick at the boulder. The first blow broke a piece from the supposed stone, and he took it up to examine it. At the first appearance it resembled a crystal of rock salt, and the perishing man thought it was simply a piece of mineral, which abounds in places in the Mojave Desert. Upon closer investigation the man was overcome with joy, for the object of his examination proved to be a large piece of ice.

piece of mineral, which abounds in posert. Upon closer investigation the man was overcome with joy, for the object of his examination proved to be a large piece of ice.

Without further investigation the brothers hastened to break off some small pieces of the ice, which they dissolved in their mouths, letting the precious drops trickle down their throats, until their cravings for water had been appeased, and they felt that their lives had been saved. They told me that they thought that the ice had been lost by a party of government surveyors who had passed through that section of the country forty years ago, in bull teams, and that the sun was so hot the ice could not melt, but was seared over by a crust resembling the burnt crust of a loaf of bread baked by a woman while neighbors are in the parlor. The theory, I think, is correct. With the new strength given them by the ice, the brothers, each carrying as much of the ice as he could manage, started once more upon the tracks of the camel, which, with the stealth of an Indian following a deer, they traced, indeed, to the very banks of the Colorado River.

To prove this story, one of the Smith boys—I now forget which one, but that is of no importance—showed my the camel tracks, ten miles out from where they struck the river. At that point they did not rise above the surface of the sand any longer. From there I could see them, standing like sentinels of the desert, as far as the eye could distinguish objects. I have been told by other men who have also seen the tracks that they have used them to the their burros to on various occasions. One of them was sent to the Smithsonian Institution by a young naturalist, who thought he had found the petrified limb of some gigantic and prehistoric animal.

CEN. FURSTON'S CHOICE.

GEN. FUNSTON'S CHOICE.

most amusing story that has flitted around the of legislators for some little time is the recital titious conversation between President Roosevelt d Gen. Funston.

The President was most cordial in his welcome to the Kansas soldier, and invited him to stay to luncheon.

According to the fabricator, the two engaged in a long

"Funston, I'd like to have you ride with me this afternoon," the President is quoted as saying,
"I don't particularly care to ride," replied Funston;
but if you don't mind we will go down and swim across
the Potomac."—[Chicago Journal.

HORSE SURPLUS IN AMERICA

According to the census of 1890, there were twenty-five horses inthe United States—not counting those in cities—for every 100 inhabitants. It is probable that the census of 1900 will show that, if the inhabitants and the horses in cities of 5000 and upward are excluded from the computation, there are fifty horses for every 100 inhabitants. The recent statistics for Great Britain show that, including the cities, four horses are kept for each 100 inhabitants. In France there are ten horses, and in the German Empire 7.7 horses for every 100 inhabitants.—[Country Life in America.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

uit. The loss of a husband has side-tracked many a divo

Alimony is the sunshine that brightens the sa

our of marriage.

When a man stops planting flowers on his wife's grave

when a mail stope parature, the is buying suppers for two.

When the budding girl takes to tight shoes the fit of her waist is a live subject with her.—[New York Press.]

"What on earth." mid a gentleman to his son, "are you doing up there, Johnny, sitting on the horse's back with a pencil and paper, when you ought to be at

school?"
"Teacher said I was to write a composition on a
horse," said the boy, "and I'm trying to; but it's awful
diffcult, 'cos he will keep moving so. I s'pose that's
why teacher gave it to us to do, ain't it?"—[Chicago

"Some men's motto these days," observed the do "seems to be this: 'Beet sugar you're right, the ahead!'"
"A man who will perpetrate a thing like that," the professor, severely, "ought to have the brand of on his forehead!"—[Chicago Tribune.

THE SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES.

Bert, was very fond of 'reading the histories where written for children, and he thought he would a two large volumes of the Civil War in fine and ciprint of equal interest. But soon he came to me will long face and sald:

"I can't read them, Aunt Minnie; the words are so and the letters so little that I must give it up."—(Lit Chronicle.



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THE REIGN OF WOMAN.

PRESENT POSITION IN THE EYES OF SOCIETY AND OF THE LAW.

[Hall Caine, in Household Words:] We may speak of the present era as the reign of King Edward, of King Victor Emmanuel, or of the Emperor William, but in a still broader and better sense it is the reign of Woman. Never has the civilized world lived under a sovereign to absolute as Woman is at this moment. It is a sweet and benevolent despotism she exercises, and her subjects are obviously content, but the extraordinary fact about her sovereignty is that her rule, which is so unlimited, has been so short. No doubt she had always rescrised a certain absolutism in the Courts of Love, but in the Courts of Law her rights have only recently been recognized.

Even as late as sixty odd years ago, when Queen Victoria came to the throne, woman's position in England was one of more or less honorable servitude. If she was married, the law regarded her as one with her husband, bet with the slight anomaly that all that was hers was his, while all that was his was his own. If she was unsarried, she was still in the eye of the law a grown-up trant in swaddling clothes. Woman's place in England was almost entirely dependent on her agreeableness and usefulness to man, and for many centuries there had been no idea in the heads of legislators that she possessed any legal rights except those of marrying and giving in marriage, and of ruling over the cooking and the kitchen and the nursery. There was, perhaps, no conscious cruelty in all this, and it was probably based on a theory of the utter helplessness of woman to take care of herself under any circumstances—the old idea of her incapacity for business and of the general inferiority of her talents. So much for her condition as a reputable member of the state, but, as a criminal, her position was even worse. Down to the beginning of the nineteenth entury a crime of which both sexes might be equally sitty (of which the male was nearly always the more gilty.) was punished in the, person of the woman only, while the man was always allowed to go free.

Venen Were Beasts of Burden.

men Were Beasts of Burden.

"If there is a word of truth in history," said Macaulay, writing early in Victoria's reign, "women have always been, and still are, playthings, captives, and beasts of burden." And Lord Brougham, about the same period said, "There must be a reconstruction of the law before women can have justice. In short, the condition of English law, as recently as sixty years ago, in relation to a woman was about on a par with that of the Hindoos. All this was, no doubt, due to the fact that hav-makers were men, and hence there was truth in Mis. Browning's lament of, "Women sobbing out of sight because men made the laws." In that respect, also, we resembled the Hindoos, of whom it is told that they punished a certain crime with awful severity, even to burning the offender alive, but the punishment varied according to the caste of the transgressor, and the Brahmins, who made the law, got off with the shaving of their heads—the only difference in England being that our English Brahmins usually took care that they were bald to begin with.

What Women May do Now.

All this is changed. Women are now practically on an equality with men, and the legal subordination of one set to the other is gone. The idea died hard; it would be amusing, if it were worth while, to tell how, hard. There is next to nothing that a woman may not be and do in England now. She may be a guardian of the poor, a church warden, a sexton, a medical officer of a workhouse, or a member of the London School Board. She may practice medicine, and take academic degrees. She may practice medicine, and take academic degrees. She may go to law and maintain an action azainst her own husband, and he has even lost his ancient legal right of beating her. She may trade on her own account, and enjoy the distinction of being a bankrupt without the penalty of going to prison under the Debtors' Act. She may be distinction of being a bankrupt without the penalty of going to prison under the Debtors' Act. She may be a deaconess of the church, if not a deacon. She may be a juror in certain cases, if not a judge. Thus the old idea that man and wife are one is practically exploded, and it is not impossible that future legislation may decree that under certain circumstances the woman is both.

Woman and the Franchise.

those will question who have not fully considered the altered needs which the altered condition of woman has brought about. By virtue of what superiority can man withold from woman, as she now is, an equal right with himself to control the management of her own affairs? Is her brain less active? Is her education lower? Is she more liable to be swayed by unworthy motives, or even more subject to the bribery and corruption of an eternal will? The noble and magnanimous being, man, if he knows himself, and if he knows woman also, knows perfectly that he can claim none of these points of superiority. And if the franchise is to be long withheld from one-half of the human family it can only be by virtue of the last surviving spark of the old barbaric idea (however disguised and beautified.) that woman is not a separate being, but merely the creature and property of man.

Huxley assures us that in the new order of things regarding woman the old Salie law is not going to be repoaled, and that no change of dynasty will be effected; but when we hear of a Jewish lady, with the appropriate name of Solomon, being appointed to the position of Jewish rabbi, it seems as if women, who have always been angels, and are understood to be ministering angels, were even about to become ministerial angels as well.

There will be differences of opinion about the value of this change, but the tree is known by its fruits, and it must be abundantly clear that the altered state of woman during the past afty or sixty years has produced good results—first, in opening up or developing many fields of activity to women, wherein they have acquitted themselves with credit and honor—in literature, where their increased industry has been equaled only by the increase in their numbers; in journalism, where they have won golden opinions in every field, except the battlefield; in painting, where they have often excelled, although Dr. Johnson held it to be indelicate in a female to practice an art (that of portrait painting) which might require her to stare in the face of a man; in the drama, which appears to be even more properly her domain than man's domain; in nursing, a noble and beautiful and truly womanly calling; in medicine, a profession peculiarly appropriate to her sex, as well as in the humbler but no less important avocations of clerkly and secretarial work. And if Byron is right that the true touchstone of desert, is success, then the success of women is the justification of their emancipation. No six centuries in England have produced so many eminent women as the last sixty years; Miss Florence Nightingale among the heroines of the hospital; and in literature, art, music, and the drama, George Eliot, Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Gaskell, Charlotte Bronte, Emily Bronte, Jean Ingelow, Christina Rossetti, Mrs. Carlyle, Mrs. Siddons, Fanny Kemble, Sarah Bernhardt Eleanora Duse, Mmes. Risorti, Ellen Terry, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Mrs. Craigie, and Mrs. Clifford, not to attempt to call up more of the long roll of distinguished women still happy among us.

The Modern Rosalinds.

The Modern Rosalinds.

The Modern Rosalinds.

The aftered condition of woman is, no doubt, having its effect on the character of the sex. Every reader of the novels of Jane Austen—in which the most striking characteristic of woman is that of being without character—must realize that the old types are passing away. Woman, at the beginning of the twentieth century, may be open to criticism at certain points, but it cannot be said that she is characteriess. The necessity to fight the world in its own terms, to compete with men in professions, hitherto controlled by them, is developing a type of woman that is immensely interesting and attractive. The little armor of mannishness which is being put on in the same way, and for much the same reason, as Rosalind dons the doublet and hose, "let lie within what woman's fear there will," is in itself a very touching and beautiful characteristic.

The Future of Woman.

enjoy the distinction of being a bankrupt without the penalty of going to prison under the Debtors' Act. She may vote for a municipal Council, if not for Parliament. She may be a deaconess of the church, if not a deacon. She may be a deaconess of the church, if not a deacon. She may be a juror in certain cases, if not a judge. Thus the old idea that—man and wife are one is practically exploded, and it is not impossible that future legislation may decree that under certain circumstances the woman is both.

Woman and the Franchise.

One limitation of the legal rights of woman still exists in England—she is not yet admitted to the franchise that this is a right desired by all women is not quite extain, but that it will be attained seems probable, and that it ought to be aimed after is a conclusion that only I think if I were a woman it would be the most de-

and cruel time of it. The mere existence of the Factory Acts is enough to make a man's heart bleed for the awful sufferings of women in the bitter struggle for bread. On the fate of our women, especially our working women, the future of our country, I truly believe, depends; and it is amazing that Parliament and the press, and, above all, the church, have hitherto given so little attention to so great a problem.

But nearer to our doors than the pit brow and Cradley Heath, going in and out among our own ways of life, are women of education and refinement and great gifts, our own sisters and daughters, who are standing up to the battle of life and fighting it inch by inch like men, determined by God's help to come out of it straight. Some rumor we hear of masculine jealousy, that women are competing, perhaps too successfully, with some of us in some professions, but I will not believe that any man worthy of the name ever yet owed a woman a grudge because she was beating him in his craft, and I appeal to all manly men to see that, when a woman crosses their path in her struggle to live, she has a fair field and fair play and every chance and every help that a man's hand can give her. Let us remember our own knock-down blows, and, if we have got up after them and fought again, and perhaps conquered, let us remember how much more the like of them may hurt a woman than a man. Let us remember that in the cruel and wicked cities the very fact of her sex, for which a brave girl asks no quarter, is a constant danger and disadvantage, and let us never forget that to band ourselves together against those who are selfish and cruel and impure is the best and highest chivalry that can be practiced by English gentlemen in the twentieth century.



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